

Converting Colors

`RYB(160, 53, 231)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(160, 53, 231) contains.

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Color

R_YB(160, 53, 231)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A035E7
RGB	160, 53, 231
RGB Percent	63%, 21%, 91%
CMY	0.3725, 0.7922, 0.0941
CMYK	0.31, 0.77, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	276°, 79%, 56%
HSV	276°, 77%, 91%
XYZ	30.1941, 15.7893, 77.0575
YIQ	105.2850, 6.6340, 78.0420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

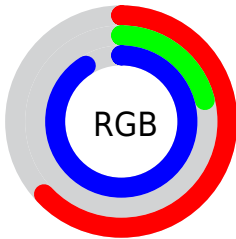
Format	Color
R_{YB}	160, 53, 231
Decimal	10499559
CIE _{Lab}	46.70, 70.92, -70.13
CIE _{LCh}	47, 99.741, 315.320
Yxy	15.7893, 0.2454, 0.1283
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288689639 (0xFFA035E7)
YUV	105.2850, 61.9775, 47.9851
Hunter-Lab	39.7358, 66.0996, -87.1630

Details

The RYB color **160, 53, 231** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9900CC**. The color can be described as light washed purple. A complement of this color would be **53, 231, 160**, and the grayscale version is **105, 105, 105**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220, 111, 255**, and **101, 0, 174** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151, 30, 231**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 76, 231**.

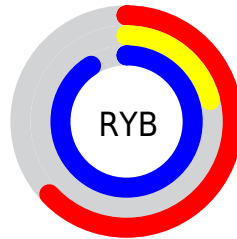
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (21%)

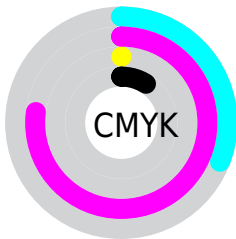
Blue (91%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (21%)

Blue (91%)

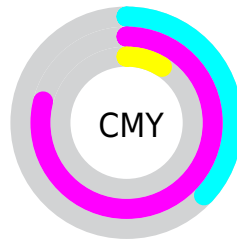


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (77%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (37%)


Magenta (79%)

Yellow (9%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 160, 53, 231 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, 53, 231 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 160, 53, 231


 160, 53, 231


255, 255, 255

 131, 14, 202

 220, 111, 255

 101, 0, 174

 250, 139, 255

 71, 0, 147

 255, 167, 255

 37, 0, 120

 255, 196, 255

 0, 0, 94

 255, 225, 255

 0, 0, 69

 0, 4, 46

 0, 1, 24

 0, 0, 0

■ 160, 53, 231

■ 160, 53, 231

■ 151, 30, 231

■ 169, 76, 231

■ 142, 7, 231

■ 178, 99, 231

■ 139, 0, 231

■ 188, 122, 231

■ 197, 145, 231

■ 206, 169, 231

■ 215, 192, 231

■ 224, 215, 231

■ 231, 238, 235

■ 231, 255, 243

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 76, 255



160, 53, 231



233, 0, 155

Triad

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



160, 53, 231



139, 168, 0



0, 74, 153

Complementary

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



160, 53, 231



53, 231, 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.



0, 96, 140



160, 53, 231



0, 120, 25

Square

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



160, 53, 231



221, 20, 0



0, 134, 134



0, 88, 231

Rectangle

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



160, 53, 231



248, 0, 100



0, 134, 134



0, 76, 142

Sweetspot

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



160, 53, 231



232, 196, 255



53, 104, 231



113, 92, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



160, 53, 231



161, 20, 255



231, 53, 213



110, 103, 115



107, 0, 179



31, 0, 51

Inverse Universe

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



231, 53, 124



255, 20, 114



53, 215, 231



115, 103, 108



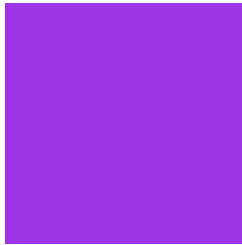
179, 0, 71



51, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 160, 53, 231 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

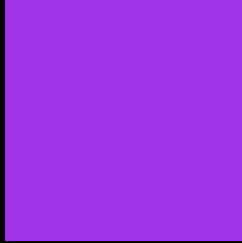
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 160, 53, 231 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

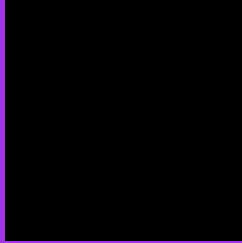
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RYP 160, 53, 231 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYP color 160, 53, 231.

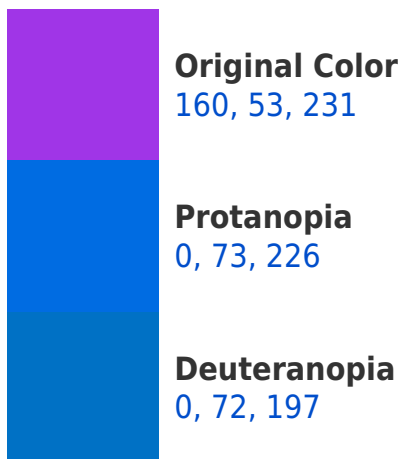


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYP color 160, 53, 231.

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





Tritanopia
138, 100, 108

Trichromacy



Original Color

160, 53, 231



Protanomaly

58, 83, 228



Deuteranomaly

58, 85, 209



Tritanomaly

146, 83, 153

Monochromacy



Original Color

160, 53, 231



Achromatopsia

105, 105, 105



Achromatomaly

125, 86, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 160, 53, 231 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, 53, 231) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 53, 231)  
}
```

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, 53, 231) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 53, 231) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 160, 53, 231 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, 53, 231) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 53, 231) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 53, 231)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 53, 231); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 53, 231); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 53, 231) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 160, 53, 231 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 53, 231) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160, 53,  
231) }
```

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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