

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 45, 152)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 45, 152) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 45, 152)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A02D98
RGB	160, 45, 152
RGB Percent	63%, 18%, 60%
CMY	0.3725, 0.8235, 0.4039
CMYK	0.00, 0.72, 0.05, 0.37
HSL	304°, 56%, 40%
HSV	304°, 72%, 63%
XYZ	21.1031, 11.6174, 30.8359
YIQ	91.5830, 34.1930, 57.6570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

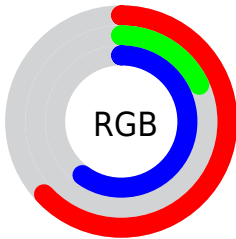
Format	Color
R_{YB}	160, 45, 152
Decimal	10497432
CIE _{Lab}	40.60, 58.79, -33.75
CIE _{LCh}	41, 67.792, 330.142
Yxy	11.6174, 0.3320, 0.1828
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288687512 (0xFFA02D98)
YUV	91.5830, 29.7856, 60.0017
Hunter-Lab	34.0842, 50.8700, -29.7805

Details

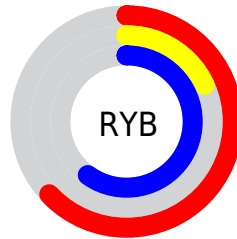
The RGB color **160, 45, 152** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **45, 160, 53**, and the grayscale version is **91, 91, 91**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 102, 207**, and **105, 0, 100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 29, 151**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 61, 153**.

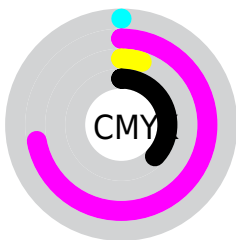
Distribution



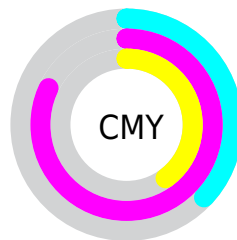
- Red (63%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 45, 152 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, 45, 152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 160, 45, 152

255, 255, 255

 218, 102, 207

 247, 129, 235

 255, 157, 255

 255, 186, 255

 255, 214, 255

 255, 244, 255

 160, 45, 152

 132, 3, 126

 105, 0, 100

 78, 0, 76

 54, 0, 53

 22, 0, 31

 0, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 160, 45, 152

 160, 29, 151

 160, 45, 152

 160, 61, 153

■ 160, 13, 150

■ 160, 77, 154

■ 160, 0, 149

■ 160, 93, 155

■ 160, 109, 156

■ 160, 125, 158

■ 160, 141, 159

■ 160, 157, 160

■ 160, 173, 161

■ 160, 189, 162

Harmonies

Analogous

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



86, 80, 193



160, 45, 152



188, 0, 98

Triad

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



160, 45, 152



117, 94, 0



0, 119, 150

Complementary

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



160, 45, 152



45, 160, 53

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.



0, 119, 94



160, 45, 152



60, 108, 0

Square

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



160, 45, 152



159, 70, 0



0, 115, 35



0, 115, 193

Rectangle

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



160, 45, 152



189, 17, 62



0, 115, 35



0, 119, 133

Sweetspot

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



160, 45, 152



209, 163, 206



53, 45, 160



105, 77, 103



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



160, 45, 152



209, 29, 197



160, 45, 95



79, 71, 79



143, 0, 133



15, 0, 14

Inverse Universe

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



160, 45, 152



209, 29, 197



45, 160, 110



79, 71, 79



143, 0, 133



15, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 45, 152 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

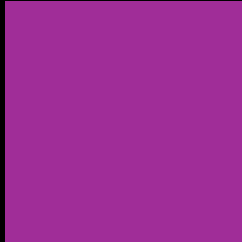
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 45, 152 looks on a black 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

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 160, 45, 152 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 45, 152.

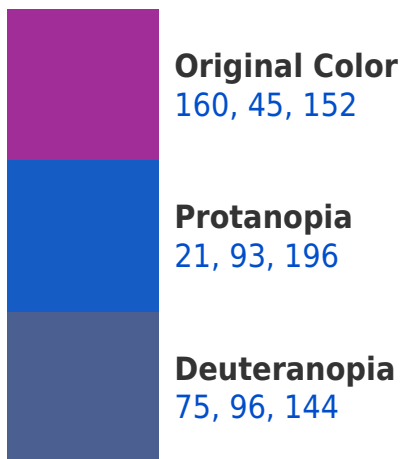


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 45, 152.

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
152, 71, 76

Trichromacy



Original Color

160, 45, 152



Protanomaly

72, 76, 180



Deuteranomaly

106, 77, 147



Tritanomaly

155, 62, 104

Monochromacy



Original Color

160, 45, 152



Achromatopsia

92, 92, 92



Achromatomaly

117, 75, 114

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 45, 152 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, 45, 152) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 45, 152)  
}
```

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, 45, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 45, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 45, 152 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, 45, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 45, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(160, 45, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 45, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 45, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 45,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 45, 152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 45, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160, 45,  
152) }
```

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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