

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 72, 154)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 72, 154) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 72, 154)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0489A
RGB	160, 72, 154
RGB Percent	63%, 28%, 60%
CMY	0.3725, 0.7176, 0.3961
CMYK	0.00, 0.55, 0.04, 0.37
HSL	304°, 38%, 45%
HSV	304°, 55%, 63%
XYZ	22.6473, 14.4414, 32.1657
YIQ	107.6600, 26.1260, 44.1580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

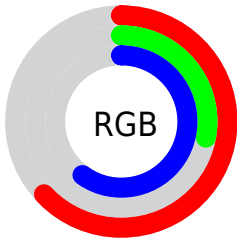
Format	Color
R_{YB}	160, 72, 154
Decimal	10504346
CIE _{Lab}	44.86, 47.65, -28.27
CIE _{LCh}	45, 55.407, 329.320
Yxy	14.4414, 0.3270, 0.2085
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288694426 (0xFFA0489A)
YUV	107.6600, 22.8456, 45.9022
Hunter-Lab	38.0019, 39.8743, -23.5832

Details

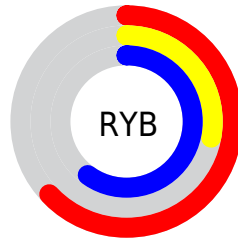
The RGB color **160, 72, 154** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **72, 160, 78**, and the grayscale version is **107, 107, 107**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 125, 209**, and **106, 15, 102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 56, 153**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 88, 155**.

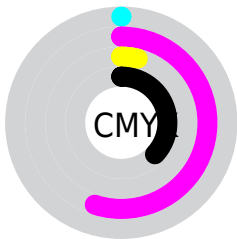
Distribution



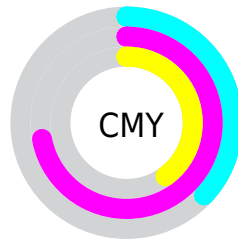
- Red (63%)
- Green (28%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 72, 154 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, 72, 154 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



160, 72, 154



160, 72, 154

255, 255, 255



133, 46, 128



217, 125, 209



106, 15, 102



246, 152, 237



80, 0, 78



255, 179, 255



55, 0, 55



255, 208, 255



30, 0, 33



255, 236, 255



0, 0, 5



0, 0, 0



160, 72, 154



160, 72, 154





160, 56, 153




160, 88, 155


 160, 40, 152

 160, 104, 156


 160, 24, 151


 160, 120, 157


 160, 8, 150

 160, 136, 158

 160, 0, 149

 160, 152, 159

 160, 168, 161

 160, 184, 162

 160, 200, 163

 160, 216, 164

Harmonies

Analogous

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



101, 94, 187



160, 72, 154



186, 57, 109

Triad

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



160, 72, 154



129, 104, 0



0, 127, 150

Complementary

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



160, 72, 154



72, 160, 78

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, 127, 104



160, 72, 154



83, 116, 7

Square

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



160, 72, 154



164, 85, 22



0, 124, 56



0, 123, 185

Rectangle

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



160, 72, 154



188, 60, 78



0, 124, 56



0, 127, 135

Sweetspot

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



160, 72, 154



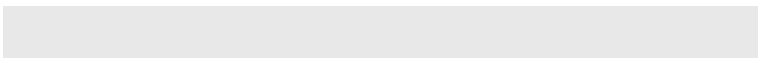
209, 174, 207



78, 72, 160



105, 84, 103



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



160, 72, 154



209, 71, 200



160, 72, 110



79, 71, 79



143, 0, 133



15, 0, 14

Inverse Universe

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



160, 72, 154



209, 71, 200



72, 160, 122



79, 71, 79



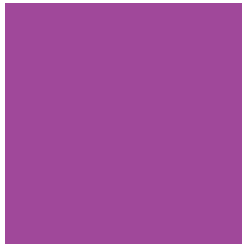
143, 0, 133



15, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 72, 154 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

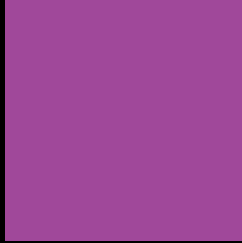
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 72, 154 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

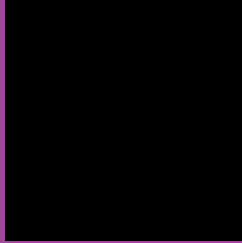
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 72, 154 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 72, 154.

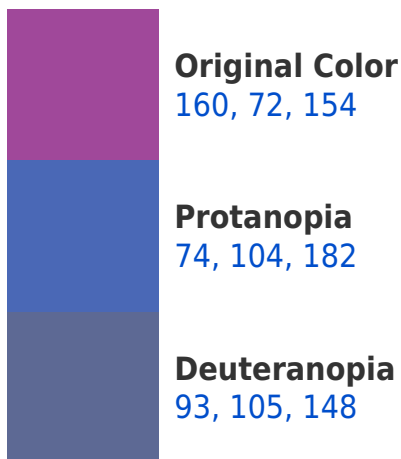


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 72, 154.

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





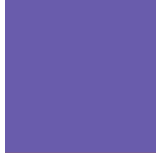
Tritanopia
153, 87, 94

Trichromacy



Original Color

160, 72, 154



Protanomaly

105, 92, 172



Deuteranomaly

117, 93, 150



Tritanomaly

156, 82, 116

Monochromacy



Original Color

160, 72, 154



Achromatopsia

108, 108, 108



Achromatomaly

127, 95, 125

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 72, 154 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, 72, 154)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 72, 154)  
}
```

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, 72, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 72, 154) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 72, 154 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, 72, 154) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 72, 154) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(160, 72, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 72, 154); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 72, 154);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 72,  
154) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 72, 154 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 72, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160, 72,  
154) }
```

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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