

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 146, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 146, 153) contains.

RGB(160, 146, 153)	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, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A09299
RGB	160, 146, 153
RGB Percent	63%, 57%, 60%
CMY	0.3725, 0.4275, 0.4000
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.04, 0.37
HSL	330°, 7%, 60%
HSV	330°, 9%, 63%
XYZ	30.5259, 30.3313, 34.3826
YIQ	150.9840, 6.0970, 5.1450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

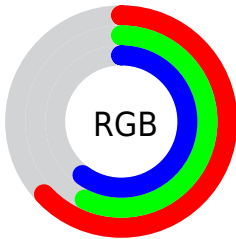
Format	Color
RYB	160, 146, 153
Decimal	10523289
CIELab	61.94, 6.47, -1.82
CIELCh	62, 6.716, 344.313
Yxy	30.3313, 0.3205, 0.3185
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288713369 (0xFFA09299)
YUV	150.9840, 0.9939, 7.9070
Hunter-Lab	55.0738, 2.5583, 1.5369

Details

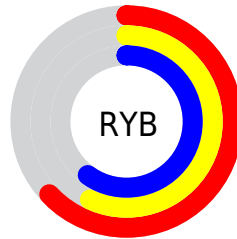
The RGB color **160, 146, 153** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **146, 160, 153**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 200, 207**, and **109, 96, 102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 130, 145**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 162, 161**.

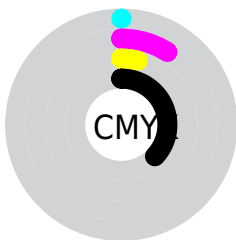
Distribution



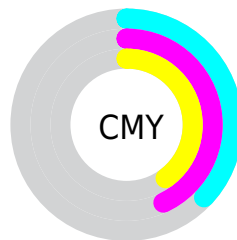
- Red (63%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (37%)




- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 146, 153 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, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 160, 146, 153

255, 255, 255

 215, 200, 207


 243, 228, 235

 160, 146, 153


 134, 120, 127

 109, 96, 102

 84, 72, 78

 61, 49, 55


 39, 28, 34

 19, 2, 12

 0, 0, 0

 160, 146, 153

 160, 130, 145

 160, 146, 153

 160, 162, 161

160, 114, 137

160, 178, 169

160, 98, 129

160, 194, 177

160, 82, 121

160, 210, 185

160, 66, 113

160, 226, 193

160, 50, 105

160, 242, 201

160, 34, 97

160, 255, 209

160, 18, 89

160, 255, 217

160, 2, 81

160, 255, 225

Harmonies

Analogous

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



154, 147, 158



160, 146, 153



163, 146, 147

Triad

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



160, 146, 153



152, 150, 138



136, 153, 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, 153



146, 160, 153

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.



135, 153, 152



160, 146, 153



145, 152, 141

Square

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



160, 146, 153



158, 148, 138



139, 153, 146



140, 151, 161

Rectangle

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



160, 146, 153



163, 146, 143



139, 153, 146



135, 153, 156

Sweetspot

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



160, 146, 153



209, 203, 206



153, 146, 160



105, 100, 102



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



160, 146, 153



209, 186, 198



160, 146, 146



79, 71, 75



143, 0, 71



15, 0, 8

Inverse Universe

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



160, 146, 153



209, 186, 198



146, 160, 160



79, 71, 75



143, 0, 71



15, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 146, 153 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

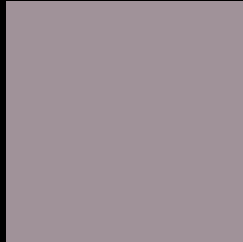
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 153 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

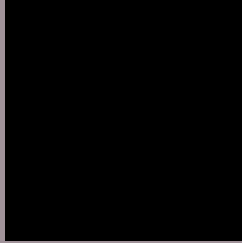
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 146, 153.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 146, 153.

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, 153

Protanopia
151, 149, 155

Deuteranopia
163, 145, 153



Tritanopia

161, 145, 157

Trichromacy



Original Color

160, 146, 153

Protanomaly

154, 148, 154

Deuteranomaly

162, 145, 153

Tritanomaly

161, 145, 156

Monochromacy



Original Color

160, 146, 153

Achromatopsia

151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly

154, 149, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 146, 153 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, 153) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 146, 153)  
}
```

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, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 146, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 146, 153 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

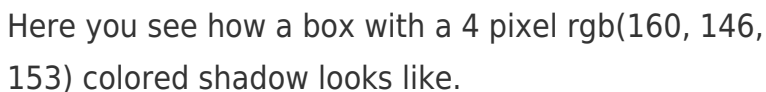
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(160, 146, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 146, 153) }
```

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, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 146, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 146, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 146,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 146, 153 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, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
146, 153) }
```

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