

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 146, 111)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 146, 111) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 146, 111)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0926F
RGB	160, 146, 111
RGB Percent	63%, 57%, 44%
CMY	0.3725, 0.4275, 0.5647
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.31, 0.37
HSL	43°, 21%, 53%
HSV	43°, 31%, 63%
XYZ	27.6453, 29.1790, 19.2140
YIQ	146.1960, 19.5790, -7.9170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

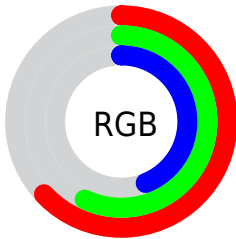
Format	Color
RYB	131, 160, 111
Decimal	10523247
CIELab	60.94, -0.35, 20.47
CIELCh	61, 20.477, 90.988
Yxy	29.1790, 0.3636, 0.3837
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288713327 (0xFFA0926F)
YUV	146.1960, -17.3516, 12.1061
Hunter-Lab	54.0176, -3.1775, 16.7230

Details

The RGB color **160, 146, 111** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **111, 125, 160**, and the grayscale version is **146, 146, 146**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 200, 163**, and **108, 96, 63** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 141, 95**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 151, 127**.

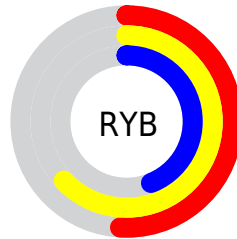
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (57%)

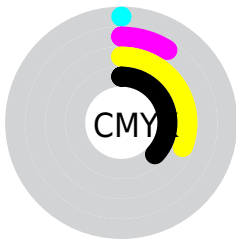
Blue (44%)



Red (51%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (44%)

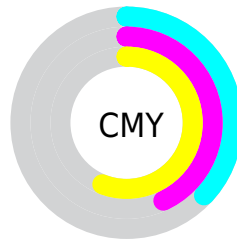


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 146, 111 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, 146, 111 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 160, 146, 111

255, 255, 255

 215, 200, 163


 244, 228, 190

 255, 255, 218

 255, 255, 246

 160, 146, 111

 160, 141, 95

 160, 146, 111

 133, 120, 86

 108, 96, 63


 83, 72, 41


 59, 50, 19

 38, 29, 0

 4, 4, 0

 0, 0, 0

 160, 146, 111

 160, 151, 127

■ 160, 137, 79

■ 160, 155, 143

■ 160, 132, 63

■ 160, 160, 159

■ 160, 128, 47

■ 160, 164, 175

■ 160, 123, 31

■ 160, 169, 191

■ 160, 119, 15

■ 160, 173, 207

■ 160, 114, 0

■ 160, 178, 223

■ 160, 183, 239

■ 160, 187, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



175, 140, 116



160, 146, 111



140, 152, 116

Triad

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



160, 146, 111



95, 157, 165



171, 137, 165

Complementary

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



160, 146, 111



111, 125, 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.



151, 142, 178



160, 146, 111



105, 154, 178

Square

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



160, 146, 111



102, 157, 147



126, 148, 183



182, 134, 147

Rectangle

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



160, 146, 111



126, 154, 124



126, 148, 183



165, 138, 170

Sweetspot

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



160, 146, 111



209, 204, 190



160, 111, 126



105, 101, 93



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



160, 146, 111



209, 187, 132



150, 160, 111



79, 77, 71



143, 102, 0



15, 11, 0

Inverse Universe

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



111, 125, 160



132, 154, 209



121, 111, 160



71, 73, 79



0, 41, 143



0, 4, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 146, 111 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, 146, 111 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

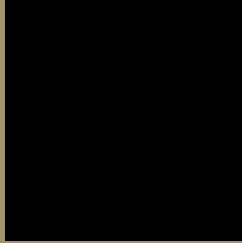
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 146, 111 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 146, 111.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 146, 111.

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, 146, 111

Protanopia
157, 147, 111

Deuteranopia
173, 141, 112



Tritanopia
165, 141, 152

Trichromacy



Original Color

160, 146, 111

Protanomaly

158, 147, 111

Deuteranomaly

168, 143, 112

Tritanomaly

163, 143, 137

Monochromacy



Original Color

160, 146, 111

Achromatopsia

146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly

151, 146, 133

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 146, 111 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, 146, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 146, 111)  
}
```

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, 146, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 146, 111) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 146, 111 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, 146, 111) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 146, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 146, 111)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 146, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 146, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 146,  
111) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 146, 111 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 146, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
146, 111) }
```

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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