

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 52, 255)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 52, 255) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 52, 255)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A034FF
RGB	160, 52, 255
RGB Percent	63%, 20%, 100%
CMY	0.3725, 0.7961, 0.0000
CMYK	0.37, 0.80, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	272°, 100%, 60%
HSV	272°, 80%, 100%
XYZ	33.7752, 17.1496, 96.1378
YIQ	107.4340, -0.7950, 86.0290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

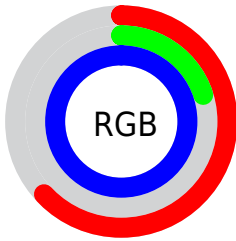
Format	Color
R_{YB}	160, 52, 255
Decimal	10499327
CIE _{Lab}	48.45, 76.36, -80.75
CIE _{LCh}	48, 111.139, 313.398
Yxy	17.1496, 0.2297, 0.1166
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288689407 (0xFFA034FF)
YUV	107.4340, 72.7500, 46.1004
Hunter-Lab	41.4120, 73.1116, -108.6530

Details

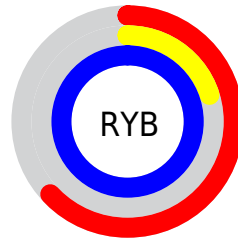
The RGB color **160, 52, 255** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9933FF**. The color can be described as light washed purple. A complement of this color would be **147, 255, 52**, and the grayscale version is **107, 107, 107**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 111, 255**, and **98, 0, 197** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148, 26, 255**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 78, 255**.

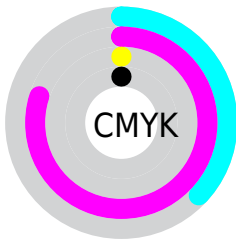
Distribution



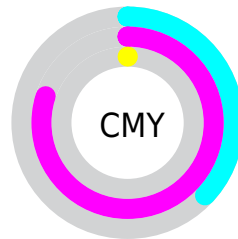
- Red (63%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 52, 255 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, 52, 255 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 160, 52, 255


 160, 52, 255

255, 255, 255

 129, 8, 226


 221, 111, 255

 98, 0, 197


 252, 140, 255

 65, 0, 169

 255, 168, 255

 21, 0, 141

 255, 197, 255

 0, 0, 115

 255, 227, 255

 0, 0, 89

 0, 7, 64

 0, 3, 41

 0, 1, 19

■ 160, 52, 255

■ 160, 52, 255

■ 148, 26, 255

■ 172, 78, 255

■ 136, 1, 255

■ 184, 103, 255

■ 136, 0, 255

■ 196, 129, 255

■ 208, 154, 255

■ 220, 179, 255

■ 232, 205, 255

■ 244, 231, 255

255, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 116, 255



160, 52, 255



248, 0, 171

Triad

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



160, 52, 255



182, 90, 0



0, 149, 157

Complementary

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



160, 52, 255



147, 255, 52

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, 146, 56



160, 52, 255



101, 125, 0

Square

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



160, 52, 255



240, 0, 0



0, 140, 0



0, 149, 245

Rectangle

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



160, 52, 255



255, 0, 109



0, 140, 0



0, 148, 124

Sweetspot

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



160, 52, 255



226, 194, 255



52, 150, 255



110, 91, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



160, 52, 255



140, 10, 255



255, 52, 252



122, 115, 128



102, 0, 191



34, 0, 64

Inverse Universe

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



255, 52, 147



255, 10, 125



52, 255, 55



128, 115, 121



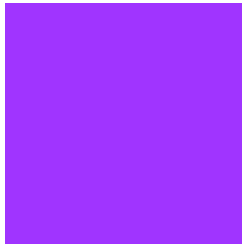
191, 0, 90



64, 0, 30

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 52, 255 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

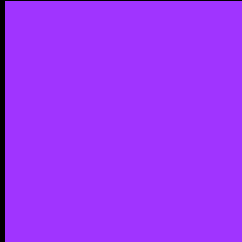
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 52, 255 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, 52, 255 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 52, 255.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 52, 255.

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, 52, 255

Deuteranopia
0, 118, 202

Tritanopia
132, 108, 117

Trichromacy



Original Color

160, 52, 255



Deuteranomaly

58, 94, 221



Tritanomaly

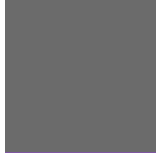
142, 88, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color

160, 52, 255



Achromatopsia

107, 107, 107



Achromatomaly

126, 87, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 52, 255 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, 52, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 52, 255)  
}
```

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, 52, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 52, 255) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 52, 255 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, 52, 255) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 52, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 52, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 52, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 52, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 52,  
255) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 52, 255 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 52, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160, 52,  
255) }
```

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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