Converting Colors

RGB(160, 137, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for RGB(160, 137, 156) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 137, 156)

Conversions

Format	Color
	Conversions Part 1
Hex	A0899C
RGB	160, 137, 156
RGB Percent	63%, 54%, 61%
CMY	0.3725, 0.4627, 0.3882
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.02, 0.37
HSL	310°, 11%, 58%
HSV	310°, 14%, 63%
XYZ	29.4436, 27.7652, 35.2599
YIQ	146.0430, 7.6090, 10.7850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

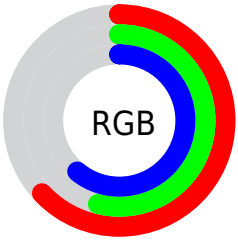
Format	Color
RYB	160, 137, 156
Decimal	10520988
CIELab	59.68, 12.12, -6.87
CIELCh	60, 13.934, 330.478
Yxy	27.7652, 0.3184, 0.3003
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288711068 (0xFFA0899C)
YUV	146.0430, 4.9088, 12.2403
Hunter-Lab	52.6927, 7.5300, -2.7896

Details

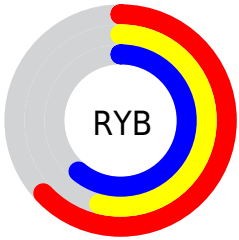
The RGB color 160, 137, 156 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 999999. A complement of this color would be 137, 160, 141, and the grayscale version is 146, 146, 146.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 215, 190, 210, and 108, 87, 105 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 160, 121, 153, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 160, 153, 159.

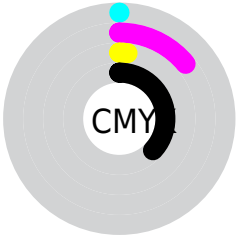
Distribution



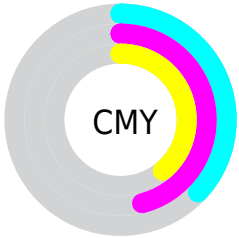
- Red (63%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 137, 156 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, 137, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

160, 137, 156	160, 137, 156
255, 255, 255	134, 112, 130
215, 190, 210	108, 87, 105
243, 218, 239	84, 64, 81
255, 247, 255	61, 42, 58
	39, 21, 36
	19, 0, 15
	0, 0, 0

160, 137, 156	160, 137, 156
160, 121, 153	160, 153, 159

160, 105, 150	160, 169, 162
160, 89, 148	160, 185, 164
160, 73, 145	160, 201, 167
160, 57, 142	160, 217, 170
160, 41, 139	160, 233, 173
160, 25, 137	160, 249, 175
160, 9, 134	160, 255, 178
160, 0, 132	160, 255, 181

Harmonies

Analogous

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

146, 141, 165

160, 137, 156

168, 135, 144

Triad

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

160, 137, 156

153, 143, 119

112, 150, 156

Complementary

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

160, 137, 156

137, 160, 141

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.

115, 151, 143

160, 137, 156

140, 147, 122

Square

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

160, 137, 156

164, 139, 123

126, 150, 131

117, 148, 165

Rectangle

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

160, 137, 156

170, 136, 136

126, 150, 131

112, 151, 152

Sweetspot

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

160, 137, 156

209, 201, 208

141, 137, 160

105, 99, 104

232, 232, 232

105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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

160, 137, 156

209, 174, 203

160, 137, 145

79, 71, 78

143, 0, 118

15, 0, 13

Inverse Universe

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

160, 137, 156

209, 174, 203

137, 160, 152

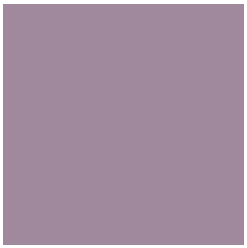
79, 71, 78

143, 0, 118

15, 0, 13

Previews

White Background

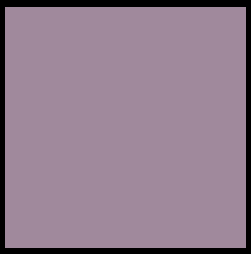


This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 137, 156 looks on a white background.

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



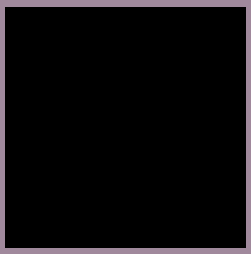
This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 137, 156 looks on a black background.

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, 137, 156 Background



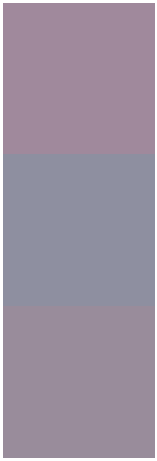
This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 137, 156.

This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 137, 156.

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



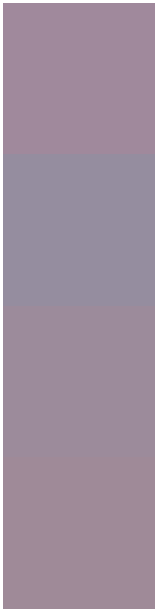
Original Color
160, 137, 156

Protanopia
142, 143, 160

Deuteranopia
153, 140, 155

Tritanopia
159, 138, 149

Trichromacy



Original Color
160, 137, 156

Protanomaly
149, 141, 159

Deuteranomaly
156, 139, 155

Tritanomaly
159, 138, 152

Monochromacy

Original Color
160, 137, 156

Achromatopsia
146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly
151, 143, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 137, 156 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, 137, 156) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{
    color:rgb(160, 137, 156)
}
```

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, 137, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 137, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 137, 156 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, 137, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 137, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(160, 137, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 137, 156); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 137, 156); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 137, 156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 137, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{
background:rgb(160, 137, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(160,
137, 156) }
```

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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