

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 55, 119)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 55, 119) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 55, 119)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A03777
RGB	160, 55, 119
RGB Percent	63%, 22%, 47%
CMY	0.3725, 0.7843, 0.5333
CMYK	0.00, 0.66, 0.26, 0.37
HSL	323°, 49%, 42%
HSV	323°, 66%, 63%
XYZ	19.1932, 11.5379, 18.6682
YIQ	93.6910, 42.0360, 42.1640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

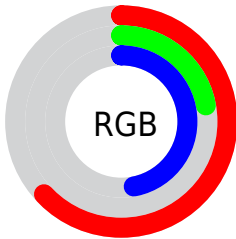
Format	Color
RYB	160, 55, 119
Decimal	10499959
CIELab	40.47, 49.93, -13.74
CIElCh	40, 51.784, 344.611
Yxy	11.5379, 0.3885, 0.2336
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288690039 (0xFFA03777)
YUV	93.6910, 12.4773, 58.1530
Hunter-Lab	33.9674, 41.4177, -8.8080

Details

The RGB color **160, 55, 119** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **55, 160, 96**, and the grayscale version is **94, 94, 94**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 109, 171**, and **105, 0, 71** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 39, 113**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 71, 125**.

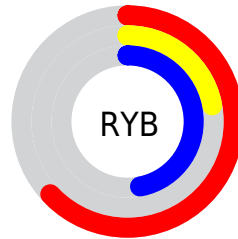
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (22%)

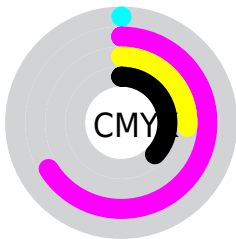
Blue (47%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (22%)

Blue (47%)

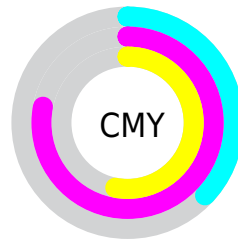


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (26%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (78%)

Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 55, 119 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, 55, 119 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



160, 55, 119



160, 55, 119

255, 255, 255



132, 25, 94



217, 109, 171



105, 0, 71



247, 136, 199



78, 0, 48



255, 163, 227



55, 0, 28



255, 191, 255



20, 0, 0



255, 220, 255



0, 0, 0



255, 249, 255



160, 55, 119



160, 55, 119



160, 39, 113



160, 71, 125

■ 160, 23, 107

■ 160, 87, 131

■ 160, 7, 100

■ 160, 103, 138

■ 160, 0, 98

■ 160, 119, 144

■ 160, 135, 150

■ 160, 151, 156

■ 160, 167, 163

■ 160, 183, 169

■ 160, 199, 175

Harmonies

Analogous

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



123, 74, 156



160, 55, 119



171, 51, 77

Triad

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



160, 55, 119



96, 100, 0



0, 113, 154

Complementary

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



160, 55, 119



55, 160, 96

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, 115, 116



160, 55, 119



45, 109, 29

Square

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



160, 55, 119



133, 85, 0



0, 113, 71



0, 106, 177

Rectangle

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



160, 55, 119



165, 60, 50



0, 113, 71



0, 114, 143

Sweetspot

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



160, 55, 119



209, 167, 193



95, 55, 160



105, 79, 95



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



160, 55, 119



209, 44, 145



160, 55, 67



79, 71, 76



143, 0, 87



15, 0, 9

Inverse Universe

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



160, 55, 119



209, 44, 145



55, 160, 148



79, 71, 76



143, 0, 87



15, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 55, 119 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

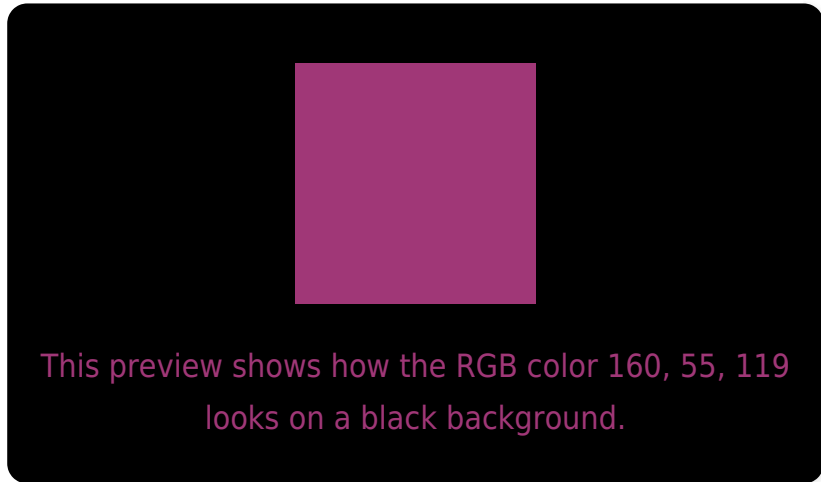
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



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, 55, 119 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 55, 119.

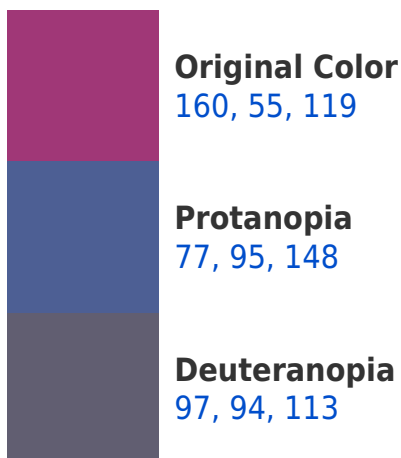


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 55, 119.

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

156, 67, 72

Trichromacy



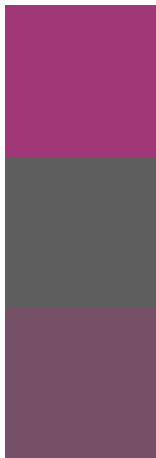
Original Color
160, 55, 119

Protanomaly
107, 80, 137

Deuteranomaly
120, 80, 115

Tritanomaly
157, 63, 89

Monochromacy



Original Color
160, 55, 119

Achromatopsia
94, 94, 94

Achromatomaly
118, 80, 103

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 55, 119 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, 55, 119)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 55, 119)  
}
```

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, 55, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 55, 119) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 55, 119 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, 55, 119) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 55, 119) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(160, 55, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 55, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 55, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 55,  
119) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 55, 119 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 55, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160, 55,  
119) }
```

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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