

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 146, 139)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 146, 139) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 146, 139)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0928B
RGB	160, 146, 139
RGB Percent	63%, 57%, 55%
CMY	0.3725, 0.4275, 0.4549
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.13, 0.37
HSL	20°, 10%, 59%
HSV	20°, 13%, 63%
XYZ	29.4363, 29.8954, 28.6450
YIQ	149.3880, 10.5910, 0.7910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

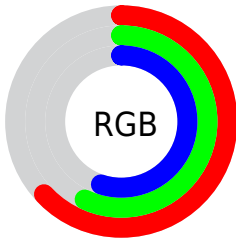
Format	Color
RYB	160, 150, 139
Decimal	10523275
CIELab	61.56, 3.96, 5.58
CIELCh	62, 6.841, 54.634
Yxy	29.8954, 0.3346, 0.3398
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288713355 (0xFFA0928B)
YUV	149.3880, -5.1213, 9.3067
Hunter-Lab	54.6767, 0.4147, 7.2118

Details

The RGB color **160, 146, 139** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **139, 153, 160**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 200, 192**, and **108, 96, 89** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 135, 123**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 157, 155**.

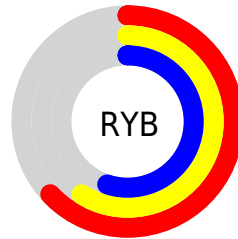
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (57%)

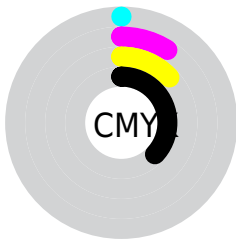
Blue (55%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (55%)

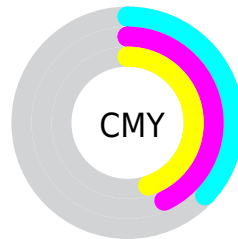


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (37%)


Magenta (43%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 146, 139 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, 139 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 160, 146, 139


255, 255, 255

 215, 200, 192

 243, 228, 220


 255, 255, 249

 160, 146, 139

 134, 120, 114

 108, 96, 89

 84, 72, 66

 61, 49, 44


 39, 29, 23


 17, 2, 0

 0, 0, 0

 160, 146, 139

 160, 135, 123

 160, 146, 139

 160, 157, 155

■ 160, 125, 107

■ 160, 167, 171

■ 160, 114, 91

■ 160, 178, 187

■ 160, 103, 75

■ 160, 189, 203

■ 160, 93, 59

■ 160, 199, 219

■ 160, 82, 43

■ 160, 210, 235

■ 160, 71, 27

■ 160, 221, 251

■ 160, 61, 11

■ 160, 231, 255

■ 160, 53, 0

■ 160, 242, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



162, 145, 144



160, 146, 139



155, 148, 137

Triad

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



160, 146, 139



136, 152, 147



149, 147, 160

Complementary

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



160, 146, 139



139, 153, 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.



141, 149, 161



160, 146, 139



134, 152, 153

Square

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



160, 146, 139



141, 151, 142



136, 151, 158



156, 146, 156

Rectangle

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



160, 146, 139



151, 149, 137



136, 151, 158



146, 148, 160

Sweetspot

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



160, 146, 139



209, 204, 201



160, 139, 153



105, 101, 99



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



160, 146, 139



209, 187, 176



160, 157, 139



79, 74, 71



143, 48, 0



15, 5, 0

Inverse Universe

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



139, 153, 160



176, 198, 209



139, 143, 160



71, 76, 79



0, 95, 143



0, 10, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 146, 139 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, 139 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

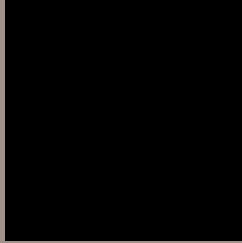
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

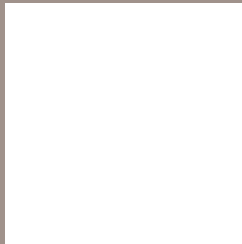
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 160, 146, 139 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 146, 139.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 146, 139.

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, 139

Protanopia
153, 148, 140

Deuteranopia
167, 144, 139



Tritanopia
162, 144, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color

160, 146, 139

Protanomaly

156, 147, 140

Deuteranomaly

164, 145, 139

Tritanomaly

161, 145, 149

Monochromacy



Original Color

160, 146, 139

Achromatopsia

149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly

153, 148, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 146, 139 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, 139) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 146, 139)  
}
```

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, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 146, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 146, 139 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, 139) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 146, 139) }
```

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, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 146, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 146, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 146,  
139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 146, 139 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, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
146, 139) }
```

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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