

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 150, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 150, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 150, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A09693
RGB	160, 150, 147
RGB Percent	63%, 59%, 58%
CMY	0.3725, 0.4118, 0.4235
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.08, 0.37
HSL	14°, 6%, 60%
HSV	14°, 8%, 63%
XYZ	30.6700, 31.3929, 32.0467
YIQ	152.6480, 6.9230, 1.1870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

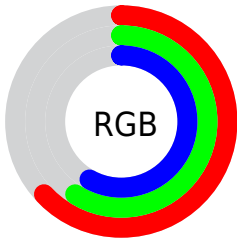
Format	Color
RYB	160, 151, 147
Decimal	10524307
CIELab	62.84, 3.13, 2.89
CIElCh	63, 4.261, 42.727
Yxy	31.3929, 0.3259, 0.3336
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288714387 (0xFFA09693)
YUV	152.6480, -2.7845, 6.4477
Hunter-Lab	56.0293, -0.3418, 5.3088

Details

The RGB color **160, 150, 147** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **147, 157, 160**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 204, 201**, and **109, 99, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 138, 131**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 162, 163**.

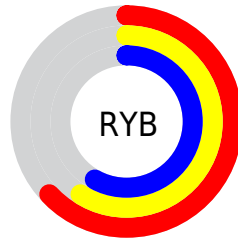
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (59%)

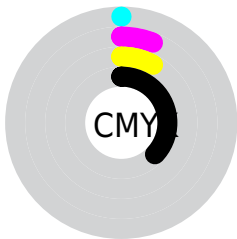
Blue (58%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (58%)

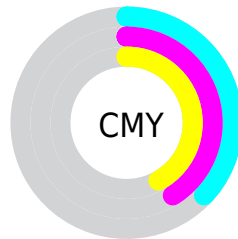


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 150, 147 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, 150, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 160, 150, 147

255, 255, 255

■ 215, 204, 201

■ 243, 232, 229

■ 160, 150, 147

■ 134, 124, 121

■ 109, 99, 97

■ 84, 75, 73

■ 61, 53, 50

■ 39, 32, 29

■ 19, 8, 3

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 160, 150, 147

■ 160, 138, 131

■ 160, 150, 147

■ 160, 162, 163

160, 125, 115

160, 175, 179

160, 113, 99

160, 187, 195

160, 101, 83

160, 199, 211

160, 88, 67

160, 212, 227

160, 76, 51

160, 224, 243

160, 64, 35

160, 236, 255

160, 52, 19

160, 248, 255

160, 39, 3

160, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160, 150, 150



160, 150, 147



158, 151, 145

Triad

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



160, 150, 147



145, 154, 150



150, 152, 159

Complementary

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



160, 150, 147



147, 157, 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.



146, 153, 159



160, 150, 147



143, 154, 153

Square

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



160, 150, 147



149, 153, 146



143, 154, 157



155, 151, 158

Rectangle

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



160, 150, 147



155, 152, 144



143, 154, 157



149, 152, 159

Sweetspot

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



160, 150, 147



209, 206, 205



160, 147, 157



105, 103, 102



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



160, 150, 147



209, 193, 188



160, 156, 147



79, 73, 71



143, 33, 0



15, 4, 0

Inverse Universe

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



147, 157, 160



188, 204, 209



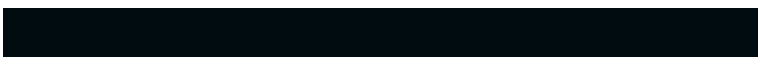
147, 151, 160



71, 77, 79



0, 110, 143



0, 12, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 150, 147 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, 150, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

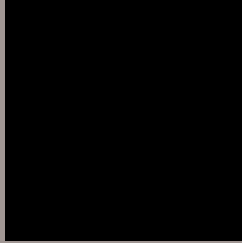
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 150, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 150, 147.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 150, 147.

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, 150, 147

Protanopia
156, 151, 148

Deuteranopia
168, 147, 148



Tritanopia
162, 148, 160

Trichromacy



Original Color

160, 150, 147

Protanomaly

157, 151, 148

Deuteranomaly

165, 148, 148

Tritanomaly

161, 149, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color

160, 150, 147

Achromatopsia

153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly

156, 152, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 150, 147 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, 150, 147) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 150, 147)  
}
```

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, 150, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 150, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 150, 147 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, 150, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 150, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 150, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 150, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 150, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 150,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 150, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 150, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
150, 147) }
```

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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