

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 143, 199)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 143, 199) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 143, 199)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A08FC7
RGB	160, 143, 199
RGB Percent	63%, 56%, 78%
CMY	0.3725, 0.4392, 0.2196
CMYK	0.20, 0.28, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	258°, 33%, 67%
HSV	258°, 28%, 78%
XYZ	34.6285, 31.2420, 58.2380
YIQ	154.4670, -7.8440, 21.0200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

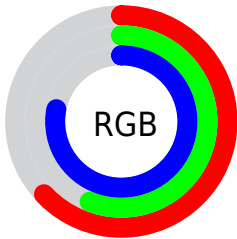
Format	Color
RYB	160, 143, 199
Decimal	10522567
CIELab	62.71, 17.84, -26.64
CIElCh	63, 32.058, 303.805
Yxy	31.2420, 0.2790, 0.2517
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288712647 (0xFFA08FC7)
YUV	154.4670, 21.9548, 4.8524
Hunter-Lab	55.8946, 12.7710, -22.6496

Details

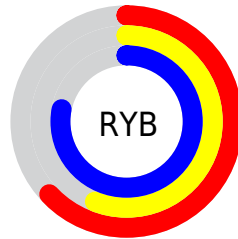
The RGB color **160, 143, 199** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **182, 199, 143**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 197, 255**, and **108, 93, 145** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 123, 199**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174, 163, 199**.

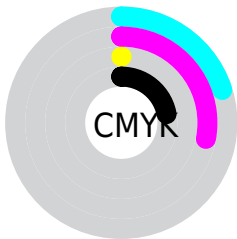
Distribution



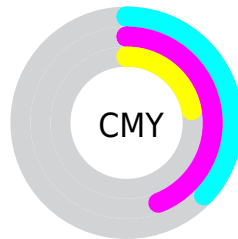
- Red (63%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (22%)




- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 143, 199 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, 143, 199 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 160, 143, 199

 160, 143, 199

255, 255, 255

 133, 117, 172

 215, 197, 255

 108, 93, 145


 244, 225, 255

 83, 69, 119

 255, 253, 255

 58, 47, 94

 35, 25, 70

 15, 0, 48

 0, 1, 26

 0, 0, 0

 160, 143, 199

 160, 143, 199

■ 146, 123, 199

■ 174, 163, 199

■ 132, 103, 199

■ 188, 183, 199

■ 118, 83, 199

■ 202, 203, 199

■ 105, 63, 199

■ 215, 223, 199

■ 91, 44, 199

■ 229, 243, 199

■ 77, 24, 199

■ 243, 255, 199

■ 63, 4, 199

■ 255, 255, 199

■ 60, 0, 199

Harmonies

Analogous

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



118, 153, 208



160, 143, 199



191, 134, 177

Triad

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



160, 143, 199



192, 141, 101



68, 167, 154

Complementary

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



160, 143, 199



182, 199, 143

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.



103, 165, 126



160, 143, 199



167, 151, 94

Square

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



160, 143, 199



206, 133, 121



137, 159, 103



46, 166, 182

Rectangle

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



160, 143, 199



203, 130, 159



137, 159, 103



79, 167, 145

Sweetspot

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



160, 143, 199



241, 235, 255



143, 182, 199



119, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



160, 143, 199



195, 168, 255



188, 143, 199



93, 90, 99



50, 0, 163



11, 0, 36

Inverse Universe

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



199, 143, 182



255, 168, 229



154, 199, 143



99, 90, 96



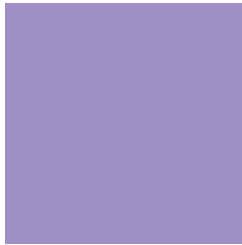
163, 0, 114



36, 0, 25

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 143, 199 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

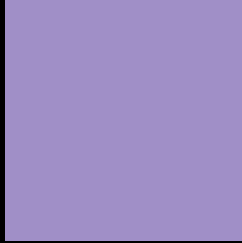
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 143, 199 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

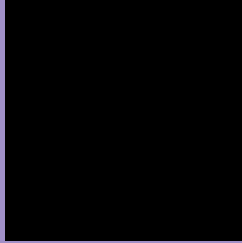
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 143, 199 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 143, 199.

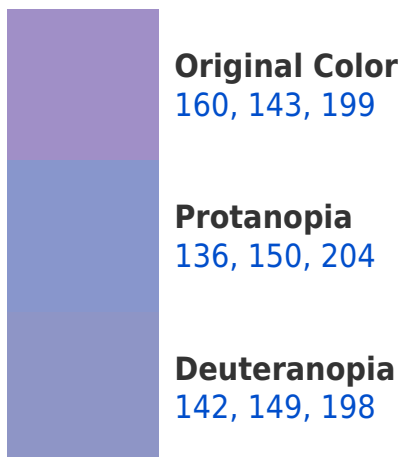


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 143, 199.

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
153, 150, 162

Trichromacy



Original Color
160, 143, 199

Protanomaly
145, 147, 202

Deuteranomaly
149, 147, 198

Tritanomaly
156, 147, 175

Monochromacy



Original Color
160, 143, 199

Achromatopsia
154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly
156, 150, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 143, 199 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, 143, 199)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 143, 199)  
}
```

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, 143, 199) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 143, 199) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 143, 199 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, 143, 199) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 143, 199) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 143, 199)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 143, 199); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 143, 199);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 143,  
199) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 143, 199 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 143, 199) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
143, 199) }
```

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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