

# Converting Colors

RGB(160, 127, 235)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(160, 127, 235) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(160, 127, 235)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A07FEB
RGB	160, 127, 235
RGB Percent	63%, 50%, 92%
CMY	0.3725, 0.5020, 0.0784
CMYK	0.32, 0.46, 0.00, 0.08
HSL	258°, 73%, 71%
HSV	258°, 46%, 92%
XYZ	37.0820, 28.6505, 82.1729
YIQ	149.1790, -15.0000, 40.5840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

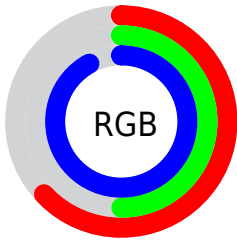
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	160, 127, 235
Decimal	10518507
CIE Lab	60.47, 35.73, -50.24
CIE LCh	60, 61.652, 305.420
Yxy	28.6505, 0.2507, 0.1937
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288708587 (0xFFA07FEB)
YUV	149.1790, 42.3098, 9.4900
Hunter-Lab	53.5261, 29.9909, -53.5532

# Details

The RGB color **160, 127, 235** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **202, 235, 127**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 180, 255**, and **105, 77, 179** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144, 104, 235**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 151, 235**.

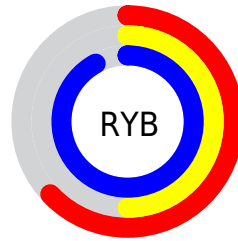
# Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (50%)

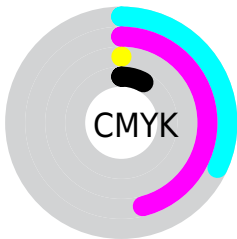
Blue (92%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (92%)

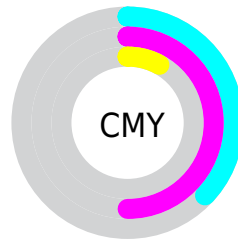


Cyan (32%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (8%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (50%)


Yellow (8%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 127, 235 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the RGB color 160, 127, 235 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 160, 127, 235


255, 255, 255


 217, 180, 255

 247, 208, 255

 255, 236, 255


 160, 127, 235

 132, 102, 206

 105, 77, 179

 77, 53, 151

 49, 31, 125

 15, 8, 99


 0, 0, 75

 0, 4, 51

 0, 2, 29

 0, 0, 0

 160, 127, 235


 160, 127, 235

 144, 104, 235

 176, 151, 235

 127, 80, 235

 193, 174, 235

 111, 56, 235

 209, 198, 235

 95, 33, 235

 225, 221, 235

 78, 10, 235

 242, 244, 235

 72, 0, 235

 255, 255, 235

# Harmonies

## Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



0, 149, 254



160, 127, 235



219, 103, 192

# Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



160, 127, 235



209, 126, 42



0, 172, 154

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



160, 127, 235



202, 235, 127

# Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



0, 168, 98



160, 127, 235



164, 146, 19

# Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



160, 127, 235



237, 104, 86



107, 160, 49



0, 170, 208

# Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



160, 127, 235



239, 94, 157



107, 160, 49



0, 171, 135



# Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



160, 127, 235



230, 219, 255



127, 203, 235



112, 106, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



160, 127, 235



158, 115, 255



213, 127, 235



109, 106, 117



55, 0, 181



16, 0, 54



# Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



235, 127, 202



255, 115, 212



149, 235, 127



117, 106, 114



181, 0, 126

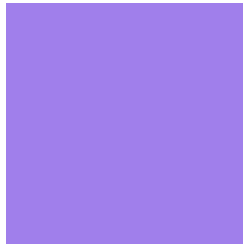


54, 0, 37



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 127, 235 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

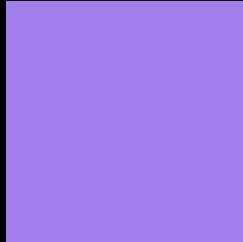
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 127, 235 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

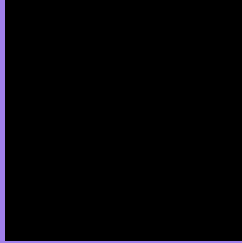
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 160, 127, 235 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 127, 235.

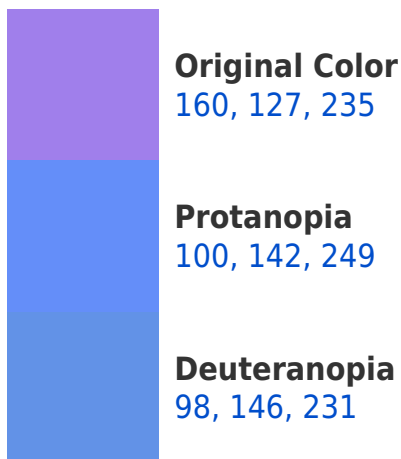



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 127, 235.

# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy





# Tritanopia

144, 145, 156

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
160, 127, 235

**Protanomaly**  
122, 137, 244

**Deuteranomaly**  
121, 139, 232

**Tritanomaly**  
150, 138, 185

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
160, 127, 235

**Achromatopsia**  
149, 149, 149

**Achromatomaly**  
153, 141, 180

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 127, 235 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(160, 127, 235)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 127, 235)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(160, 127, 235) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 127, 235) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 127, 235 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(160, 127, 235) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 127, 235) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 127, 235)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 127, 235); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 127, 235); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 127, 235) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 127, 235 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 127, 235) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
127, 235) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).



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