

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 141, 175)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 141, 175) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 141, 175)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A08DAF
RGB	160, 141, 175
RGB Percent	63%, 55%, 69%
CMY	0.3725, 0.4471, 0.3137
CMYK	0.09, 0.19, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	274°, 18%, 62%
HSV	274°, 19%, 69%
XYZ	31.7599, 29.6185, 44.6004
YIQ	150.5570, 0.4100, 14.6020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

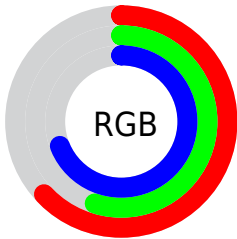
Format	Color
RYB	160, 141, 175
Decimal	10522031
CIELab	61.32, 13.67, -15.22
CIELCh	61, 20.456, 311.940
Yxy	29.6185, 0.2997, 0.2795
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288712111 (0xFFA08DAF)
YUV	150.5570, 12.0504, 8.2815
Hunter-Lab	54.4229, 8.9285, -10.4931

Details

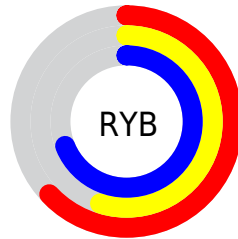
The RGB color **160, 141, 175** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **156, 175, 141**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 195, 231**, and **108, 91, 122** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152, 124, 175**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 159, 175**.

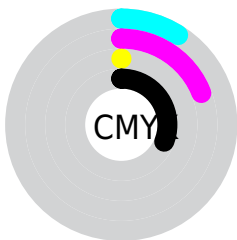
Distribution



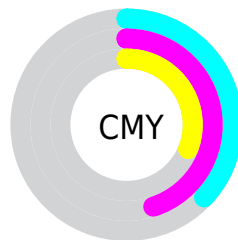
- Red (63%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (31%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 141, 175 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, 141, 175 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 160, 141, 175


255, 255, 255

 215, 195, 231

 243, 223, 255

 255, 251, 255

 160, 141, 175

 134, 115, 148

 108, 91, 122

 84, 67, 98

 60, 45, 74

 38, 24, 51


 20, 0, 30

 0, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0

 160, 141, 175

 160, 141, 175

 152, 124, 175

 168, 159, 175

 145, 106, 175


 175, 176, 175

 137, 89, 175

 183, 194, 175

 129, 71, 175

 191, 211, 175

 121, 54, 175


 199, 229, 175

 114, 36, 175


 206, 246, 175

 106, 19, 175

 214, 255, 175

 98, 1, 175

 222, 255, 175

 98, 0, 175

 229, 255, 175

Harmonies

Analogous

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



136, 147, 183



160, 141, 175



177, 136, 160

Triad

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



160, 141, 175



171, 143, 114



99, 158, 155

Complementary

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



160, 141, 175



156, 175, 141

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.



114, 157, 136



160, 141, 175



154, 149, 113

Square

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



160, 141, 175



183, 138, 125



134, 154, 121



98, 157, 172

Rectangle

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



160, 141, 175



184, 135, 147



134, 154, 121



103, 158, 149

Sweetspot

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



160, 141, 175



221, 213, 227



141, 156, 175



111, 107, 115



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



160, 141, 175



204, 175, 227



175, 141, 173



83, 78, 87



84, 0, 150



13, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



175, 141, 156



227, 175, 198



141, 175, 143



87, 78, 82



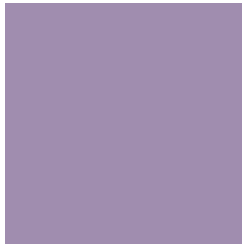
150, 0, 66



23, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 141, 175 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

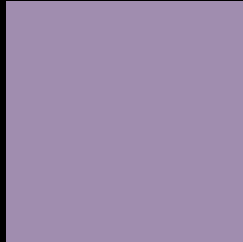
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 141, 175 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

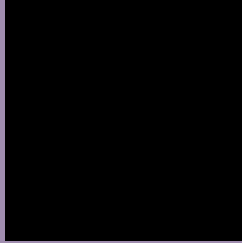
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 141, 175 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 141, 175.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 141, 175.

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, 141, 175

Protanopia
141, 147, 179

Deuteranopia
150, 145, 174



Tritanopia

157, 144, 156

Trichromacy



Original Color

160, 141, 175

Protanomaly

148, 145, 178

Deuteranomaly

154, 144, 174

Tritanomaly

158, 143, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color

160, 141, 175

Achromatopsia

151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly

154, 147, 160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 141, 175 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, 141, 175) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 141, 175)  
}
```

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, 141, 175) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 141, 175) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 141, 175 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, 141, 175) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 141, 175) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 141, 175)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 141, 175); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 141, 175);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 141,  
175) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 141, 175 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 141, 175) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
141, 175) }
```

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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