

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 119, 133)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 119, 133) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 119, 133)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A07785
RGB	160, 119, 133
RGB Percent	63%, 47%, 52%
CMY	0.3725, 0.5333, 0.4784
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.17, 0.37
HSL	340°, 18%, 55%
HSV	340°, 26%, 63%
XYZ	25.3277, 22.3607, 25.1714
YIQ	132.8550, 19.9420, 13.0460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

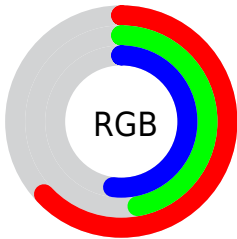
Format	Color
RYB	160, 119, 133
Decimal	10516357
CIELab	54.41, 18.27, -1.36
CIElCh	54, 18.322, 355.759
Yxy	22.3607, 0.3476, 0.3069
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288706437 (0xFFA07785)
YUV	132.8550, 0.0715, 23.8062
Hunter-Lab	47.2871, 12.8548, 1.5403

Details

The RGB color **160, 119, 133** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **119, 160, 146**, and the grayscale version is **133, 133, 133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 171, 186**, and **108, 70, 84** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 103, 122**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 135, 144**.

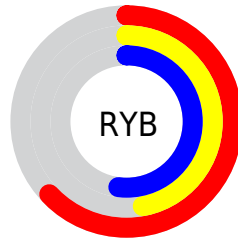
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (47%)

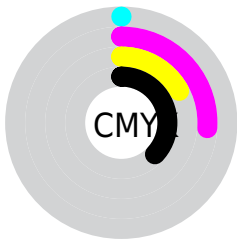
Blue (52%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (52%)

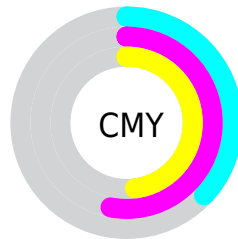


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (37%)


Magenta (53%)

Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 119, 133 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, 119, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 160, 119, 133

255, 255, 255

 215, 171, 186

 244, 199, 214

 255, 227, 242

 160, 119, 133

 133, 94, 108


 108, 70, 84

 83, 47, 61

 59, 26, 39


 37, 2, 18


 0, 0, 0


 160, 119, 133

 160, 103, 122

 160, 87, 112

 160, 119, 133

 160, 135, 144

 160, 151, 154

■ 160, 71, 101

■ 160, 167, 165

■ 160, 55, 91

■ 160, 183, 175

■ 160, 39, 80

■ 160, 199, 186

■ 160, 23, 70

■ 160, 215, 196

■ 160, 7, 59

■ 160, 231, 207

■ 160, 0, 55

■ 160, 247, 217

■ 160, 255, 228

Harmonies

Analogous

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



148, 122, 148



160, 119, 133



163, 120, 117

Triad

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



160, 119, 133



127, 133, 101



91, 137, 156

Complementary

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



160, 119, 133



119, 160, 146

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.



85, 139, 143



160, 119, 133



109, 137, 112

Square

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



160, 119, 133



144, 128, 99



93, 139, 127



108, 132, 161

Rectangle

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



160, 119, 133



160, 122, 108



93, 139, 127



87, 138, 152

Sweetspot

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



160, 119, 133



209, 192, 198



146, 119, 160



105, 94, 98



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



160, 119, 133



209, 144, 166



160, 125, 119



79, 71, 74



143, 0, 49



15, 0, 5

Inverse Universe

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



160, 119, 133



209, 144, 166



119, 154, 160



79, 71, 74



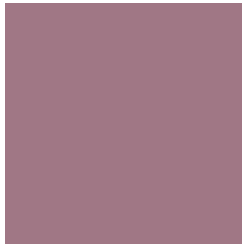
143, 0, 49



15, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 119, 133 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

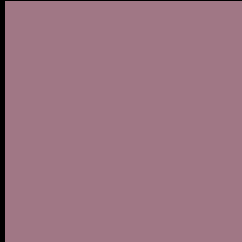
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 119, 133 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

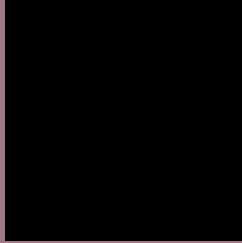
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 119, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 119, 133.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 119, 133.

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, 119, 133

Protanopia
130, 130, 139

Deuteranopia
142, 126, 132



Tritanopia
160, 120, 129

Trichromacy



Original Color

160, 119, 133

Protanomaly

141, 126, 137

Deuteranomaly

149, 123, 132

Tritanomaly

160, 120, 130

Monochromacy



Original Color

160, 119, 133

Achromatopsia

133, 133, 133

Achromatomaly

143, 128, 133

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 119, 133 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, 119, 133) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 119, 133)  
}
```

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, 119, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 119, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 119, 133 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, 119, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 119, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 119, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 119, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 119, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 119,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 119, 133 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 119, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
119, 133) }
```

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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