

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 143, 217)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 143, 217) contains.

RGB(160, 143, 217)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(160, 143, 217)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A08FD9
RGB	160, 143, 217
RGB Percent	63%, 56%, 85%
CMY	0.3725, 0.4392, 0.1490
CMYK	0.26, 0.34, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	254°, 49%, 71%
HSV	254°, 34%, 85%
XYZ	36.8441, 32.1283, 69.9051
YIQ	156.5190, -13.6220, 26.6180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

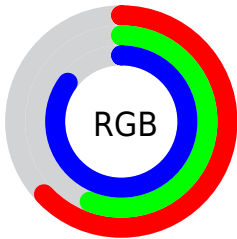
Format	Color
R_{YB}	160, 143, 217
Decimal	10522585
CIE _{Lab}	63.45, 22.12, -35.56
CIE _{LCh}	63, 41.873, 301.884
Yxy	32.1283, 0.2653, 0.2313
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288712665 (0xFFA08FD9)
YUV	156.5190, 29.8171, 3.0528
Hunter-Lab	56.6818, 16.8346, -33.4445

Details

The RGB color **160, 143, 217** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **200, 217, 143**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 197, 255**, and **107, 93, 162** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143, 121, 217**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 165, 217**.

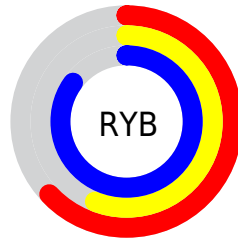
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (56%)

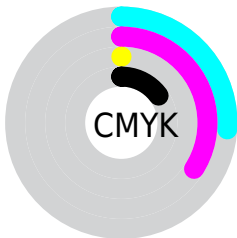
Blue (85%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (85%)

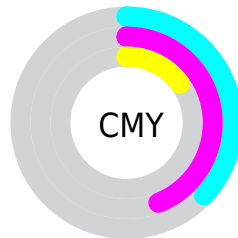


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (37%)


Magenta (44%)

Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 143, 217 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, 217 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 160, 143, 217


255, 255, 255

 216, 197, 255


 245, 225, 255

255, 254, 255

 160, 143, 217

 133, 117, 189

 107, 93, 162

 81, 69, 135

 56, 46, 110

 30, 25, 85


 3, 1, 61


 0, 3, 39

 0, 1, 16


 0, 0, 0

 160, 143, 217


 160, 143, 217

 143, 121, 217

 177, 165, 217

 127, 100, 217

 193, 186, 217

 110, 78, 217


 210, 208, 217

 93, 56, 217


 227, 230, 217

 76, 35, 217

 244, 251, 217

 60, 13, 217

 255, 255, 217

 50, 0, 217

Harmonies

Analogous

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



97, 157, 228



160, 143, 217



202, 130, 189

Triad

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



160, 143, 217



205, 139, 88



0, 173, 155

Complementary

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



160, 143, 217



200, 217, 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.



89, 170, 117



160, 143, 217



174, 152, 77

Square

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



160, 143, 217



223, 127, 116



136, 163, 88



0, 172, 192

Rectangle

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



160, 143, 217



218, 124, 165



136, 163, 88



44, 172, 142

Sweetspot

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



160, 143, 217



235, 230, 255



143, 201, 217



116, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



160, 143, 217



174, 150, 255



196, 143, 217



101, 99, 110



40, 0, 173



11, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



217, 143, 200



255, 150, 231



164, 217, 143



110, 99, 107



173, 0, 134



46, 0, 35

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 143, 217 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

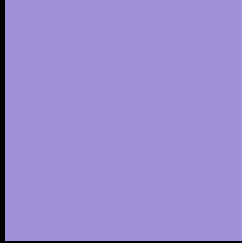
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 217 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

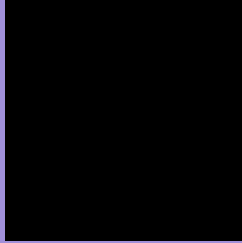
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 217 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 143, 217.

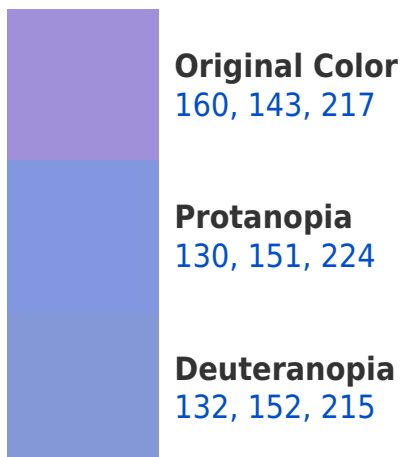


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 143, 217.

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
150, 153, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color
160, 143, 217

Protanomaly
141, 148, 221

Deuteranomaly
142, 149, 216

Tritanomaly
154, 149, 184

Monochromacy



Original Color
160, 143, 217

Achromatopsia
157, 157, 157

Achromatomaly
158, 152, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 143, 217 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, 217)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 143, 217)  
}
```

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, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 143, 217) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 143, 217 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, 217) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 143, 217) }
```

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, 217)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 143, 217); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 143, 217);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 143,  
217) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 143, 217 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, 217) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
143, 217) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor