

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 141, 132)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 141, 132) contains.

RGB(160, 141, 132)	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, 141, 132)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A08D84
RGB	160, 141, 132
RGB Percent	63%, 55%, 52%
CMY	0.3725, 0.4471, 0.4824
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.17, 0.37
HSL	19°, 13%, 57%
HSV	19°, 17%, 63%
XYZ	28.1869, 28.1893, 25.7853
YIQ	145.6550, 14.2130, 1.2290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

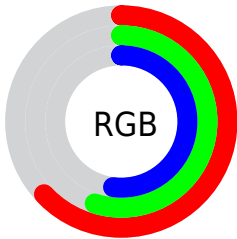
Format	Color
R_{YB}	160, 145, 132
Decimal	10521988
CIE Lab	60.06, 5.59, 7.40
CIE LCh	60, 9.273, 52.934
Yxy	28.1893, 0.3431, 0.3431
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288712068 (0xFFA08D84)
YUV	145.6550, -6.7319, 12.5806
Hunter-Lab	53.0936, 1.8504, 8.3709

Details

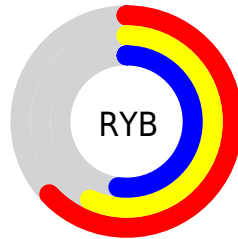
The RGB color **160, 141, 132** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **132, 151, 160**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 195, 185**, and **108, 91, 83** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 130, 116**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 152, 148**.

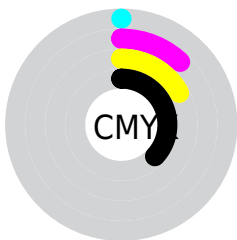
Distribution



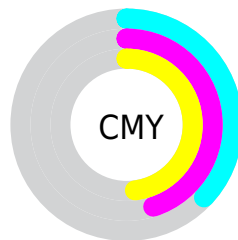
- Red (63%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (37%)




- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 141, 132 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, 141, 132 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 160, 141, 132


255, 255, 255

 215, 195, 185

 243, 223, 213


 255, 251, 241

 160, 141, 132

 134, 115, 107

 108, 91, 83

 84, 67, 60

 60, 45, 38


 38, 25, 17


 14, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 160, 141, 132

 160, 130, 116

 160, 141, 132

 160, 152, 148

160, 119, 100

160, 163, 164

160, 108, 84

160, 174, 180

160, 98, 68

160, 184, 196

160, 87, 52

160, 195, 212

160, 76, 36

160, 206, 228

160, 65, 20

160, 217, 244

160, 54, 4

160, 228, 255

160, 51, 0

160, 239, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



163, 139, 139



160, 141, 132



154, 143, 129

Triad

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



160, 141, 132



128, 150, 142



144, 143, 160

Complementary

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



160, 141, 132



132, 151, 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.



134, 146, 161



160, 141, 132



124, 149, 151

Square

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



160, 141, 132



135, 148, 135



127, 148, 157



154, 141, 155

Rectangle

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



160, 141, 132



148, 145, 129



127, 148, 157



141, 144, 160

Sweetspot

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



160, 141, 132



209, 202, 199



160, 132, 151



105, 100, 98



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



160, 141, 132



209, 179, 165



160, 155, 132



79, 74, 71



143, 46, 0



15, 5, 0

Inverse Universe

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



132, 151, 160



165, 195, 209



132, 137, 160



71, 77, 79



0, 97, 143



0, 10, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 141, 132 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, 141, 132 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

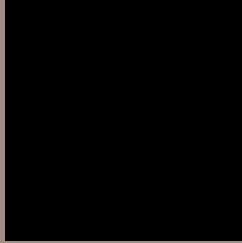
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 141, 132 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 141, 132.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 141, 132.

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, 141, 132

Protanopia
150, 144, 134

Deuteranopia
163, 140, 132



Tritanopia

162, 138, 149

Trichromacy



Original Color

160, 141, 132

Protanomaly

154, 143, 133

Deuteranomaly

162, 140, 132

Tritanomaly

161, 139, 143

Monochromacy



Original Color

160, 141, 132

Achromatopsia

146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly

151, 144, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 141, 132 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, 141, 132) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 141, 132)  
}
```

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, 141, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 141, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 141, 132 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, 141, 132) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 141, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 141, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 141, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 141, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 141,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 141, 132 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 141, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
141, 132) }
```

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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