

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 94, 136)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 94, 136) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 94, 136)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A05E88
RGB	160, 94, 136
RGB Percent	63%, 37%, 53%
CMY	0.3725, 0.6314, 0.4667
CMYK	0.00, 0.41, 0.15, 0.37
HSL	322°, 26%, 50%
HSV	322°, 41%, 63%
XYZ	22.9438, 17.2566, 25.4141
YIQ	118.5220, 25.8540, 27.0540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

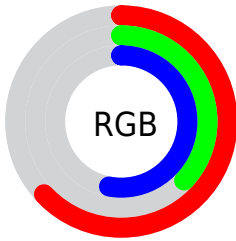
Format	Color
R_{YB}	160, 94, 136
Decimal	10509960
CIE _{Lab}	48.58, 32.95, -11.79
CIE _{LCh}	49, 35.001, 340.310
Yxy	17.2566, 0.3497, 0.2630
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288700040 (0xFFA05E88)
YUV	118.5220, 8.6167, 36.3762
Hunter-Lab	41.5410, 25.8919, -7.1940

Details

The RGB color **160, 94, 136** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **94, 160, 118**, and the grayscale version is **118, 118, 118**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 146, 189**, and **107, 45, 86** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 78, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 110, 142**.

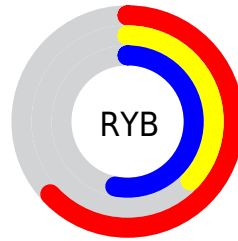
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (37%)

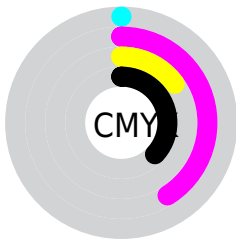
Blue (53%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (37%)

Blue (53%)

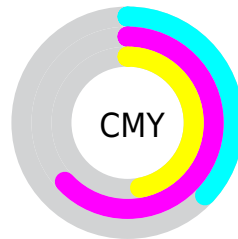


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (63%)

Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 94, 136 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, 94, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



160, 94, 136



160, 94, 136

255, 255, 255



133, 69, 111



216, 146, 189



107, 45, 86



245, 173, 217



81, 21, 63



255, 200, 246



57, 0, 41



255, 229, 255



36, 0, 21



0, 0, 0



160, 94, 136



160, 94, 136



160, 78, 130



160, 110, 142



160, 62, 124



160, 126, 148

160, 46, 119

160, 142, 153

160, 30, 113

160, 158, 159

160, 14, 107

160, 174, 165

160, 0, 102

160, 190, 171

160, 206, 177

160, 222, 183

160, 238, 188

Harmonies

Analogous

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



131, 104, 161



160, 94, 136



172, 91, 106

Triad

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



160, 94, 136



124, 117, 55



0, 129, 153

Complementary

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



160, 94, 136



94, 160, 118

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, 131, 125



160, 94, 136



91, 125, 69

Square

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



160, 94, 136



150, 107, 59



50, 129, 94



0, 124, 171

Rectangle

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



160, 94, 136



170, 94, 87



50, 129, 94



0, 130, 144

Sweetspot

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



160, 94, 136



209, 184, 200



117, 94, 160



105, 90, 99



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



160, 94, 136



209, 105, 171



160, 94, 104



79, 71, 76



143, 0, 91



15, 0, 10

Inverse Universe

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



160, 94, 136



209, 105, 171



94, 160, 150



79, 71, 76



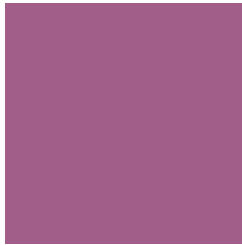
143, 0, 91



15, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 94, 136 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

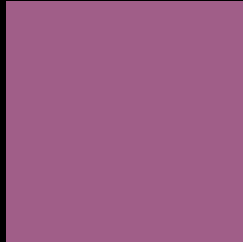
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 94, 136 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

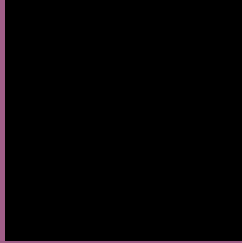
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 94, 136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 94, 136.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 94, 136.

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, 94, 136

Protanopia

106, 115, 150

Deuteranopia

119, 113, 133



Tritanopia
157, 100, 107

Trichromacy



Original Color
160, 94, 136

Protanomaly
126, 107, 145

Deuteranomaly
134, 106, 134

Tritanomaly
158, 98, 118

Monochromacy



Original Color
160, 94, 136

Achromatopsia
119, 119, 119

Achromatomaly
134, 110, 125

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 94, 136 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, 94, 136) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 94, 136)  
}
```

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, 94, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 94, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 94, 136 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, 94, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 94, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(160, 94, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 94, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 94, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 94,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 94, 136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 94, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160, 94,  
136) }
```

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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