

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 95, 151)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 95, 151) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 95, 151)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A05F97
RGB	160, 95, 151
RGB Percent	63%, 37%, 59%
CMY	0.3725, 0.6275, 0.4078
CMYK	0.00, 0.41, 0.06, 0.37
HSL	308°, 25%, 50%
HSV	308°, 41%, 63%
XYZ	24.1753, 17.8924, 31.4575
YIQ	120.8190, 20.7640, 31.1960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

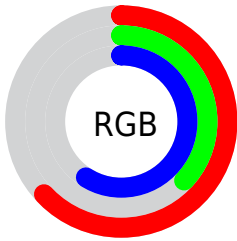
Format	Color
R_{YB}	160, 95, 151
Decimal	10510231
CIE _{Lab}	49.37, 35.05, -19.52
CIE _{LCh}	49, 40.118, 330.889
Yxy	17.8924, 0.3288, 0.2433
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288700311 (0xFFA05F97)
YUV	120.8190, 14.8792, 34.3617
Hunter-Lab	42.2994, 27.9941, -14.4837

Details

The RGB color **160, 95, 151** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **95, 160, 104**, and the grayscale version is **121, 121, 121**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 147, 205**, and **107, 46, 100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 79, 149**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 111, 153**.

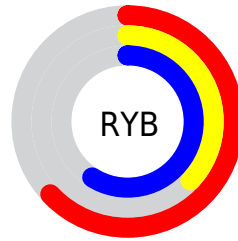
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (37%)

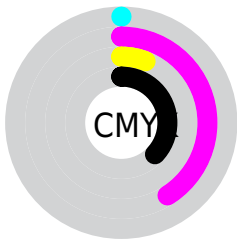
Blue (59%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (37%)

Blue (59%)

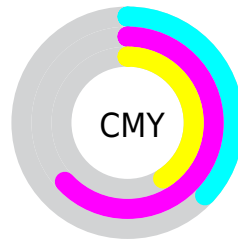


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (37%)


Magenta (63%)

Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 95, 151 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, 95, 151 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 160, 95, 151

255, 255, 255

 216, 147, 205

 245, 174, 234

 255, 202, 255

 255, 230, 255

 160, 95, 151

 133, 70, 125

 107, 46, 100

 82, 21, 76

 57, 0, 53

 38, 0, 32


 0, 0, 3


 0, 0, 0

 160, 95, 151

 160, 79, 149


 160, 95, 151


 160, 111, 153


 160, 63, 147

 160, 127, 155


 160, 47, 144

 160, 143, 158


 160, 31, 142

 160, 159, 160

 160, 15, 140

 160, 175, 162

 160, 0, 138

 160, 191, 164

 160, 207, 167

 160, 223, 169

 160, 239, 171

Harmonies

Analogous

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



121, 108, 176



160, 95, 151



179, 88, 118

Triad

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



160, 95, 151



136, 116, 47



0, 134, 151

Complementary

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



160, 95, 151



95, 160, 104

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, 134, 117



160, 95, 151



101, 126, 56

Square

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



160, 95, 151



163, 103, 58



56, 132, 83



0, 129, 176

Rectangle

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



160, 95, 151



181, 90, 95



56, 132, 83



0, 134, 141

Sweetspot

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



160, 95, 151



209, 184, 206



104, 95, 160



105, 90, 103



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



160, 95, 151



209, 107, 195



160, 95, 119



79, 71, 78



143, 0, 123



15, 0, 13

Inverse Universe

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



160, 95, 151



209, 107, 195



95, 160, 136



79, 71, 78



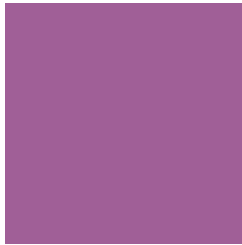
143, 0, 123



15, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 95, 151 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

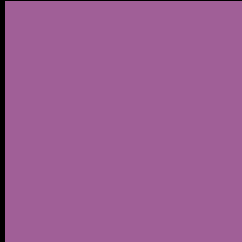
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 95, 151 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

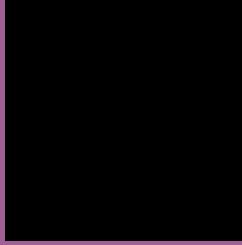
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 95, 151 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 95, 151.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 95, 151.

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, 95, 151

Protanopia
102, 116, 167

Deuteranopia
114, 115, 147



Tritanopia
155, 103, 111

Trichromacy



Original Color

160, 95, 151



Protanomaly

123, 108, 161



Deuteranomaly

131, 108, 148



Tritanomaly

157, 100, 126

Monochromacy



Original Color

160, 95, 151



Achromatopsia

121, 121, 121



Achromatomaly

135, 112, 132

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 95, 151 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, 95, 151)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 95, 151)  
}
```

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, 95, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 95, 151) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 95, 151 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, 95, 151) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 95, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 95, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 95, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 95, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 95,  
151) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 95, 151 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 95, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160, 95,  
151) }
```

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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