

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 134, 255)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 134, 255) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 134, 255)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A086FF
RGB	160, 134, 255
RGB Percent	63%, 53%, 100%
CMY	0.3725, 0.4745, 0.0000
CMYK	0.37, 0.47, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	253°, 100%, 76%
HSV	253°, 47%, 100%
XYZ	41.0723, 31.7438, 98.5702
YIQ	155.5680, -23.3450, 43.1430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

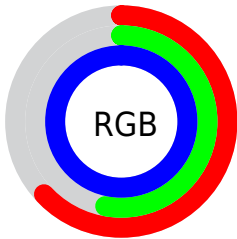
Format	Color
R_{YB}	160, 134, 255
Decimal	10520319
CIE _{Lab}	63.13, 36.93, -57.04
CIE _{LCh}	63, 67.956, 302.921
Yxy	31.7438, 0.2396, 0.1852
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288710399 (0xFFA086FF)
YUV	155.5680, 49.0200, 3.8869
Hunter-Lab	56.3416, 31.5263, -64.2892

Details

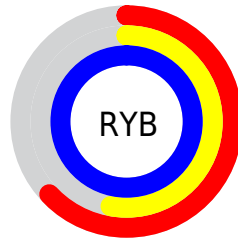
The RGB color **160, 134, 255** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **229, 255, 134**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 188, 255**, and **103, 84, 198** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 109, 255**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180, 160, 255**.

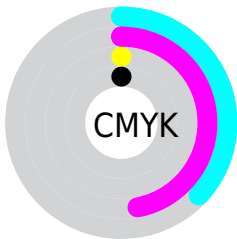
Distribution



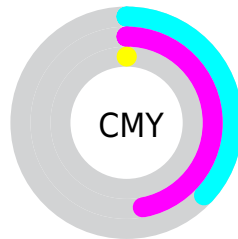
- Red (63%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 134, 255 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, 134, 255 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 160, 134, 255


255, 255, 255

 218, 188, 255

 248, 216, 255

 255, 244, 255


 160, 134, 255

 131, 108, 226

 103, 84, 198

 74, 60, 170

 43, 37, 143

 0, 16, 116


 0, 0, 91


 0, 1, 67


 0, 3, 43

 0, 1, 22


 160, 134, 255


 160, 134, 255

 140, 109, 255


 180, 160, 255

 120, 83, 255


 200, 185, 255

 100, 58, 255

 220, 211, 255

 80, 32, 255

 240, 236, 255

 60, 7, 255

255, 255, 255

 55, 0, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 158, 255



160, 134, 255



230, 106, 209

Triad

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



160, 134, 255



225, 129, 39



0, 181, 157

Complementary

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



160, 134, 255



229, 255, 134

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, 177, 95



160, 134, 255



177, 152, 0

Square

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



160, 134, 255



255, 103, 91



115, 168, 38



0, 180, 217

Rectangle

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



160, 134, 255



253, 93, 170



115, 168, 38



0, 180, 136

Sweetspot

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



160, 134, 255



227, 219, 255



134, 231, 255



110, 106, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



160, 134, 255



141, 110, 255



219, 134, 255



117, 115, 128



41, 0, 191



14, 0, 64

Inverse Universe

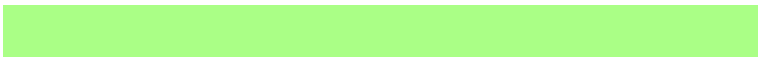
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



255, 134, 229



255, 110, 224



170, 255, 134



128, 115, 125



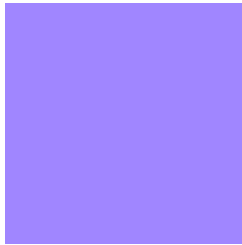
191, 0, 150



64, 0, 50

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 134, 255 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

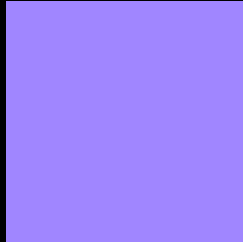
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 134, 255 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

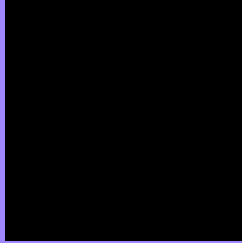
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 160, 134, 255 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 134, 255.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 134, 255.

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



Original Color
160, 134, 255

Protanopia
108, 149, 255

Deuteranopia
90, 153, 251



Tritanopia

140, 155, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color

160, 134, 255



Protanomaly

127, 144, 255



Deuteranomaly

115, 146, 252



Tritanomaly

147, 147, 199

Monochromacy



Original Color

160, 134, 255



Achromatopsia

156, 156, 156



Achromatomaly

157, 148, 192

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 134, 255 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, 134, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 134, 255)  
}
```

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, 134, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 134, 255) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 134, 255 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, 134, 255) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 134, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 134, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 134, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 134, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 134,  
255) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 134, 255 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 134, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
134, 255) }
```

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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