

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 152, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 152, 156) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 152, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0989C
RGB	160, 152, 156
RGB Percent	63%, 60%, 61%
CMY	0.3725, 0.4039, 0.3882
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.02, 0.37
HSL	330°, 4%, 61%
HSV	330°, 5%, 63%
XYZ	31.7262, 32.3304, 36.0207
YIQ	154.8480, 3.4840, 2.9400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

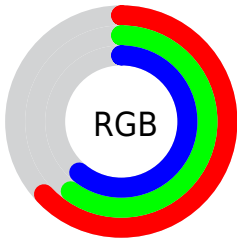
Format	Color
RYB	160, 152, 156
Decimal	10524828
CIELab	63.61, 3.67, -1.06
CIElCh	64, 3.821, 343.962
Yxy	32.3304, 0.3170, 0.3231
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288714908 (0xFFA0989C)
YUV	154.8480, 0.5679, 4.5183
Hunter-Lab	56.8598, 0.0934, 2.2416

Details

The RGB color **160, 152, 156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **152, 160, 156**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 206, 210**, and **109, 101, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 136, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 168, 164**.

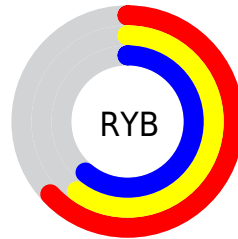
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (60%)

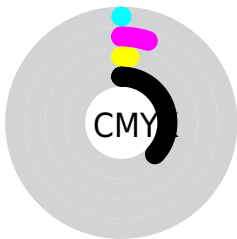
Blue (61%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (61%)

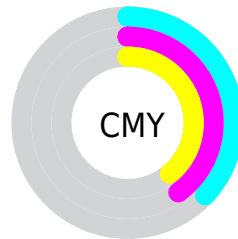


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (37%)


Magenta (40%)

Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 152, 156 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, 152, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 160, 152, 156

255, 255, 255

 215, 206, 210


 243, 234, 239

 160, 152, 156

 134, 126, 130

 109, 101, 105

 84, 77, 81

 61, 54, 58


 39, 33, 36

 19, 10, 15

 0, 0, 0


 160, 152, 156


 160, 136, 148

 160, 152, 156


 160, 168, 164

 160, 120, 140


 160, 184, 172

 160, 104, 132

 160, 200, 180

 160, 88, 124

 160, 216, 188

 160, 72, 116

 160, 232, 196

 160, 56, 108

 160, 248, 204

 160, 40, 100

 160, 255, 212

 160, 24, 92

 160, 255, 220

 160, 8, 84

 160, 255, 228

Harmonies

Analogous

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



157, 153, 159



160, 152, 156



162, 152, 153

Triad

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



160, 152, 156



155, 154, 147



146, 156, 159

Complementary

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



160, 152, 156



152, 160, 156

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, 156, 156



160, 152, 156



151, 155, 149

Square

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



160, 152, 156



159, 153, 148



148, 156, 152



149, 155, 160

Rectangle

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



160, 152, 156



162, 152, 150



148, 156, 152



146, 156, 158

Sweetspot

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



160, 152, 156



209, 205, 207



156, 152, 160



105, 102, 104



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



160, 152, 156



209, 197, 203



160, 152, 152



79, 74, 76



143, 0, 71



15, 0, 8

Inverse Universe

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



160, 152, 156



209, 197, 203



152, 160, 160



79, 74, 76



143, 0, 71



15, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 152, 156 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

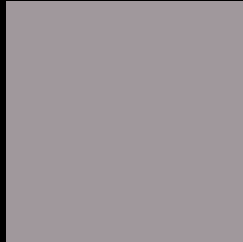
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 152, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

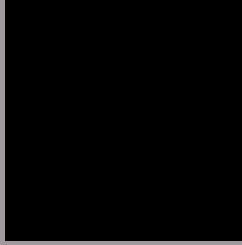
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 152, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 152, 156.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 152, 156.

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, 152, 156

Protanopia
156, 153, 157

Deuteranopia
168, 149, 157



Tritanopia
161, 151, 163

Trichromacy



Original Color

160, 152, 156

Protanomaly

157, 153, 157

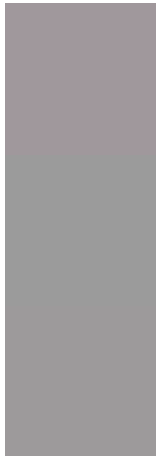
Deuteranomaly

165, 150, 157

Tritanomaly

161, 151, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color

160, 152, 156

Achromatopsia

155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly

157, 154, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 152, 156 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, 152, 156) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 152, 156)  
}
```

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, 152, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 152, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 152, 156 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, 152, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 152, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 152, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 152, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 152, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 152,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 152, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 152, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
152, 156) }
```

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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