Converting Colors

RGB(160, 147, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for RGB(160, 147, 166) contains.

Color

RGB(160, 147, 166)

Conversions

Format	Color
Hex	A093A6
RGB	160, 147, 166
RGB Percent	63%, 58%, 65%
CMY	0.3725, 0.4235, 0.3490
CMYK	0.04, 0.11, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	281°, 10%, 61%
HSV	281°, 11%, 65%
XYZ	31.8139, 31.0942, 40.4014
YIQ	153.0530, 1.6490, 8.6650

Conversions Part 1

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

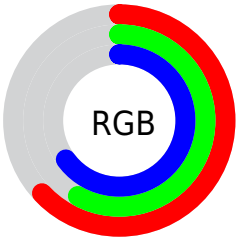
Format	Color
RYB	160, 147, 166
Decimal	10523558
CIELab	62.59, 8.42, -8.22
CIELCh	63, 11.770, 315.689
Yxy	31.0942, 0.3079, 0.3010
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288713638 (0xFFA093A6)
YUV	153.0530, 6.3829, 6.0925
Hunter-Lab	55.7622, 4.2554, -3.9239

Details

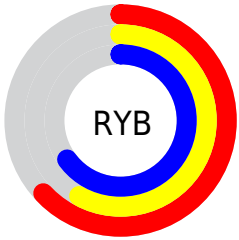
The RGB color 160, 147, 166 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 999999. A complement of this color would be 153, 166, 147, and the grayscale version is 153, 153, 153.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 215, 201, 221, and 108, 96, 114 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 155, 130, 166, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 165, 164, 166.

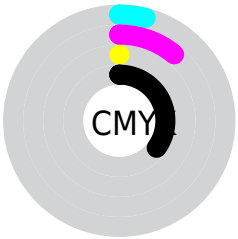
Distribution



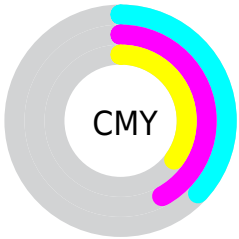
- Red (63%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 147, 166 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, 147, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

160, 147, 166	160, 147, 166
255, 255, 255	134, 121, 140
215, 201, 221	108, 96, 114
243, 229, 250	84, 73, 90
	61, 50, 66
	39, 29, 44
	19, 4, 24
	0, 0, 0

160, 147, 166	160, 147, 166
155, 130, 166	165, 164, 166

150, 114, 166	170, 180, 166
144, 97, 166	176, 197, 166
139, 81, 166	181, 213, 166
134, 64, 166	186, 230, 166
129, 47, 166	191, 247, 166
123, 31, 166	197, 255, 166
118, 14, 166	202, 255, 166
114, 0, 166	207, 255, 166

Harmonies

Analogous

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

147, 150, 171

160, 147, 166

170, 145, 157

Triad

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

160, 147, 166

165, 149, 131

125, 158, 157

Complementary

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

160, 147, 166

153, 166, 147

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.

131, 157, 146

160, 147, 166

154, 152, 131

Square

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

160, 147, 166

172, 146, 137

142, 155, 137

126, 156, 166

Rectangle

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

160, 147, 166

173, 144, 150

142, 155, 137

127, 158, 153

Sweetspot

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

160, 147, 166

215, 210, 217

147, 153, 166

108, 105, 110

237, 237, 237

110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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

160, 147, 166

207, 186, 217

166, 147, 163

81, 76, 84

101, 0, 148

14, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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

166, 147, 153

217, 186, 196

147, 166, 150

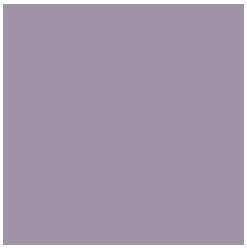
84, 76, 78

148, 0, 47

20, 0, 6

Previews

White Background

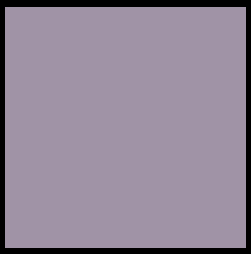


This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 147, 166 looks on a white background.

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



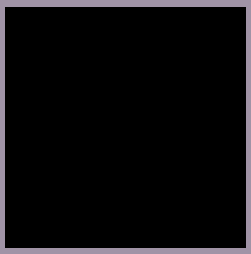
This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 147, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

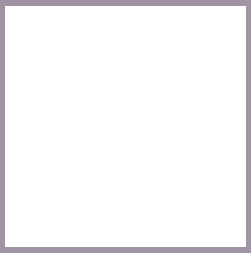
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the Color Contrast Checker.

RGB 160, 147, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 147, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 147, 166.

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

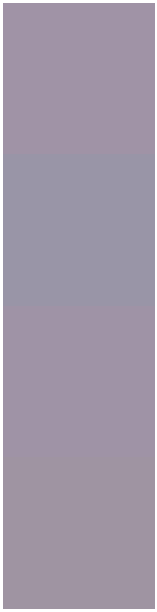
Original Color
160, 147, 166

Protanopia
149, 150, 168

Deuteranopia
159, 147, 166

Tritanopia
159, 148, 160

Trichromacy



Original Color
160, 147, 166

Protanomaly
153, 149, 167

Deuteranomaly
159, 147, 166

Tritanomaly
159, 148, 162

Monochromacy

Original Color
160, 147, 166

Achromatopsia
153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly
156, 151, 158

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 147, 166 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, 147, 166) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{
    color:rgb(160, 147, 166)
}
```

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, 147, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 147, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 147, 166 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, 147, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 147, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(160, 147, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 147, 166); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 147, 166); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 147, 166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 147, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{
background:rgb(160, 147, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(160,
147, 166) }
```

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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