

Converting Colors

`RYB(160, 122, 143)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(160, 122, 143) contains.

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Color

R_YB(160, 122, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A07A8F
RGB	160, 122, 143
RGB Percent	63%, 48%, 56%
CMY	0.3725, 0.5216, 0.4392
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.11, 0.37
HSL	327°, 17%, 55%
HSV	327°, 24%, 63%
XYZ	26.4147, 23.3758, 29.1064
YIQ	135.7560, 15.9070, 14.5870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

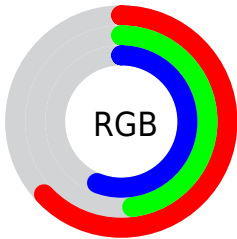
Format	Color
R_{YB}	160, 122, 143
Decimal	10517135
CIE Lab	55.46, 18.29, -5.63
CIE LCh	55, 19.134, 342.874
Yxy	23.3758, 0.3348, 0.2963
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288707215 (0xFFA07A8F)
YUV	135.7560, 3.5713, 21.2620
Hunter-Lab	48.3485, 12.9114, -1.8493

Details

The RYB color **160, 122, 143** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **122, 148, 160**, and the grayscale version is **136, 136, 136**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 175, 197**, and **108, 73, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 106, 136**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 138, 150**.

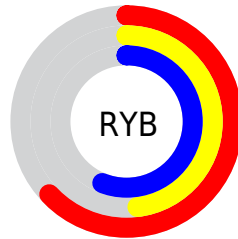
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (48%)

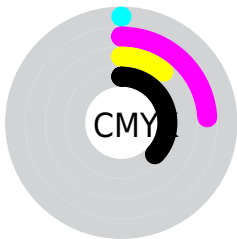
Blue (56%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (48%)

Blue (56%)

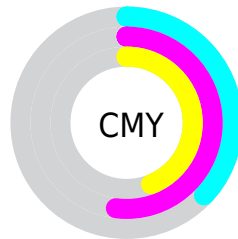


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 160, 122, 143 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, 122, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 160, 122, 143

255, 255, 255

 215, 175, 197

 244, 202, 225

 255, 230, 253

 160, 122, 143

 134, 97, 117

 108, 73, 93

 83, 50, 69

 60, 28, 47

 38, 6, 26


 0, 0, 0

 160, 122, 143


 160, 106, 136

 160, 90, 129


 160, 122, 143


 160, 138, 150


 160, 154, 157


 160, 74, 122

 160, 167, 170

 160, 58, 114

 160, 178, 186

 160, 42, 107

 160, 189, 202

 160, 26, 100

 160, 200, 218

 160, 10, 93

 160, 211, 234

 160, 0, 88

 160, 222, 250

 160, 224, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



144, 126, 157



160, 122, 143



167, 121, 126

Triad

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



160, 122, 143



104, 138, 100



87, 117, 155

Complementary

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



160, 122, 143



122, 148, 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.



88, 116, 142



160, 122, 143



108, 139, 128

Square

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



160, 122, 143



150, 154, 102



101, 128, 142



101, 124, 164

Rectangle

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



160, 122, 143



166, 123, 116



101, 128, 142



86, 116, 150

Sweetspot

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



160, 122, 143



209, 194, 203



138, 122, 160



105, 96, 101



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



160, 122, 143



209, 148, 182



160, 122, 125



79, 71, 76



143, 0, 79



15, 0, 8

Inverse Universe

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



160, 122, 143



209, 148, 182



122, 142, 160



79, 71, 76



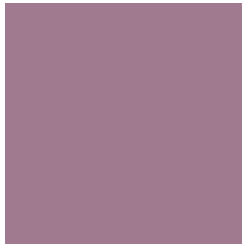
143, 0, 79



15, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 160, 122, 143 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

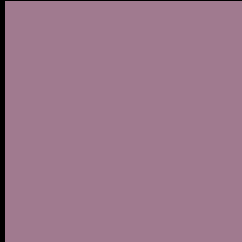
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 122, 143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

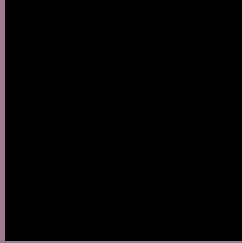
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYB 160, 122, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 160, 122, 143.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 160, 122, 143.

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, 122, 143

Protanopia

131, 132, 149

Deuteranopia

142, 129, 142



Tritanopia
159, 124, 133

Trichromacy



Original Color

160, 122, 143

Protanomaly

142, 128, 147

Deuteranomaly

149, 126, 142

Tritanomaly

159, 123, 137

Monochromacy



Original Color

160, 122, 143

Achromatopsia

136, 136, 136

Achromatomaly

145, 131, 139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 160, 122, 143 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, 122, 143) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 122, 143)  
}
```

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, 122, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 122, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 160, 122, 143 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, 122, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 122, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 122, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 122, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 122, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 122,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 160, 122, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 122, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
122, 143) }
```

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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