

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 90, 186)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 90, 186) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 90, 186)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A05ABA
RGB	160, 90, 186
RGB Percent	63%, 35%, 73%
CMY	0.3725, 0.6471, 0.2706
CMYK	0.14, 0.52, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	284°, 41%, 54%
HSV	284°, 52%, 73%
XYZ	27.0163, 18.3311, 48.5687
YIQ	121.8740, 10.9040, 44.6960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

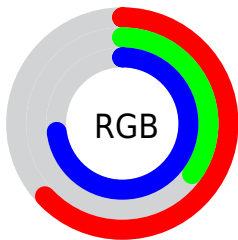
Format	Color
R_{YB}	160, 90, 186
Decimal	10508986
CIE _{Lab}	49.90, 44.72, -39.20
CIE _{LCh}	50, 59.469, 318.762
Yxy	18.3311, 0.2877, 0.1952
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288699066 (0xFFA05ABA)
YUV	121.8740, 31.6141, 33.4365
Hunter-Lab	42.8148, 37.7082, -37.2876

Details

The RGB color **160, 90, 186** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **116, 186, 90**, and the grayscale version is **122, 122, 122**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 142, 243**, and **106, 39, 132** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **155, 71, 186**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 109, 186**.

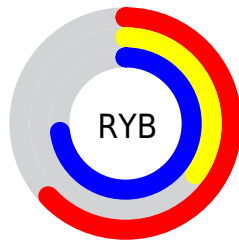
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (35%)

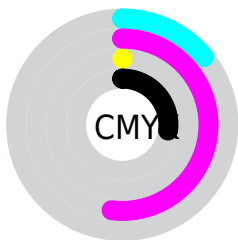
Blue (73%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (73%)

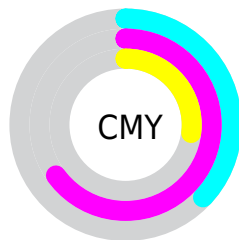


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (37%)


Magenta (65%)


Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 90, 186 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, 90, 186 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 160, 90, 186

 160, 90, 186


255, 255, 255

 133, 65, 159

 217, 142, 243

 106, 39, 132

 246, 170, 255


 80, 10, 107

 255, 197, 255

 54, 0, 82


 255, 226, 255


 34, 0, 59

 0, 1, 36

 0, 0, 11

 0, 0, 0

 160, 90, 186

 160, 90, 186

■ 155, 71, 186

■ 165, 109, 186

■ 150, 53, 186

■ 170, 127, 186

■ 145, 34, 186

■ 175, 146, 186

■ 140, 16, 186

■ 180, 164, 186

■ 136, 0, 186

■ 185, 183, 186

■ 190, 202, 186

■ 195, 220, 186

■ 200, 239, 186

■ 205, 255, 186

Harmonies

Analogous

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



76, 113, 215



160, 90, 186



199, 69, 140

Triad

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



160, 90, 186



158, 110, 0



0, 142, 150

Complementary

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



160, 90, 186



116, 186, 90

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, 141, 97



160, 90, 186



112, 126, 0

Square

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



160, 90, 186



192, 88, 43



47, 136, 46



0, 139, 194

Rectangle

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



160, 90, 186



208, 65, 106



47, 136, 46



0, 142, 133

Sweetspot

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



160, 90, 186



232, 206, 242



90, 117, 186



116, 100, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



160, 90, 186



202, 92, 242



186, 90, 165



89, 83, 92



113, 0, 156



20, 0, 28

Inverse Universe

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



186, 90, 116



242, 92, 133



90, 186, 111



92, 83, 85



156, 0, 42



28, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 90, 186 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

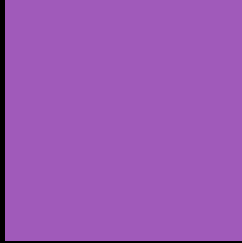
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 90, 186 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

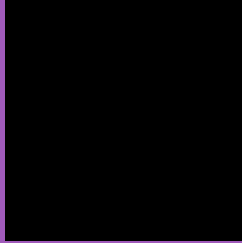
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 160, 90, 186 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 90, 186.

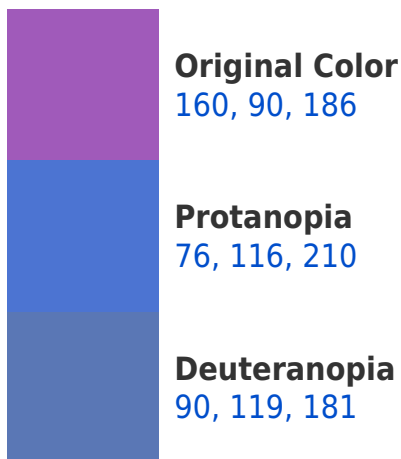


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 90, 186.

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





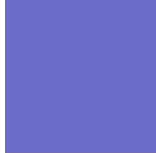
Tritanopia
150, 107, 116

Trichromacy



Original Color

160, 90, 186



Protanomaly

107, 107, 201



Deuteranomaly

115, 108, 183



Tritanomaly

154, 101, 141

Monochromacy



Original Color

160, 90, 186



Achromatopsia

122, 122, 122



Achromatomaly

136, 110, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 90, 186 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, 90, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(160, 90, 186)  
}
```

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, 90, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 90, 186) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 90, 186 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, 90, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 90, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 90, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 90, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 90, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 90,  
186) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 90, 186 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 90, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160, 90,  
186) }
```

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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