

Converting Colors

`RYB(160, 133, 176)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(160, 133, 176) contains.

RYB(160, 133, 176)	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, 133, 176)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A085B0
RGB	160, 133, 176
RGB Percent	63%, 52%, 69%
CMY	0.3725, 0.4784, 0.3098
CMYK	0.09, 0.24, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	278°, 21%, 61%
HSV	278°, 24%, 69%
XYZ	30.7212, 27.3832, 44.7406
YIQ	145.9750, 2.2890, 19.0970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

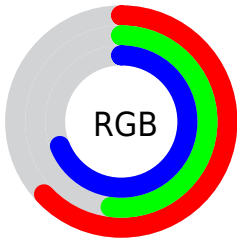
Format	Color
RYB	160, 133, 176
Decimal	10519984
CIELab	59.33, 18.45, -18.81
CIELCh	59, 26.352, 314.444
Yxy	27.3832, 0.2987, 0.2663
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288710064 (0xFFA085B0)
YUV	145.9750, 14.8023, 12.2999
Hunter-Lab	52.3290, 13.2177, -14.0619

Details

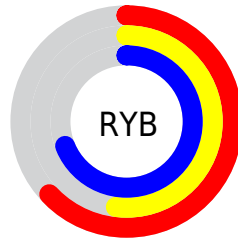
The RYB color **160, 133, 176** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **133, 176, 160**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 186, 232**, and **108, 83, 123** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 115, 176**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 151, 176**.

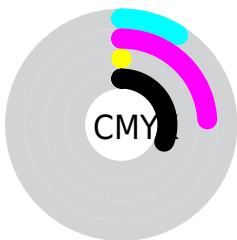
Distribution



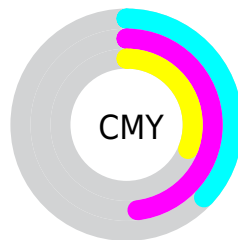
- Red (63%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 160, 133, 176 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, 133, 176 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 160, 133, 176

255, 255, 255

 215, 186, 232


 244, 214, 255


 255, 242, 255

 160, 133, 176

 134, 108, 149

 108, 83, 123

 83, 60, 98

 60, 38, 74

 37, 17, 52

 18, 0, 31

 0, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 160, 133, 176

 160, 133, 176

■ 153, 115, 176

■ 167, 151, 176

■ 147, 98, 176

■ 173, 168, 176

■ 140, 80, 176

■ 176, 186, 182

■ 134, 63, 176

■ 176, 203, 193

■ 127, 45, 176

■ 176, 221, 204

■ 121, 27, 176

■ 176, 239, 216

■ 114, 10, 176

■ 176, 255, 225

■ 111, 0, 176

■ 176, 255, 219

■ 176, 255, 212

Harmonies

Analogous

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



129, 139, 187



160, 133, 176



181, 127, 156

Triad

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



160, 133, 176



161, 170, 99



73, 115, 156

Complementary

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



160, 133, 176



133, 176, 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.



95, 133, 155



160, 133, 176



101, 148, 98

Square

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



160, 133, 176



185, 137, 111



109, 151, 138



71, 117, 174

Rectangle

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



160, 133, 176



188, 126, 140



109, 151, 138



79, 120, 156

Sweetspot

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



160, 133, 176



224, 213, 230



133, 145, 176



111, 106, 115



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



160, 133, 176



205, 163, 230



176, 133, 171



86, 80, 89



96, 0, 153



16, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



176, 133, 149



230, 163, 188



133, 172, 176



89, 80, 84



153, 0, 57



26, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 160, 133, 176 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

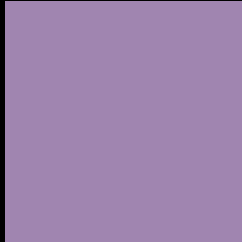
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 133, 176 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

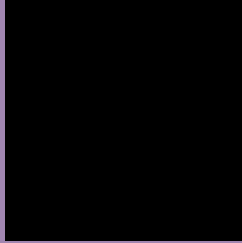
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 133, 176 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 133, 176.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 133, 176.

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, 133, 176

Protanopia
133, 140, 182

Deuteranopia
141, 140, 175



Tritanopia
156, 138, 149

Trichromacy



Original Color
160, 133, 176

Protanomaly
143, 138, 180

Deuteranomaly
148, 137, 175

Tritanomaly
157, 136, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color
160, 133, 176

Achromatopsia
146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly
151, 141, 157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 160, 133, 176 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, 133, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 133, 176)  
}
```

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, 133, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 133, 176) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 160, 133, 176 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, 133, 176) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 133, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 133, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 133, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 133, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 133,  
176) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 160, 133, 176 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 133, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
133, 176) }
```

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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