

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 88, 103)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 88, 103) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 88, 103)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A05867
RGB	160, 88, 103
RGB Percent	63%, 35%, 40%
CMY	0.3725, 0.6549, 0.5961
CMYK	0.00, 0.45, 0.36, 0.37
HSL	348°, 29%, 49%
HSV	348°, 45%, 63%
XYZ	20.4351, 15.4323, 14.7336
YIQ	111.2380, 38.0970, 19.9290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

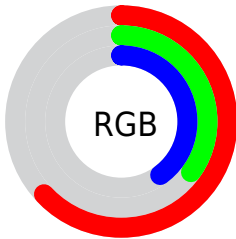
Format	Color
R_{YB}	160, 88, 103
Decimal	10508391
CIE _{Lab}	46.22, 31.34, 4.60
CIE _{LCh}	46, 31.679, 8.346
Yxy	15.4323, 0.4038, 0.3050
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288698471 (0xFFA05867)
YUV	111.2380, -4.0613, 42.7643
Hunter-Lab	39.2840, 24.1069, 5.2618

Details

The RGB color **160, 88, 103** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **88, 160, 145**, and the grayscale version is **111, 111, 111**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 139, 154**, and **106, 39, 56** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 72, 90**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 104, 116**.

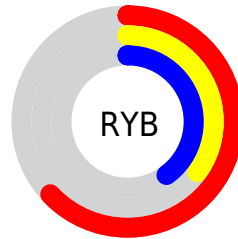
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (35%)

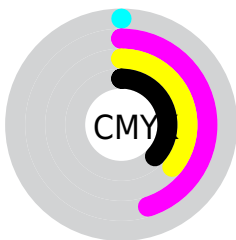
Blue (40%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (40%)

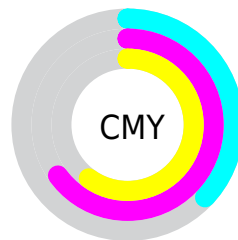


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (36%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 88, 103 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, 88, 103 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



160, 88, 103



160, 88, 103

255, 255, 255



133, 63, 79



217, 139, 154



106, 39, 56



246, 166, 181



80, 15, 35



255, 194, 208



55, 0, 13



255, 222, 236



28, 0, 1



255, 251, 255



0, 0, 0



160, 88, 103



160, 88, 103



160, 72, 90



160, 104, 116



160, 56, 78



160, 120, 128

160, 40, 65

160, 136, 141

160, 24, 52

160, 152, 154

160, 8, 40

160, 168, 166

160, 0, 33

160, 184, 179

160, 200, 192

160, 216, 204

160, 232, 217

Harmonies

Analogous

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



148, 91, 130



160, 88, 103



157, 92, 78

Triad

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



160, 88, 103



90, 118, 67



16, 118, 158

Complementary

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



160, 88, 103



88, 160, 145

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, 122, 142



160, 88, 103



55, 122, 89

Square

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



160, 88, 103



119, 110, 56



0, 123, 116



81, 110, 162

Rectangle

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



160, 88, 103



148, 98, 65



0, 123, 116



0, 119, 154

Sweetspot

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



160, 88, 103



209, 180, 186



144, 88, 160



105, 87, 90



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



160, 88, 103



209, 96, 120



160, 108, 88



79, 71, 73



143, 0, 30



15, 0, 3

Inverse Universe

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



160, 88, 103



209, 96, 120



88, 140, 160



79, 71, 73



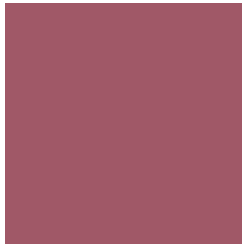
143, 0, 30



15, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 88, 103 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

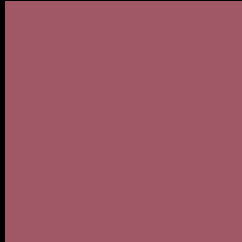
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 88, 103 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, 88, 103 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 88, 103.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 88, 103.

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, 88, 103

Protanopia

110, 109, 115

Deuteranopia

124, 106, 100



Tritanopia
159, 89, 96

Trichromacy



Original Color

160, 88, 103

Protanomaly

128, 101, 111

Deuteranomaly

137, 99, 101

Tritanomaly

159, 89, 99

Monochromacy



Original Color

160, 88, 103

Achromatopsia

111, 111, 111

Achromatomaly

129, 103, 108

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 88, 103 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, 88, 103) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 88, 103)  
}
```

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, 88, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 88, 103) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 88, 103 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, 88, 103) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 88, 103) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 88, 103)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 88, 103); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 88, 103);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 88,  
103) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 88, 103 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 88, 103) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160, 88,  
103) }
```

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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