

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 146, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 146, 148) contains.

RGB(160, 146, 148)	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, 146, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A09294
RGB	160, 146, 148
RGB Percent	63%, 57%, 58%
CMY	0.3725, 0.4275, 0.4196
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.07, 0.37
HSL	351°, 7%, 60%
HSV	351°, 9%, 63%
XYZ	30.1214, 30.1695, 32.2527
YIQ	150.4140, 7.7020, 3.5900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

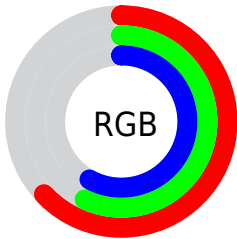
Format	Color
RYB	160, 146, 148
Decimal	10523284
CIELab	61.80, 5.55, 0.82
CIELCh	62, 5.605, 8.383
Yxy	30.1695, 0.3255, 0.3260
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288713364 (0xFFA09294)
YUV	150.4140, -1.1901, 8.4069
Hunter-Lab	54.9267, 1.7662, 3.6339

Details

The RGB color **160, 146, 148** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **146, 160, 158**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 200, 202**, and **108, 96, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 130, 134**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 162, 162**.

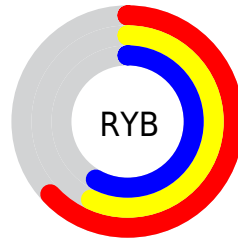
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (57%)

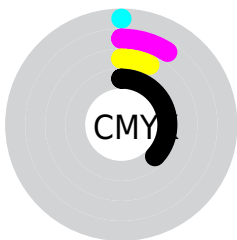
Blue (58%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (58%)

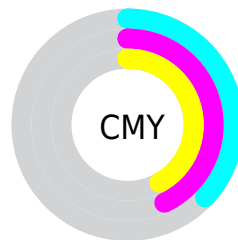


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (37%)


Magenta (43%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 146, 148 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, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 160, 146, 148

255, 255, 255

 215, 200, 202


 243, 228, 230

 160, 146, 148

 134, 120, 122

 108, 96, 97

 84, 72, 74

 61, 49, 51


 39, 28, 30

 19, 2, 5

 0, 0, 0


 160, 146, 148


 160, 130, 134


 160, 146, 148

 160, 162, 162

 160, 114, 121

 160, 178, 175

 160, 98, 107

 160, 194, 189

 160, 82, 93

 160, 210, 203

 160, 66, 79

 160, 226, 217

 160, 50, 66

 160, 242, 230

 160, 34, 52

 160, 255, 244

 160, 18, 38

 160, 255, 255

 160, 2, 25

Harmonies

Analogous

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



157, 146, 153



160, 146, 148



160, 147, 143

Triad

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



160, 146, 148



146, 151, 141



141, 151, 158

Complementary

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



160, 146, 148



146, 160, 158

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.



138, 152, 155



160, 146, 148



141, 152, 145

Square

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



160, 146, 148



152, 149, 140



138, 152, 151



146, 149, 159

Rectangle

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



160, 146, 148



158, 147, 141



138, 152, 151



139, 151, 158

Sweetspot

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



160, 146, 148



209, 203, 204



158, 146, 160



105, 100, 101



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



160, 146, 148



209, 186, 189



160, 151, 146



79, 71, 72



143, 0, 20



15, 0, 2

Inverse Universe

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



160, 146, 148



209, 186, 189



146, 155, 160



79, 71, 72



143, 0, 20



15, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 146, 148 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

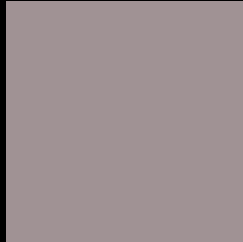
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 148 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

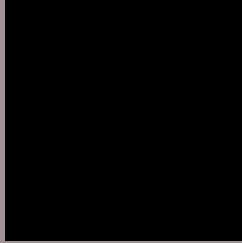
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 160, 146, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 146, 148.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 146, 148.

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, 148

Protanopia

152, 149, 149

Deuteranopia

164, 145, 148



Tritanopia
161, 145, 156

Trichromacy



Original Color

160, 146, 148

Protanomaly

155, 148, 149

Deuteranomaly

163, 145, 148

Tritanomaly

161, 145, 153

Monochromacy



Original Color

160, 146, 148

Achromatopsia

150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly

154, 149, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 146, 148 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, 148) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 146, 148)  
}
```

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, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 146, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 146, 148 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, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 146, 148) }
```

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, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 146, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 146, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 146,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 146, 148 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, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
146, 148) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor