

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 151, 174)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 151, 174) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 151, 174)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A097AE
RGB	160, 151, 174
RGB Percent	63%, 59%, 68%
CMY	0.3725, 0.4078, 0.3176
CMYK	0.08, 0.13, 0.00, 0.32
HSL	263°, 12%, 64%
HSV	263°, 13%, 68%
XYZ	33.2038, 32.6628, 44.5989
YIQ	156.3130, -2.0190, 9.0610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

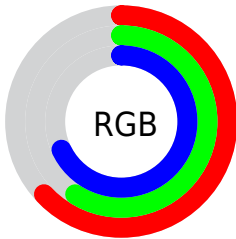
Format	Color
RYB	160, 151, 174
Decimal	10524590
CIELab	63.89, 7.80, -10.80
CIELCh	64, 13.320, 305.861
Yxy	32.6628, 0.3006, 0.2957
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288714670 (0xFFA097AE)
YUV	156.3130, 8.7197, 3.2335
Hunter-Lab	57.1514, 3.6900, -6.2619

Details

The RGB color **160, 151, 174** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **165, 174, 151**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 205, 229**, and **108, 100, 122** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149, 134, 174**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171, 168, 174**.

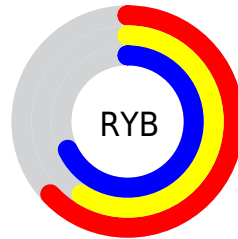
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (59%)

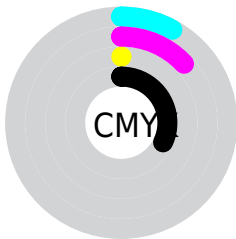
Blue (68%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (68%)

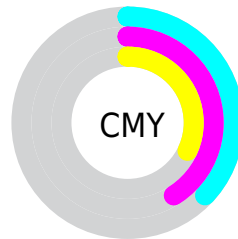


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 151, 174 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, 151, 174 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 160, 151, 174

255, 255, 255

■ 215, 205, 229

■ 243, 233, 255

■ 160, 151, 174

■ 134, 125, 147

■ 108, 100, 122

■ 84, 76, 97

■ 61, 54, 73

■ 39, 32, 50

■ 19, 9, 30


■ 0, 0, 1

■ 0, 0, 0


■ 160, 151, 174


■ 160, 151, 174

 149, 134, 174

 171, 168, 174

 139, 116, 174

 181, 186, 174

 128, 99, 174

 192, 203, 174

 118, 81, 174

 202, 221, 174

 107, 64, 174

 213, 238, 174

 96, 47, 174


 224, 255, 174

 86, 29, 174

 234, 255, 174

 75, 12, 174

 245, 255, 174

 68, 0, 174

 255, 255, 174

Harmonies

Analogous

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



145, 155, 178



160, 151, 174



172, 148, 165

Triad

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



160, 151, 174



173, 151, 133



126, 162, 157

Complementary

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



160, 151, 174



165, 174, 151

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, 161, 145



160, 151, 174



162, 155, 131

Square

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



160, 151, 174



179, 148, 141



148, 158, 135



124, 161, 168

Rectangle

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



160, 151, 174



178, 147, 157



148, 158, 135



129, 162, 153

Sweetspot

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



160, 151, 174



221, 218, 227



151, 165, 174



111, 109, 115



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



160, 151, 174



205, 191, 227



171, 151, 174



81, 78, 87



59, 0, 150



9, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



174, 151, 165



227, 191, 213



154, 174, 151



87, 78, 83



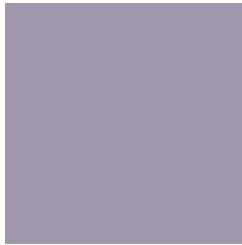
150, 0, 92



23, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 151, 174 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

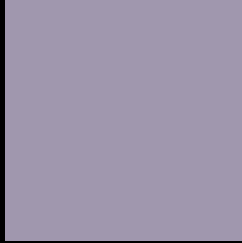
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 151, 174 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

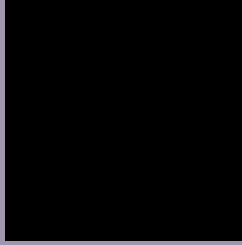
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 151, 174 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 151, 174.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 151, 174.

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, 151, 174

Protanopia

151, 154, 176

Deuteranopia

161, 151, 174



Tritanopia
158, 153, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color
160, 151, 174

Protanomaly
154, 153, 175

Deuteranomaly
161, 151, 174

Tritanomaly
159, 152, 168

Monochromacy



Original Color
160, 151, 174

Achromatopsia
156, 156, 156

Achromatomaly
157, 154, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 151, 174 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, 151, 174) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 151, 174)  
}
```

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, 151, 174) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 151, 174) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 151, 174 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, 151, 174) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 151, 174) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 151, 174)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 151, 174); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 151, 174);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 151,  
174) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 151, 174 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 151, 174) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
151, 174) }
```

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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