

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 145, 145)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 145, 145) contains.

RGB(160, 145, 145)	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, 145, 145)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A09191
RGB	160, 145, 145
RGB Percent	63%, 57%, 57%
CMY	0.3725, 0.4314, 0.4314
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.09, 0.37
HSL	0°, 7%, 60%
HSV	0°, 9%, 63%
XYZ	29.7334, 29.7687, 30.9669
YIQ	149.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

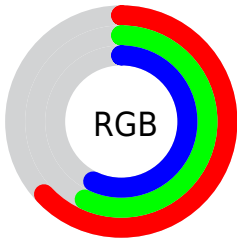
Format	Color
RYB	160, 145, 145
Decimal	10523025
CIELab	61.45, 5.57, 2.02
CIELCh	61, 5.921, 19.910
Yxy	29.7687, 0.3287, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288713105 (0xFFA09191)
YUV	149.4850, -2.2111, 9.2217
Hunter-Lab	54.5607, 1.7942, 4.5414

Details

The RGB color **160, 145, 145** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **145, 160, 160**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 199, 199**, and **108, 95, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 129, 129**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 161, 161**.

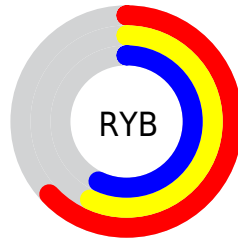
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (57%)

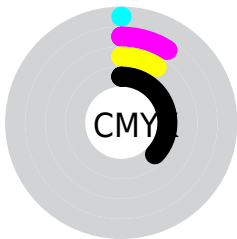
Blue (57%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (57%)

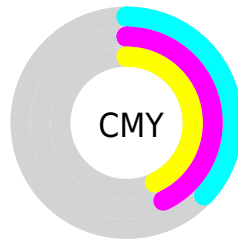


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 145, 145 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, 145, 145 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 160, 145, 145

255, 255, 255

 215, 199, 199


 243, 227, 227

 160, 145, 145

 134, 119, 119

 108, 95, 95

 84, 71, 71


 61, 49, 49


 39, 28, 28


 19, 1, 1


 0, 0, 0


 160, 145, 145

 160, 129, 129


 160, 145, 145

 160, 161, 161

 160, 113, 113

 160, 177, 177

 160, 97, 97

 160, 193, 193

 160, 81, 81

 160, 209, 209

 160, 65, 65

 160, 225, 225

 160, 49, 49

 160, 241, 241

 160, 33, 33

 160, 255, 255

 160, 17, 17

 160, 1, 1

Harmonies

Analogous

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



158, 145, 150



160, 145, 145



159, 146, 141

Triad

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



160, 145, 145



143, 151, 142



141, 149, 159

Complementary

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



160, 145, 145



145, 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.



137, 151, 156



160, 145, 145



138, 151, 146

Square

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



160, 145, 145



149, 149, 139



136, 152, 152



147, 148, 158

Rectangle

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



160, 145, 145



156, 147, 139



136, 152, 152



139, 150, 158

Sweetspot

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



160, 145, 145



209, 203, 203



160, 145, 160



105, 100, 100



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



160, 145, 145



209, 186, 186



160, 153, 145



79, 71, 71



143, 0, 0



15, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



145, 160, 160



186, 209, 209



145, 153, 160



71, 79, 79



0, 143, 143



0, 15, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 145, 145 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

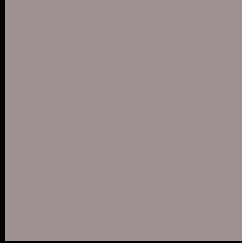
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 145, 145 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

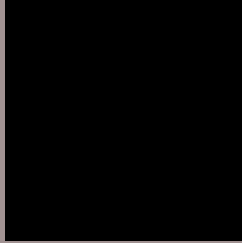
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 145, 145 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 145, 145.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 145, 145.

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, 145, 145

Protanopia

151, 148, 147

Deuteranopia

164, 144, 145



Tritanopia
161, 143, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color

160, 145, 145

Protanomaly

154, 147, 146

Deuteranomaly

163, 144, 145

Tritanomaly

161, 144, 151

Monochromacy



Original Color

160, 145, 145

Achromatopsia

149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly

153, 148, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 145, 145 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, 145, 145) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 145, 145)  
}
```

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, 145, 145) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 145, 145) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 145, 145 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, 145, 145) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 145, 145) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 145, 145)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 145, 145); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 145, 145);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 145,  
145) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 145, 145 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 145, 145) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
145, 145) }
```

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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