

Converting Colors

`RYB(160, 147, 255)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(160, 147, 255) contains.

RYB(160, 147, 255)	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, 147, 255)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A093FF
RGB	160, 147, 255
RGB Percent	63%, 58%, 100%
CMY	0.3725, 0.4235, 0.0000
CMYK	0.37, 0.42, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	247°, 100%, 79%
HSV	247°, 42%, 100%
XYZ	42.9809, 35.5610, 99.2064
YIQ	163.1990, -26.9200, 36.3440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

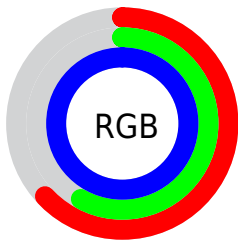
Format	Color
R _Y B	160, 147, 255
Decimal	10523647
CIE Lab	66.18, 29.54, -52.20
CIE LCh	66, 59.976, 299.510
Yxy	35.5610, 0.2418, 0.2001
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288713727 (0xFFA093FF)
YUV	163.1990, 45.2579, -2.8055
Hunter-Lab	59.6331, 24.2972, -56.8925

Details

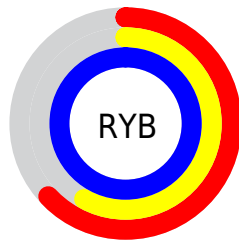
The RYB color **160, 147, 255** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **147, 255, 160**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 201, 255**, and **104, 96, 198** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 122, 255**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182, 172, 255**.

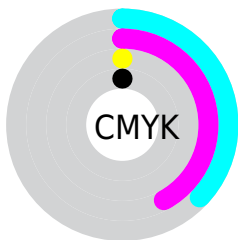
Distribution



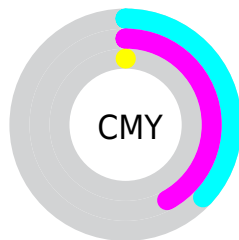
- Red (63%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 160, 147, 255 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, 147, 255 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 160, 147, 255

255, 255, 255

 218, 201, 255

 247, 229, 255

 160, 147, 255

 132, 121, 226

 104, 96, 198

 75, 72, 170

 45, 50, 143

 0, 23, 117

 0, 7, 92

 0, 0, 67

 0, 3, 44

 0, 1, 22

■ 160, 147, 255

■ 160, 147, 255

■ 138, 122, 255

■ 182, 172, 255

■ 115, 96, 255

■ 205, 198, 255

■ 93, 70, 255

■ 227, 224, 255

■ 70, 45, 255

■ 250, 249, 255

■ 48, 19, 255

255, 255, 255

■ 31, 0, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 101, 255



160, 147, 255



225, 124, 216

Triad

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



160, 147, 255



232, 189, 67



0, 101, 187

Complementary

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



160, 147, 255



147, 255, 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.



58, 149, 183



160, 147, 255



85, 190, 44

Square

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



160, 147, 255



255, 118, 111



60, 173, 96



0, 99, 212

Rectangle

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



160, 147, 255



249, 114, 182



60, 173, 96



0, 106, 186

Sweetspot

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



160, 147, 255



226, 222, 255



147, 198, 255



110, 107, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



160, 147, 255



141, 125, 255



214, 147, 255



116, 115, 128



23, 0, 191



8, 0, 64

Inverse Universe

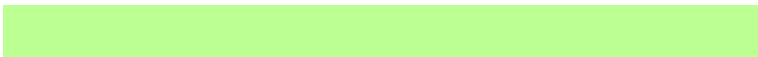
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



255, 147, 242



255, 125, 239



147, 255, 214



128, 115, 126



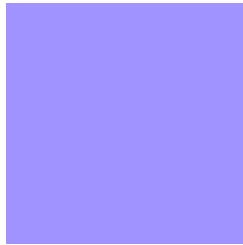
191, 0, 168



64, 0, 56

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 160, 147, 255 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

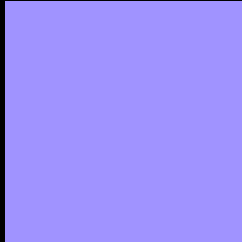
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 147, 255 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 ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RYB 160, 147, 255 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 160, 147, 255.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 160, 147, 255.

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, 147, 255

Protanopia
123, 151, 255

Deuteranopia
112, 148, 252



Tritanopia
142, 156, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color
160, 147, 255

Protanomaly
136, 152, 255

Deuteranomaly
129, 151, 253

Tritanomaly
149, 157, 205

Monochromacy



Original Color
160, 147, 255

Achromatopsia
163, 163, 163

Achromatomaly
162, 157, 196

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 160, 147, 255 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, 147, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 147, 255)  
}
```

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, 147, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 147, 255) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 160, 147, 255 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, 147, 255) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 147, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 147, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 147, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 147, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 147,  
255) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 160, 147, 255 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 147, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
147, 255) }
```

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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