

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 157, 170)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 157, 170) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 157, 170)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A09DAA
RGB	160, 157, 170
RGB Percent	63%, 62%, 67%
CMY	0.3725, 0.3843, 0.3333
CMYK	0.06, 0.08, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	254°, 7%, 64%
HSV	254°, 8%, 67%
XYZ	33.8099, 34.4898, 42.9054
YIQ	159.3790, -2.3850, 4.6790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

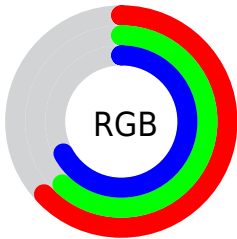
Format	Color
RYB	160, 157, 170
Decimal	10526122
CIELab	65.35, 3.63, -6.37
CIELCh	65, 7.331, 299.672
Yxy	34.4898, 0.3040, 0.3101
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288716202 (0xFFA09DAA)
YUV	159.3790, 5.2362, 0.5446
Hunter-Lab	58.7280, -0.0111, -2.2064

Details

The RGB color **160, 157, 170** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **167, 170, 157**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 212, 225**, and **109, 106, 118** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147, 140, 170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173, 174, 170**.

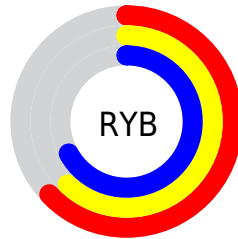
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (62%)

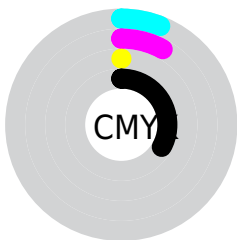
Blue (67%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (67%)

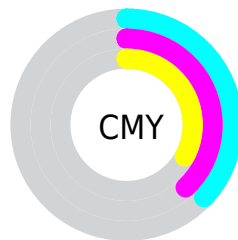


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 157, 170 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, 157, 170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 160, 157, 170

255, 255, 255

 215, 212, 225


 243, 240, 254

 160, 157, 170

 134, 131, 144

 109, 106, 118


 84, 82, 93

 61, 59, 70

 39, 37, 47

 19, 16, 27

 0, 0, 0

 160, 157, 170

 147, 140, 170

 160, 157, 170

 173, 174, 170

■ 134, 123, 170

■ 186, 191, 170

■ 121, 106, 170

■ 199, 208, 170

■ 108, 89, 170

■ 212, 225, 170

■ 95, 72, 170

■ 225, 242, 170

■ 82, 55, 170

■ 238, 255, 170

■ 68, 38, 170

■ 252, 255, 170

■ 55, 21, 170

■ 255, 255, 170

■ 42, 4, 170

Harmonies

Analogous

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



152, 159, 172



160, 157, 170



167, 155, 165

Triad

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



160, 157, 170



170, 156, 148



144, 163, 158

Complementary

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



160, 157, 170



167, 170, 157

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.



150, 162, 152



160, 157, 170



164, 158, 146

Square

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



160, 157, 170



173, 155, 152



157, 160, 147



143, 162, 165

Rectangle

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



160, 157, 170



171, 154, 161



157, 160, 147



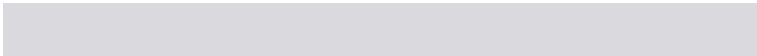
146, 162, 156

Sweetspot

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



160, 157, 170



218, 217, 222



157, 167, 170



110, 110, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



160, 157, 170



206, 202, 222



166, 157, 170



78, 76, 84



34, 0, 148



5, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



170, 157, 167



222, 202, 217



161, 170, 157



84, 76, 82



148, 0, 114



20, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 157, 170 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, 157, 170 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

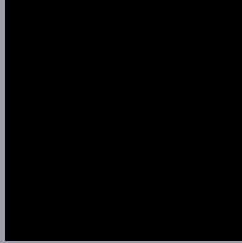
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 157, 170 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 157, 170.

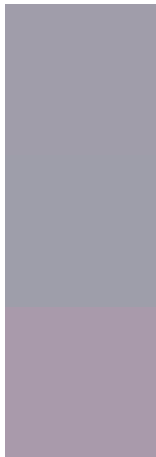


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 157, 170.

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, 157, 170

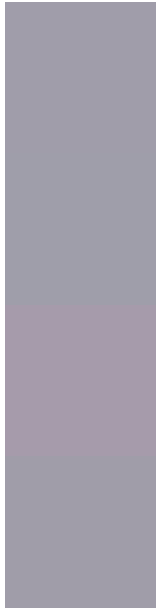
Protanopia
158, 158, 170

Deuteranopia
169, 154, 171



Tritanopia
160, 157, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color

160, 157, 170

Protanomaly

159, 158, 170

Deuteranomaly

166, 155, 171

Tritanomaly

160, 157, 169

Monochromacy



Original Color

160, 157, 170

Achromatopsia

159, 159, 159

Achromatomaly

159, 158, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 157, 170 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, 157, 170) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 157, 170)  
}
```

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, 157, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 157, 170) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 157, 170 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, 157, 170) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 157, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 157, 170)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 157, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 157, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 157,  
170) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 157, 170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 157, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
157, 170) }
```

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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