

Converting Colors

`RYB(160, 95, 143)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(160, 95, 143) contains.

RYB(160, 95, 143)	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

RYP(160, 95, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A05F8F
RGB	160, 95, 143
RGB Percent	63%, 37%, 56%
CMY	0.3725, 0.6275, 0.4392
CMYK	0.00, 0.41, 0.11, 0.37
HSL	316°, 25%, 50%
HSV	316°, 41%, 63%
XYZ	23.5473, 17.6412, 28.1506
YIQ	119.9070, 23.3320, 28.7080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

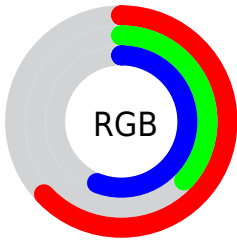
Format	Color
R_{YB}	160, 95, 143
Decimal	10510223
CIE _{Lab}	49.06, 33.61, -15.24
CIE _{LCh}	49, 36.902, 335.605
Yxy	17.6412, 0.3396, 0.2544
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288700303 (0xFFA05F8F)
YUV	119.9070, 11.3848, 35.1616
Hunter-Lab	42.0014, 26.5704, -10.3370

Details

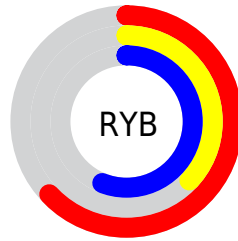
The RYB color **160, 95, 143** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **95, 147, 160**, and the grayscale version is **120, 120, 120**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 147, 197**, and **107, 46, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 79, 139**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 111, 147**.

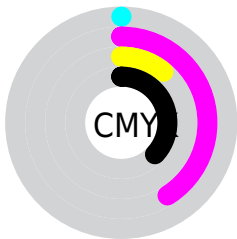
Distribution



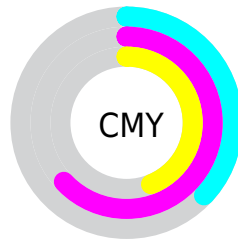
- Red (63%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 160, 95, 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, 95, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



160, 95, 143



160, 95, 143

255, 255, 255



133, 70, 117



216, 147, 197



107, 46, 93



245, 174, 225



82, 22, 69



255, 202, 253



57, 0, 46



255, 230, 255



37, 0, 26



0, 0, 0



160, 95, 143



160, 95, 143



160, 79, 139



160, 111, 147



160, 63, 135



160, 127, 151

160, 47, 130

160, 143, 156

160, 31, 126

160, 159, 160

160, 15, 122

160, 172, 175

160, 0, 118

160, 185, 191

160, 197, 207

160, 210, 223

160, 222, 239

Harmonies

Analogous

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



127, 106, 168



160, 95, 143



175, 90, 112

Triad

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



160, 95, 143



68, 130, 52



0, 70, 152

Complementary

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



160, 95, 143



95, 147, 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, 69, 133



160, 95, 143



64, 125, 92

Square

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



160, 95, 143



156, 148, 60



54, 106, 131



0, 73, 173

Rectangle

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



160, 95, 143



175, 93, 91



54, 106, 131



0, 69, 143

Sweetspot

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



160, 95, 143



209, 184, 203



111, 95, 160



105, 90, 101



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



160, 95, 143



209, 107, 182



160, 95, 111



79, 71, 77



143, 0, 105



15, 0, 11

Inverse Universe

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



160, 95, 143



209, 107, 182



95, 132, 160



79, 71, 77



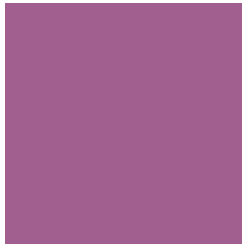
143, 0, 105



15, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 160, 95, 143 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

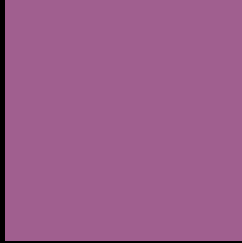
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 95, 143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

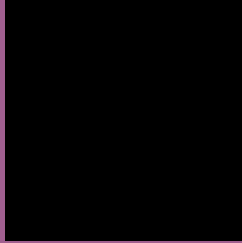
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 95, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 160, 95, 143.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 160, 95, 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, 95, 143

Protanopia
105, 114, 158

Deuteranopia
117, 114, 140



Tritanopia
156, 102, 109

Trichromacy



Original Color

160, 95, 143



Protanomaly

125, 108, 153



Deuteranomaly

133, 107, 141



Tritanomaly

157, 99, 121

Monochromacy



Original Color

160, 95, 143



Achromatopsia

120, 120, 120



Achromatomaly

135, 111, 128

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 160, 95, 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, 95, 143) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 95, 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, 95, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 95, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 160, 95, 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, 95, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 95, 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, 95, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 95, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 95, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 95,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 160, 95, 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, 95, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160, 95,  
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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