

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 99, 163)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 99, 163) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 99, 163)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A063A3
RGB	160, 99, 163
RGB Percent	63%, 39%, 64%
CMY	0.3725, 0.6118, 0.3608
CMYK	0.02, 0.39, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	297°, 26%, 51%
HSV	297°, 39%, 64%
XYZ	25.5699, 19.0416, 36.9780
YIQ	124.5350, 15.8120, 32.8360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

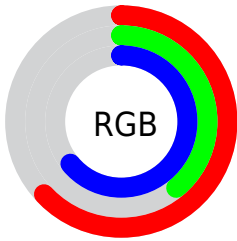
Format	Color
R_{YB}	160, 99, 163
Decimal	10511267
CIE _{Lab}	50.74, 35.12, -24.48
CIE _{LCh}	51, 42.808, 325.127
Yxy	19.0416, 0.3134, 0.2334
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288701347 (0xFFA063A3)
YUV	124.5350, 18.9632, 31.1028
Hunter-Lab	43.6367, 28.2319, -19.6971

Details

The RGB color **160, 99, 163** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **102, 163, 99**, and the grayscale version is **124, 124, 124**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 151, 218**, and **107, 50, 111** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159, 83, 163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **161, 115, 163**.

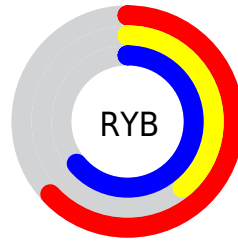
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (39%)

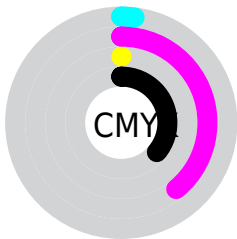
Blue (64%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (64%)

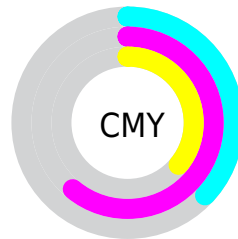


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (37%)


Magenta (61%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 99, 163 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, 99, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 160, 99, 163

255, 255, 255


 216, 151, 218

 245, 178, 247

 255, 206, 255

 255, 235, 255

 160, 99, 163

 133, 74, 137

 107, 50, 111


 82, 26, 86

 57, 0, 63

 37, 0, 41


 0, 1, 19


 0, 0, 0

 160, 99, 163


 159, 83, 163


 160, 99, 163

 161, 115, 163

 158, 66, 163


 162, 132, 163

 158, 50, 163

 162, 148, 163

 157, 34, 163

 163, 164, 163

 156, 18, 163

 164, 180, 163

 155, 1, 163

 165, 197, 163

 155, 0, 163

 165, 213, 163

 166, 229, 163

 167, 246, 163

Harmonies

Analogous

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



113, 114, 187



160, 99, 163



184, 90, 128

Triad

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



160, 99, 163



147, 117, 45



0, 139, 151

Complementary

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



160, 99, 163



102, 163, 99

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, 139, 113



160, 99, 163



111, 128, 51

Square

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



160, 99, 163



174, 103, 62



66, 135, 77



0, 135, 180

Rectangle

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



160, 99, 163



189, 90, 104



66, 135, 77



0, 139, 139

Sweetspot

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



160, 99, 163



210, 186, 212



99, 102, 163



106, 92, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



160, 99, 163



207, 112, 212



163, 99, 134



81, 73, 82



139, 0, 145



17, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



163, 99, 102



212, 112, 117



99, 163, 128



82, 73, 74



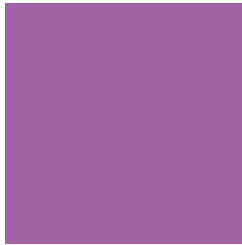
145, 0, 7



18, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 99, 163 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

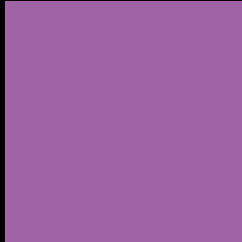
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 99, 163 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

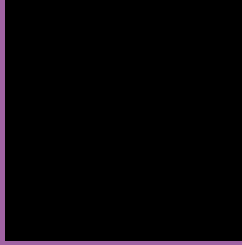
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 99, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 99, 163.

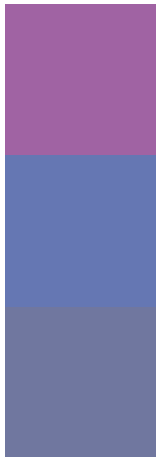


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 99, 163.

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, 99, 163

Protanopia
101, 119, 179

Deuteranopia
112, 119, 159



Tritanopia
154, 109, 117

Trichromacy



Original Color
160, 99, 163

Protanomaly
122, 112, 173

Deuteranomaly
129, 112, 160

Tritanomaly
156, 105, 134

Monochromacy



Original Color
160, 99, 163

Achromatopsia
125, 125, 125

Achromatomaly
138, 116, 139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 99, 163 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, 99, 163)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 99, 163)  
}
```

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, 99, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 99, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 99, 163 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, 99, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 99, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 99, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 99, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 99, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 99,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 99, 163 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 99, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160, 99,  
163) }
```

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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