

Converting Colors

`RYB(160, 153, 182)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(160, 153, 182) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(160, 153, 182)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A099B6
RGB	160, 153, 182
RGB Percent	63%, 60%, 71%
CMY	0.3725, 0.4000, 0.2863
CMYK	0.12, 0.16, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	254°, 17%, 66%
HSV	254°, 16%, 71%
XYZ	34.3319, 33.6334, 48.9384
YIQ	158.3990, -5.1370, 10.5030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

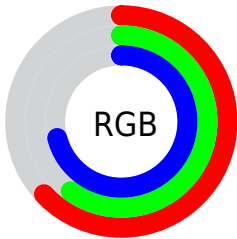
Format	Color
R_{YB}	160, 153, 182
Decimal	10525110
CIE _{Lab}	64.67, 8.37, -14.11
CIE _{LCh}	65, 16.408, 300.669
Yxy	33.6334, 0.2937, 0.2877
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288715190 (0xFFA099B6)
YUV	158.3990, 11.6353, 1.4041
Hunter-Lab	57.9944, 4.1797, -9.4357

Details

The RYB color **160, 153, 182** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **153, 182, 160**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 207, 238**, and **108, 102, 129** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 135, 182**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174, 171, 182**.

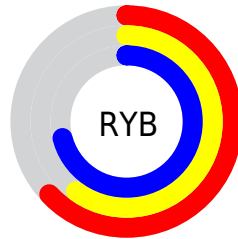
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (60%)

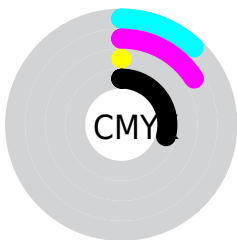
Blue (71%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (71%)

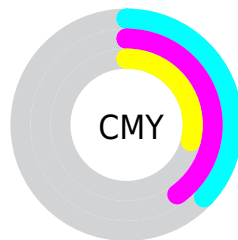


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 160, 153, 182 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, 153, 182 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 160, 153, 182

255, 255, 255

■ 215, 207, 238

■ 243, 236, 255

■ 160, 153, 182

■ 134, 127, 155

■ 108, 102, 129

■ 84, 78, 104

■ 60, 55, 80

■ 38, 34, 57

■ 18, 12, 35

■ 0, 0, 12

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 160, 153, 182

■ 160, 153, 182

■ 146, 135, 182

■ 174, 171, 182

■ 132, 117, 182

■ 182, 189, 183

■ 119, 98, 182

■ 182, 208, 189

■ 105, 80, 182

■ 182, 226, 193

■ 91, 62, 182

■ 182, 244, 197

■ 77, 44, 182

■ 182, 255, 194

■ 63, 26, 182

■ 182, 255, 182

■ 50, 7, 182

■ 44, 0, 182

Harmonies

Analogous

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



141, 153, 186



160, 153, 182



176, 149, 171

Triad

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



160, 153, 182



181, 163, 132



122, 146, 165

Complementary

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



160, 153, 182



153, 182, 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.



135, 158, 164



160, 153, 182



145, 168, 128

Square

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



160, 153, 182



187, 149, 143



131, 161, 140



118, 143, 171

Rectangle

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



160, 153, 182



184, 147, 162



131, 161, 140



126, 149, 165

Sweetspot

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



160, 153, 182



228, 225, 237



153, 166, 182



114, 113, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



160, 153, 182



203, 192, 237



174, 153, 182



85, 83, 92



38, 0, 156



7, 0, 28

Inverse Universe

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



182, 153, 175



237, 192, 226



153, 182, 174



92, 83, 90



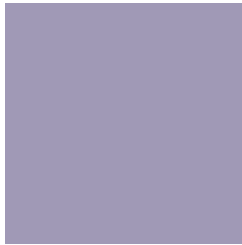
156, 0, 118



28, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 160, 153, 182 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

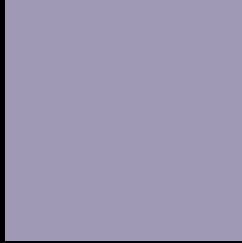
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 153, 182 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, 153, 182 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 160, 153, 182.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 160, 153, 182.

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, 153, 182

Protanopia

151, 155, 184

Deuteranopia

160, 153, 182



Tritanopia
158, 155, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color

160, 153, 182

Protanomaly

154, 155, 183

Deuteranomaly

160, 153, 182

Tritanomaly

159, 154, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color

160, 153, 182

Achromatopsia

158, 158, 158

Achromatomaly

159, 156, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 160, 153, 182 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, 153, 182) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 153, 182)  
}
```

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, 153, 182) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 153, 182) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 160, 153, 182 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, 153, 182) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 153, 182) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 153, 182)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 153, 182); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 153, 182);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 153,  
182) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 160, 153, 182 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 153, 182) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
153, 182) }
```

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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