

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 135, 172)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 135, 172) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 135, 172)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A087AC
RGB	160, 135, 172
RGB Percent	63%, 53%, 67%
CMY	0.3725, 0.4706, 0.3255
CMYK	0.07, 0.22, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	281°, 18%, 60%
HSV	281°, 22%, 67%
XYZ	30.6076, 27.7801, 42.7786
YIQ	146.6930, 3.0230, 16.8070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

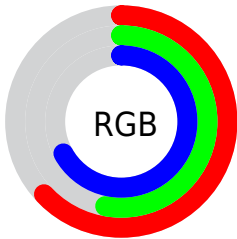
Format	Color
RYB	160, 135, 172
Decimal	10520492
CIELab	59.69, 16.47, -15.98
CIELCh	60, 22.949, 315.855
Yxy	27.7801, 0.3025, 0.2746
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288710572 (0xFFA087AC)
YUV	146.6930, 12.4764, 11.6702
Hunter-Lab	52.7068, 11.4205, -11.2270

Details

The RGB color **160, 135, 172** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **147, 172, 135**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 188, 227**, and **108, 85, 120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154, 118, 172**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 152, 172**.

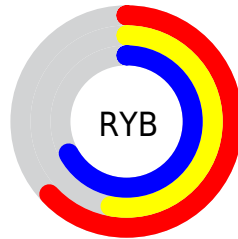
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (53%)

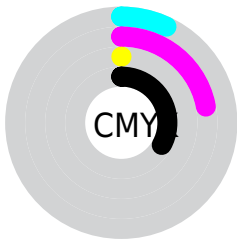
Blue (67%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (67%)

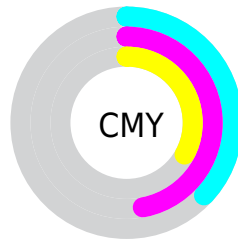


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 135, 172 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, 135, 172 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 160, 135, 172


255, 255, 255

 215, 188, 227

 243, 216, 255

 255, 245, 255

 160, 135, 172

 134, 110, 145

 108, 85, 120


 84, 62, 95


 60, 40, 71

 38, 19, 49

 19, 0, 28

 0, 0, 0


 160, 135, 172


 154, 118, 172

 160, 135, 172

 166, 152, 172

 149, 101, 172

 171, 169, 172

 143, 83, 172

 177, 187, 172

 138, 66, 172


 182, 204, 172

 132, 49, 172

 188, 221, 172

 127, 32, 172

 193, 238, 172

 121, 15, 172

 199, 255, 172

 116, 0, 172

 205, 255, 172

 210, 255, 172

Harmonies

Analogous

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



134, 142, 182



160, 135, 172



178, 130, 154

Triad

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



160, 135, 172



167, 139, 105



86, 155, 154

Complementary

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



160, 135, 172



147, 172, 135

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.



102, 154, 133



160, 135, 172



147, 146, 105

Square

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



160, 135, 172



181, 133, 116



125, 151, 115



86, 153, 172

Rectangle

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



160, 135, 172



184, 129, 140



125, 151, 115



90, 155, 147

Sweetspot

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



160, 135, 172



220, 211, 224



135, 147, 172



110, 104, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



160, 135, 172



205, 166, 224



172, 135, 166



84, 78, 87



102, 0, 150



16, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



172, 135, 147



224, 166, 185



135, 172, 141



87, 78, 81



150, 0, 49



23, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 135, 172 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

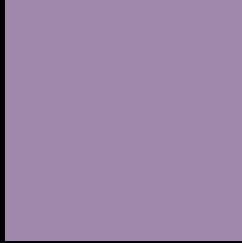
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 135, 172 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

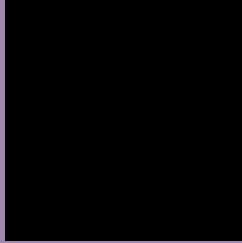
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 135, 172 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 135, 172.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 135, 172.

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, 135, 172

Protanopia

136, 143, 177

Deuteranopia

145, 141, 171



Tritanopia
157, 139, 150

Trichromacy



Original Color
160, 135, 172

Protanomaly
145, 140, 175

Deuteranomaly
150, 139, 171

Tritanomaly
158, 138, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color
160, 135, 172

Achromatopsia
147, 147, 147

Achromatomaly
152, 143, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 135, 172 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, 135, 172) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 135, 172)  
}
```

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, 135, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 135, 172) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 135, 172 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, 135, 172) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 135, 172) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 135, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 135, 172); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 135, 172);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 135,  
172) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 135, 172 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 135, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
135, 172) }
```

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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