

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 108, 113)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 108, 113) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 108, 113)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A06C71
RGB	160, 108, 113
RGB Percent	63%, 42%, 44%
CMY	0.3725, 0.5765, 0.5569
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.29, 0.37
HSL	354°, 21%, 53%
HSV	354°, 32%, 63%
XYZ	22.8404, 19.3910, 18.1618
YIQ	124.1180, 29.3870, 12.5790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

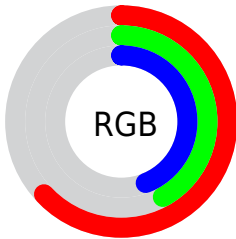
Format	Color
R_{YB}	160, 108, 113
Decimal	10513521
CIE _{Lab}	51.14, 21.45, 5.67
CIE _{LCh}	51, 22.188, 14.799
Yxy	19.3910, 0.3782, 0.3211
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288703601 (0xFFA06C71)
YUV	124.1180, -5.4812, 31.4685
Hunter-Lab	44.0352, 15.5238, 6.3711

Details

The RGB color **160, 108, 113** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **108, 160, 155**, and the grayscale version is **124, 124, 124**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 160, 165**, and **107, 60, 65** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 92, 99**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 124, 127**.

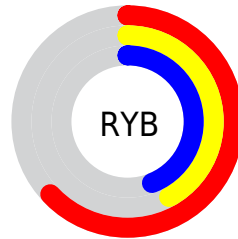
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (42%)

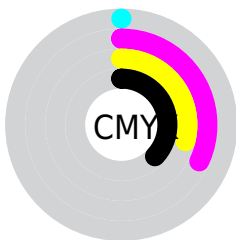
Blue (44%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (44%)

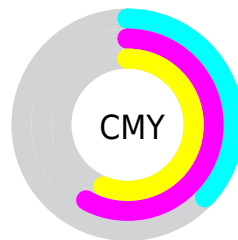


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (29%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (37%)


Magenta (58%)

Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 108, 113 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 RGB color 160, 108, 113 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 160, 108, 113


255, 255, 255

 216, 160, 165

 245, 187, 192

 255, 215, 220

 255, 243, 248

 160, 108, 113

 133, 83, 89

 107, 60, 65

 82, 37, 43

 57, 15, 23


 37, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 160, 108, 113

 160, 92, 99


 160, 76, 84

 160, 108, 113


 160, 124, 127

 160, 140, 142


 160, 60, 70

 160, 156, 156

 160, 44, 55

 160, 172, 171

 160, 28, 41

 160, 188, 185

 160, 12, 26

 160, 204, 200

 160, 0, 15

 160, 220, 214

 160, 236, 229

 160, 252, 243

Harmonies

Analogous

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



153, 109, 132



160, 108, 113



156, 111, 96

Triad

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



160, 108, 113



104, 129, 94



84, 126, 158

Complementary

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



160, 108, 113



108, 160, 155

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.



65, 131, 148



160, 108, 113



83, 132, 111

Square

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



160, 108, 113



126, 124, 85



66, 132, 131



111, 120, 158

Rectangle

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



160, 108, 113



149, 115, 88



66, 132, 131



76, 128, 156

Sweetspot

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



160, 108, 113



209, 188, 190



155, 108, 160



105, 92, 93



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



160, 108, 113



209, 128, 135



160, 129, 108



79, 71, 72



143, 0, 14



15, 0, 1

Inverse Universe

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



160, 108, 113



209, 128, 135



108, 139, 160



79, 71, 72



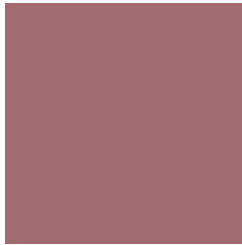
143, 0, 14



15, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 108, 113 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

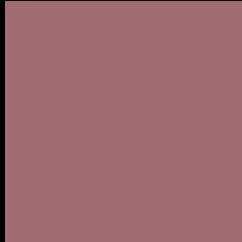
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 108, 113 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, 108, 113 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 108, 113.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 108, 113.

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, 108, 113

Protanopia
125, 122, 120

Deuteranopia
138, 118, 111



Tritanopia
160, 108, 116

Trichromacy



Original Color
160, 108, 113

Protanomaly
138, 117, 117

Deuteranomaly
146, 114, 112

Tritanomaly
160, 108, 115

Monochromacy



Original Color
160, 108, 113

Achromatopsia
124, 124, 124

Achromatomaly
137, 118, 120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 108, 113 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, 108, 113)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 108, 113)  
}
```

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, 108, 113) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 108, 113) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 108, 113 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, 108, 113) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 108, 113) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 108, 113)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 108, 113); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 108, 113);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 108,  
113) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 108, 113 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 108, 113) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
108, 113) }
```

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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