

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 136, 114)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 136, 114) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 136, 114)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A08872
RGB	160, 136, 114
RGB Percent	63%, 53%, 45%
CMY	0.3725, 0.4667, 0.5529
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.29, 0.37
HSL	29°, 19%, 54%
HSV	29°, 29%, 63%
XYZ	26.3386, 26.2968, 19.6072
YIQ	140.6680, 21.3660, -1.7540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

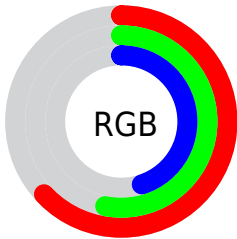
Format	Color
RYB	160, 156, 114
Decimal	10520690
CIELab	58.32, 5.64, 15.19
CIELCh	58, 16.208, 69.625
Yxy	26.2968, 0.3646, 0.3640
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288710770 (0xFFA08872)
YUV	140.6680, -13.1473, 16.9542
Hunter-Lab	51.2804, 1.9404, 13.2266

Details

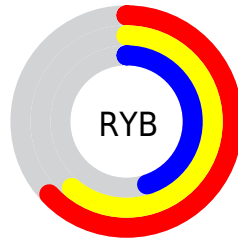
The RGB color **160, 136, 114** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **114, 138, 160**, and the grayscale version is **141, 141, 141**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 189, 166**, and **108, 86, 66** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 128, 98**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 144, 130**.

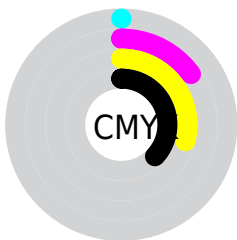
Distribution



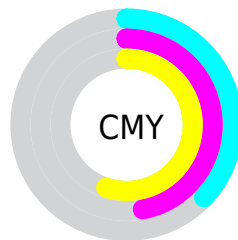
- Red (63%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (37%)




- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 136, 114 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, 136, 114 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 160, 136, 114


255, 255, 255

 215, 189, 166

 244, 217, 193

 255, 245, 221

 255, 255, 250

 160, 136, 114

 133, 111, 89


 108, 86, 66


 83, 63, 44


 59, 41, 23


 38, 21, 0


 0, 0, 0


 160, 136, 114

 160, 128, 98

 160, 119, 82

 160, 136, 114

 160, 144, 130

 160, 153, 146

■ 160, 111, 66

■ 160, 161, 162

■ 160, 103, 50

■ 160, 169, 178

■ 160, 94, 34

■ 160, 178, 194

■ 160, 86, 18

■ 160, 186, 210

■ 160, 78, 2

■ 160, 194, 226

■ 160, 77, 0

■ 160, 203, 242

■ 160, 211, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



168, 132, 123



160, 136, 114



147, 141, 112

Triad

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



160, 136, 114



104, 148, 144



148, 135, 162

Complementary

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



160, 136, 114



114, 138, 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.



130, 140, 168



160, 136, 114



103, 147, 158

Square

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



160, 136, 114



115, 148, 130



113, 144, 166



163, 131, 150

Rectangle

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



160, 136, 114



136, 144, 115



113, 144, 166



143, 137, 165

Sweetspot

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



160, 136, 114



209, 199, 190



160, 114, 139



105, 99, 93



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



160, 136, 114



209, 171, 136



160, 158, 114



79, 75, 71



143, 68, 0



15, 7, 0

Inverse Universe

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



114, 138, 160



136, 174, 209



114, 116, 160



71, 75, 79



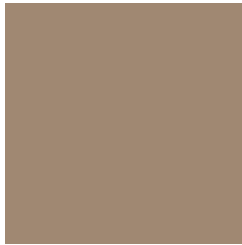
0, 75, 143



0, 8, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 136, 114 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

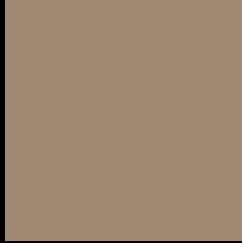
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 136, 114 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

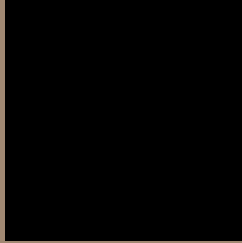
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 136, 114 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 136, 114.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 136, 114.

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, 136, 114

Protanopia
148, 140, 116

Deuteranopia
163, 135, 114



Tritanopia
163, 132, 142

Trichromacy



Original Color

160, 136, 114

Protanomaly

152, 139, 115

Deuteranomaly

162, 135, 114

Tritanomaly

162, 133, 132

Monochromacy



Original Color

160, 136, 114

Achromatopsia

141, 141, 141

Achromatomaly

148, 139, 131

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 136, 114 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, 136, 114)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 136, 114)  
}
```

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, 136, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 136, 114) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 136, 114 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, 136, 114) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 136, 114) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(160, 136, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 136, 114); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 136, 114);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 136,  
114) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 136, 114 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 136, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
136, 114) }
```

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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