

# Converting Colors

RGB(160, 146, 128)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(160, 146, 128) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(160, 146, 128)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A09280
RGB	160, 146, 128
RGB Percent	63%, 57%, 50%
CMY	0.3725, 0.4275, 0.4980
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.20, 0.37
HSL	34°, 14%, 56%
HSV	34°, 20%, 63%
XYZ	28.6724, 29.5899, 24.6223
YIQ	148.1340, 14.1220, -2.6300

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

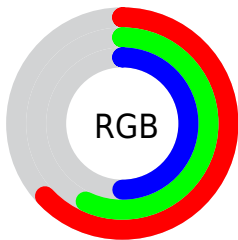
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	153, 160, 128
Decimal	10523264
CIELab	61.30, 2.15, 11.43
CIELCh	61, 11.626, 79.341
Yxy	29.5899, 0.3459, 0.3570
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288713344 (0xFFA09280)
YUV	148.1340, -9.9261, 10.4065
Hunter-Lab	54.3966, -1.1068, 11.2403

# Details

The RGB color **160, 146, 128** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **128, 142, 160**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 200, 181**, and **108, 96, 79** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 139, 112**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 153, 144**.

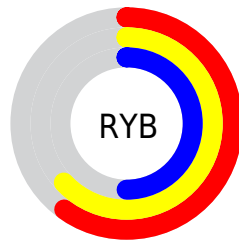
# Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (57%)

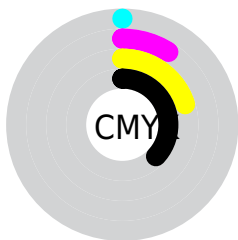
Blue (50%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (50%)

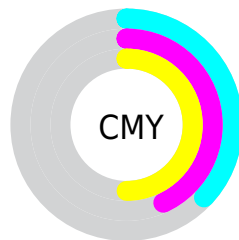


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (43%)


Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 146, 128 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, 128 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 160, 146, 128


255, 255, 255

 215, 200, 181

 243, 228, 208

 255, 255, 237

 160, 146, 128

 134, 120, 103

 108, 96, 79

 84, 72, 56

 60, 50, 34


 38, 29, 13


 13, 3, 0


 0, 0, 0


 160, 146, 128


 160, 139, 112


 160, 146, 128


 160, 153, 144


 160, 132, 96


 160, 160, 160


 160, 125, 80


 160, 167, 176


 160, 118, 64

 160, 174, 192


 160, 111, 48

 160, 181, 208

 160, 104, 32

 160, 188, 224

 160, 97, 16

 160, 195, 240

 160, 90, 0

 160, 202, 255

 160, 209, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



168, 143, 133



160, 146, 128



149, 149, 129

# Triad

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



160, 146, 128



122, 154, 154



158, 143, 161

# Complementary

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



160, 146, 128



128, 142, 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.



145, 147, 167



160, 146, 128



124, 153, 163

# Square

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



160, 146, 128



127, 154, 144



133, 150, 168



167, 141, 152

# Rectangle

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



160, 146, 128



141, 151, 132



133, 150, 168



154, 144, 164



# Sweetspot

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



160, 146, 128



209, 204, 197



160, 128, 142



105, 101, 97



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105



# Same Dimension

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



160, 146, 128



209, 187, 159



158, 160, 128



79, 76, 71



143, 80, 0



15, 9, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



128, 142, 160



159, 181, 209



130, 128, 160



71, 75, 79



0, 62, 143

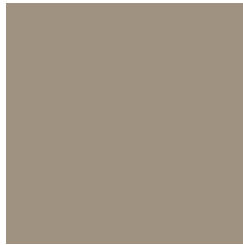


0, 7, 15



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 146, 128 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, 128 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

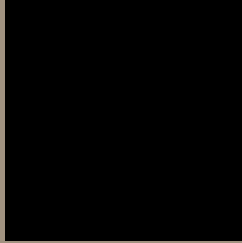
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 160, 146, 128 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 146, 128.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 146, 128.

# 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, 128

**Protanopia**  
155, 148, 129

**Deuteranopia**  
169, 143, 129



**Tritanopia**  
163, 142, 153

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

160, 146, 128

**Protanomaly**

157, 147, 129

**Deuteranomaly**

166, 144, 129

**Tritanomaly**

162, 143, 144

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

160, 146, 128

**Achromatopsia**

148, 148, 148

**Achromatomaly**

152, 147, 141

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 146, 128 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, 128) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 146, 128)  
}
```

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, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 146, 128) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 146, 128 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, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 146, 128) }
```

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, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 146, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 146, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 146,  
128) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 146, 128 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, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
146, 128) }
```

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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