

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 138, 138)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 138, 138) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 138, 138)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A08A8A
RGB	160, 138, 138
RGB Percent	63%, 54%, 54%
CMY	0.3725, 0.4588, 0.4588
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.14, 0.37
HSL	0°, 10%, 58%
HSV	0°, 14%, 63%
XYZ	28.1731, 27.4855, 27.8651
YIQ	144.5780, 13.1120, 4.6640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

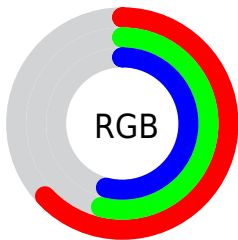
Format	Color
R_{YB}	160, 138, 138
Decimal	10521226
CIE Lab	59.42, 8.29, 3.06
CIE LCh	59, 8.832, 20.255
Yxy	27.4855, 0.3373, 0.3291
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288711306 (0xFFA08A8A)
YUV	144.5780, -3.2430, 13.5251
Hunter-Lab	52.4266, 4.1761, 5.1856

Details

The RGB color **160, 138, 138** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **138, 160, 160**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 191, 191**, and **108, 88, 88** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 122, 122**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 154, 154**.

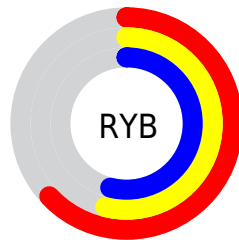
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (54%)

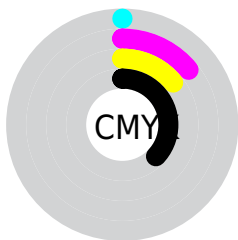
Blue (54%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (54%)

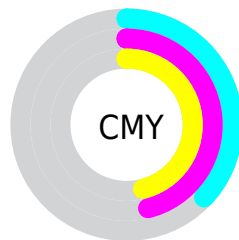


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 138, 138 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, 138, 138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 160, 138, 138


255, 255, 255

 215, 191, 191

 243, 219, 219

 255, 248, 248

 160, 138, 138

 134, 113, 113

 108, 88, 88

 84, 65, 65

 60, 43, 43


 38, 22, 22

 14, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 160, 138, 138

 160, 122, 122


 160, 138, 138

 160, 154, 154

 160, 106, 106

 160, 170, 170

 160, 90, 90

 160, 186, 186

 160, 74, 74

 160, 202, 202

 160, 58, 58

 160, 218, 218

 160, 42, 42

 160, 234, 234

 160, 26, 26

 160, 250, 250

 160, 10, 10

 160, 255, 255

 160, 0, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



157, 138, 146



160, 138, 138



158, 139, 131

Triad

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



160, 138, 138



135, 146, 133



132, 145, 158

Complementary

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



160, 138, 138



138, 160, 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.



126, 147, 155



160, 138, 138



127, 148, 140

Square

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



160, 138, 138



144, 144, 129



124, 148, 148



142, 142, 158

Rectangle

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



160, 138, 138



154, 141, 129



124, 148, 148



129, 145, 157

Sweetspot

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



160, 138, 138



209, 201, 201



160, 138, 160



105, 99, 99



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



160, 138, 138



209, 174, 174



160, 149, 138



79, 71, 71



143, 0, 0



15, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



138, 160, 160



174, 209, 209



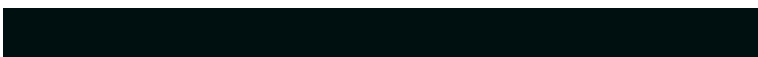
138, 149, 160



71, 79, 79



0, 143, 143



0, 15, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 138, 138 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

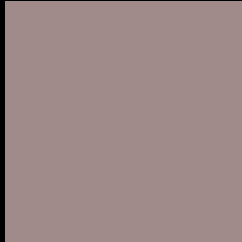
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 138, 138 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

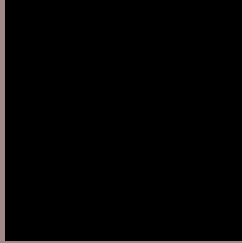
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 138, 138 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 138, 138.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 138, 138.

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, 138, 138

Protanopia
146, 143, 141

Deuteranopia
159, 138, 138



Tritanopia
161, 137, 147

Trichromacy



Original Color

160, 138, 138

Protanomaly

151, 141, 140

Deuteranomaly

159, 138, 138

Tritanomaly

161, 137, 144

Monochromacy



Original Color

160, 138, 138

Achromatopsia

145, 145, 145

Achromatomaly

150, 142, 142

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 138, 138 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, 138, 138) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 138, 138)  
}
```

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, 138, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 138, 138) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 138, 138 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, 138, 138) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 138, 138) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 138, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 138, 138); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 138, 138);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 138,  
138) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 138, 138 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 138, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
138, 138) }
```

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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