

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 156, 95)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 156, 95) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 156, 95)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A09C5F
RGB	160, 156, 95
RGB Percent	63%, 61%, 37%
CMY	0.3725, 0.3882, 0.6275
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.41, 0.37
HSL	56°, 25%, 50%
HSV	56°, 41%, 63%
XYZ	28.4512, 32.0767, 15.5184
YIQ	150.2420, 21.9650, -18.1230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

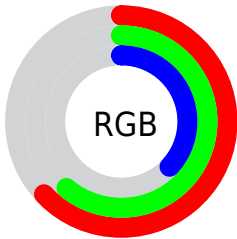
Format	Color
RYB	99, 160, 95
Decimal	10525791
CIELab	63.41, -7.80, 32.44
CIELCh	63, 33.361, 103.518
Yxy	32.0767, 0.3741, 0.4218
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288715871 (0xFFA09C5F)
YUV	150.2420, -27.2343, 8.5578
Hunter-Lab	56.6363, -9.4442, 23.4000

Details

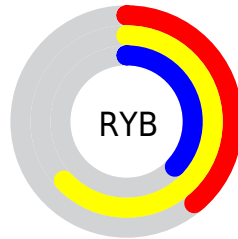
The RGB color **160, 156, 95** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **95, 99, 160**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 210, 146**, and **107, 105, 47** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 155, 79**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 157, 111**.

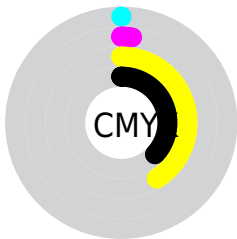
Distribution



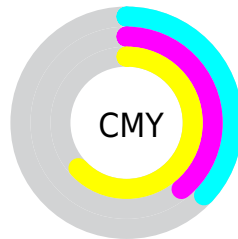
- Red (63%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (37%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Black (37%)




- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (63%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 156, 95 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, 156, 95 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 160, 156, 95

 160, 156, 95

255, 255, 255

 133, 130, 71

 216, 210, 146

 107, 105, 47

 245, 239, 173

 82, 81, 24

 255, 255, 201


 58, 58, 0

 255, 255, 229

 35, 37, 0


 0, 17, 0

 0, 0, 0

 160, 156, 95

 160, 156, 95

 160, 155, 79

 160, 157, 111

160, 154, 63

160, 158, 127

160, 153, 47

160, 159, 143

160, 152, 31

160, 160, 159

160, 151, 15

160, 161, 175

160, 150, 0

160, 162, 191

160, 163, 207

160, 164, 223

160, 165, 239

Harmonies

Analogous

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



188, 146, 97



160, 156, 95



127, 164, 109

Triad

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



160, 156, 95



41, 167, 193



201, 133, 171

Complementary

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



160, 156, 95



95, 99, 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.



174, 141, 197



160, 156, 95



84, 161, 210

Square

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



160, 156, 95



52, 170, 166



133, 152, 211



212, 131, 141

Rectangle

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



160, 156, 95



103, 167, 126



133, 152, 211



194, 135, 181

Sweetspot

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



160, 156, 95



209, 208, 184



160, 95, 99



105, 104, 90



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



160, 156, 95



209, 203, 107



132, 160, 95



79, 79, 71



143, 134, 0



15, 14, 0

Inverse Universe

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



95, 99, 160



107, 113, 209



123, 95, 160



71, 72, 79



0, 9, 143



0, 1, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 156, 95 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, 156, 95 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

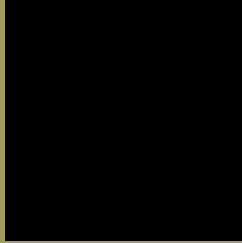
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 156, 95 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 156, 95.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 156, 95.

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, 156, 95

Protanopia
168, 153, 94

Deuteranopia
185, 147, 97



Tritanopia
167, 148, 160

Trichromacy



Original Color

160, 156, 95

Protanomaly

165, 154, 94

Deuteranomaly

176, 150, 96

Tritanomaly

164, 151, 136

Monochromacy



Original Color

160, 156, 95

Achromatopsia

150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly

154, 152, 130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 156, 95 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, 156, 95)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 156, 95)  
}
```

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, 156, 95) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 156, 95) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 156, 95 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, 156, 95) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 156, 95) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 156, 95)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 156, 95); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 156, 95);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 156,  
95) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 156, 95 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 156, 95) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
156, 95) }
```

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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