

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 163, 215)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 163, 215) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 163, 215)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0A3D7
RGB	160, 163, 215
RGB Percent	63%, 64%, 84%
CMY	0.3725, 0.3608, 0.1569
CMYK	0.26, 0.24, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	237°, 41%, 74%
HSV	237°, 26%, 84%
XYZ	39.8601, 38.5743, 69.6347
YIQ	168.0310, -18.4800, 15.5360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

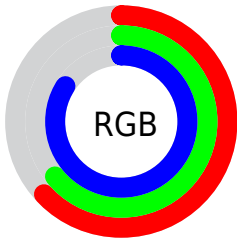
Format	Color
RYB	160, 163, 215
Decimal	10527703
CIELab	68.44, 10.28, -26.72
CIELCh	68, 28.634, 291.048
Yxy	38.5743, 0.2692, 0.2605
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288717783 (0xFFA0A3D7)
YUV	168.0310, 23.1557, -7.0432
Hunter-Lab	62.1082, 5.8694, -22.9993

Details

The RGB color **160, 163, 215** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **215, 212, 160**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 218, 255**, and **107, 111, 160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 143, 215**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182, 183, 215**.

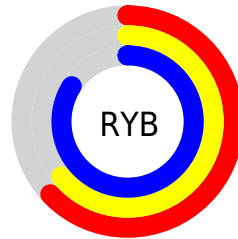
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (64%)

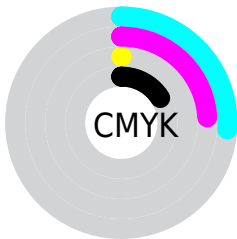
Blue (84%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (84%)

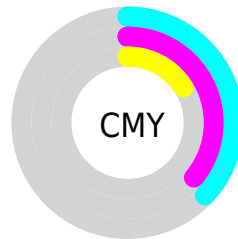


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (37%)


Magenta (36%)

Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 163, 215 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, 163, 215 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 160, 163, 215

255, 255, 255

 216, 218, 255

 244, 246, 255

 160, 163, 215

 133, 137, 187

 107, 111, 160

 82, 87, 134

 57, 64, 108

 33, 42, 84

 5, 22, 60

 0, 0, 39

 0, 1, 16

 0, 0, 0

■ 160, 163, 215

■ 160, 163, 215

■ 139, 143, 215

■ 182, 183, 215

■ 117, 122, 215

■ 203, 204, 215

■ 95, 102, 215

■ 225, 224, 215

■ 74, 82, 215

■ 246, 244, 215

■ 52, 61, 215

■ 255, 255, 215

■ 31, 41, 215

■ 9, 21, 215

■ 0, 12, 215

Harmonies

Analogous

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



122, 172, 217



160, 163, 215



192, 154, 200

Triad

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



160, 163, 215



211, 154, 128



107, 181, 158

Complementary

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



160, 163, 215



215, 212, 160

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.



137, 177, 134



160, 163, 215



192, 163, 116

Square

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



160, 163, 215



219, 148, 150



166, 171, 118



87, 181, 185

Rectangle

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



160, 163, 215



208, 150, 184



166, 171, 118



117, 180, 149

Sweetspot

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



160, 163, 215



235, 236, 255



160, 215, 211



115, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



160, 163, 215



176, 180, 255



184, 160, 215



96, 97, 107



0, 9, 171



0, 2, 43

Inverse Universe

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



215, 160, 163



255, 176, 180



191, 215, 160



107, 96, 97



171, 0, 9



43, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 163, 215 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

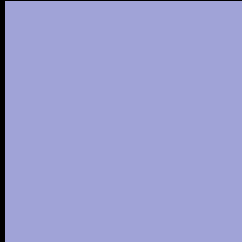
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 163, 215 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

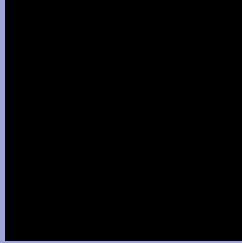
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 163, 215 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 163, 215.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 163, 215.

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](#).

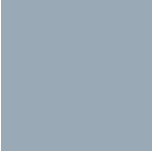
Dichromacy



Original Color
160, 163, 215

Protanopia
153, 165, 216

Deuteranopia
157, 164, 215



Tritanopia
154, 169, 182

Trichromacy



Original Color

160, 163, 215

Protanomaly

156, 164, 216

Deuteranomaly

158, 164, 215

Tritanomaly

156, 167, 194

Monochromacy



Original Color

160, 163, 215

Achromatopsia

168, 168, 168

Achromatomaly

165, 166, 185

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 163, 215 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, 163, 215)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 163, 215)  
}
```

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, 163, 215) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 163, 215) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 163, 215 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, 163, 215) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 163, 215) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 163, 215)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 163, 215); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 163, 215);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 163,  
215) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 163, 215 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 163, 215) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
163, 215) }
```

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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