

Converting Colors

`RYB(160, 116, 147)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(160, 116, 147) contains.

RYB(160, 116, 147)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

R_YB(160, 116, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A07493
RGB	160, 116, 147
RGB Percent	63%, 45%, 58%
CMY	0.3725, 0.5451, 0.4235
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.08, 0.37
HSL	318°, 19%, 54%
HSV	318°, 28%, 63%
XYZ	26.0091, 22.0709, 30.4931
YIQ	132.6900, 16.2730, 18.9690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

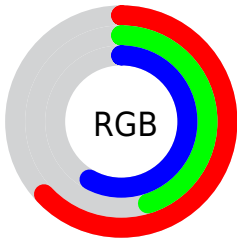
Format	Color
R_{YB}	160, 116, 147
Decimal	10515603
CIE _{Lab}	54.10, 22.45, -9.99
CIE _{LCh}	54, 24.569, 336.020
Yxy	22.0709, 0.3310, 0.2809
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288705683 (0xFFA07493)
YUV	132.6900, 7.0548, 23.9509
Hunter-Lab	46.9797, 16.6072, -5.5975

Details

The RYB color **160, 116, 147** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **116, 150, 160**, and the grayscale version is **133, 133, 133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 168, 201**, and **108, 67, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 100, 142**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 132, 152**.

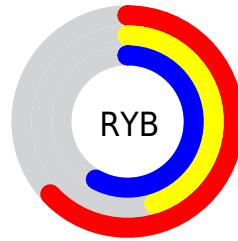
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (45%)

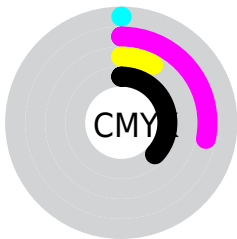
Blue (58%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (58%)

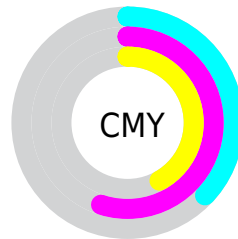


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (37%)


Magenta (55%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 160, 116, 147 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 RYB color 160, 116, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 160, 116, 147


255, 255, 255

 215, 168, 201

 244, 196, 229

 255, 224, 255

 255, 253, 255

 160, 116, 147

 133, 91, 121


 108, 67, 96

 83, 44, 73

 59, 22, 50


 38, 0, 29


 0, 0, 0


 160, 116, 147

 160, 100, 142

 160, 84, 138

 160, 116, 147

 160, 132, 152

 160, 148, 156

160, 68, 133

160, 163, 164

160, 52, 128

160, 175, 180

160, 36, 123

160, 188, 196

160, 20, 119

160, 200, 212

160, 4, 114

160, 213, 228

160, 0, 113

160, 225, 244

160, 232, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



138, 122, 164



160, 116, 147



171, 114, 126

Triad

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



160, 116, 147



101, 140, 87



61, 104, 154

Complementary

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



160, 116, 147



116, 150, 160

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.



70, 108, 141



160, 116, 147



95, 136, 114

Square

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



160, 116, 147



159, 148, 91



92, 126, 140



78, 113, 168

Rectangle

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



160, 116, 147



172, 115, 112



92, 126, 140



61, 102, 147

Sweetspot

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



160, 116, 147



209, 192, 204



128, 116, 160



105, 94, 101



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



160, 116, 147



209, 140, 189



160, 116, 126



79, 71, 77



143, 0, 101



15, 0, 11

Inverse Universe

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



160, 116, 147



209, 140, 189



116, 141, 160



79, 71, 77



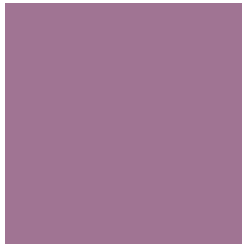
143, 0, 101



15, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 160, 116, 147 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

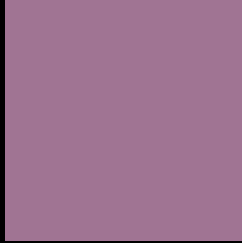
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 160, 116, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

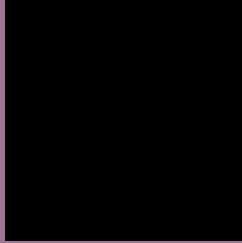
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYP 160, 116, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYP color 160, 116, 147.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYP color 160, 116, 147.

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, 116, 147

Protanopia
124, 128, 155

Deuteranopia
135, 126, 145



Tritanopia
158, 119, 129

Trichromacy



Original Color
160, 116, 147

Protanomaly
137, 124, 152

Deuteranomaly
144, 122, 146

Tritanomaly
159, 118, 136

Monochromacy



Original Color
160, 116, 147

Achromatopsia
133, 133, 133

Achromatomaly
143, 127, 138

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 160, 116, 147 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, 116, 147) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 116, 147)  
}
```

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, 116, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 116, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 160, 116, 147 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, 116, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 116, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 116, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 116, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 116, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 116,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 160, 116, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 116, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
116, 147) }
```

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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