

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 125, 109)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 125, 109) contains.

RGB(160, 125, 109)	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

RGB(160, 125, 109)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A07D6D
RGB	160, 125, 109
RGB Percent	63%, 49%, 43%
CMY	0.3725, 0.5098, 0.5725
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.32, 0.37
HSL	19°, 21%, 53%
HSV	19°, 32%, 63%
XYZ	24.5911, 23.2449, 17.6586
YIQ	133.6410, 25.9960, 2.4440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

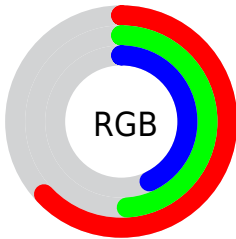
Format	Color
R_{YB}	160, 132, 109
Decimal	10517869
CIE _{Lab}	55.32, 11.17, 13.90
CIE _{LCh}	55, 17.837, 51.216
Yxy	23.2449, 0.3755, 0.3549
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288707949 (0xFFA07D6D)
YUV	133.6410, -12.1480, 23.1168
Hunter-Lab	48.2130, 6.6715, 12.0334

Details

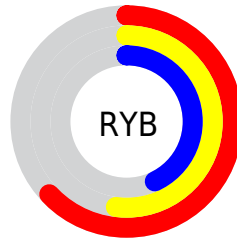
The RGB color **160, 125, 109** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **109, 144, 160**, and the grayscale version is **134, 134, 134**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 178, 161**, and **107, 76, 61** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 114, 93**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 136, 125**.

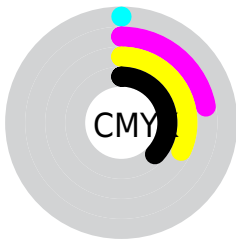
Distribution



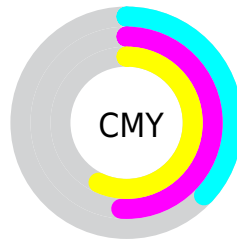
- Red (63%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 125, 109 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, 125, 109 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 160, 125, 109

255, 255, 255

 216, 178, 161

 244, 205, 188

 255, 233, 215

 255, 255, 244

 160, 125, 109

 160, 114, 93

 160, 103, 77

 160, 125, 109

 133, 100, 85

 107, 76, 61

 82, 53, 40

 58, 32, 19

 36, 10, 0

 0, 0, 0

 160, 125, 109

 160, 136, 125

 160, 147, 141

160, 92, 61

160, 158, 157

160, 81, 45

160, 169, 173

160, 70, 29

160, 180, 189

160, 59, 13

160, 191, 205

160, 50, 0

160, 202, 221

160, 213, 237

160, 224, 253

Harmonies

Analogous

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



165, 122, 122



160, 125, 109



149, 130, 102

Triad

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



160, 125, 109



99, 141, 127



129, 130, 161

Complementary

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



160, 125, 109



109, 144, 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.



108, 135, 163



160, 125, 109



90, 141, 143

Square

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



160, 125, 109



115, 139, 113



93, 139, 156



148, 125, 152

Rectangle

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



160, 125, 109



138, 133, 102



93, 139, 156



122, 132, 163

Sweetspot

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



160, 125, 109



209, 195, 188



160, 109, 145



105, 96, 92



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



160, 125, 109



209, 155, 130



160, 150, 109



79, 74, 71



143, 45, 0



15, 5, 0

Inverse Universe

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



109, 144, 160



130, 184, 209



109, 119, 160



71, 77, 79



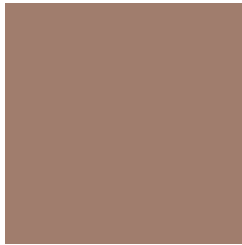
0, 98, 143



0, 11, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 125, 109 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

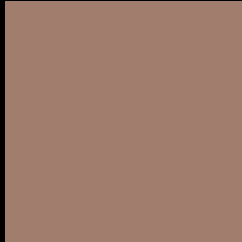
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 125, 109 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

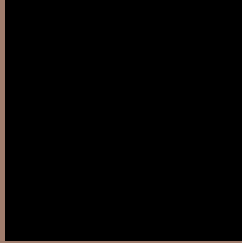
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 125, 109 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 125, 109.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 125, 109.

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, 125, 109

Protanopia
140, 132, 113

Deuteranopia
154, 128, 109



Tritanopia
162, 122, 131

Trichromacy



Original Color

160, 125, 109

Protanomaly

147, 129, 112

Deuteranomaly

156, 127, 109

Tritanomaly

161, 123, 123

Monochromacy



Original Color

160, 125, 109

Achromatopsia

134, 134, 134

Achromatomaly

143, 131, 125

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 125, 109 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, 125, 109) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 125, 109)  
}
```

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, 125, 109) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 125, 109) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 125, 109 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, 125, 109) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 125, 109) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 125, 109)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 125, 109); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 125, 109);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 125,  
109) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 125, 109 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 125, 109) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
125, 109) }
```

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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