

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 158, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 158, 157) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 158, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A09E9D
RGB	160, 158, 157
RGB Percent	63%, 62%, 62%
CMY	0.3725, 0.3804, 0.3843
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.02, 0.37
HSL	20°, 2%, 62%
HSV	20°, 2%, 63%
XYZ	32.8099, 34.3616, 36.8015
YIQ	158.4840, 1.5130, 0.1130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	160, 159, 157
Decimal	10526365
CIELab	65.25, 0.54, 0.77
CIELCh	65, 0.937, 55.112
Yxy	34.3616, 0.3156, 0.3305
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288716445 (0xFFA09E9D)
YUV	158.4840, -0.7316, 1.3295
Hunter-Lab	58.6188, -2.6736, 3.8103

Details

The RGB color **160, 158, 157** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **157, 159, 160**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 213, 212**, and **109, 107, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 147, 141**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 169, 173**.

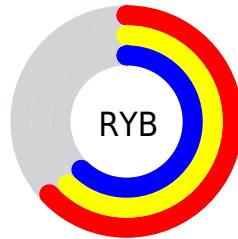
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (62%)

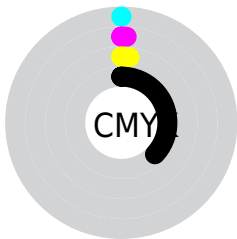
Blue (62%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (62%)

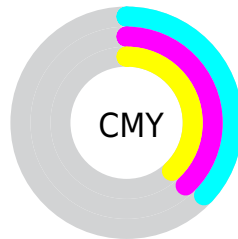


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 158, 157 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, 158, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 160, 158, 157

255, 255, 255

■ 215, 213, 212

■ 243, 241, 240

■ 160, 158, 157

■ 134, 132, 131

■ 109, 107, 106

■ 84, 83, 82

■ 61, 60, 59

■ 39, 38, 37

■ 19, 17, 16


■ 0, 0, 0


■ 160, 158, 157

■ 160, 147, 141


■ 160, 158, 157


■ 160, 169, 173

 160, 137, 125


 160, 179, 189

 160, 126, 109

 160, 190, 205

 160, 115, 93

 160, 201, 221

 160, 105, 77

 160, 211, 237

 160, 94, 61

 160, 222, 253

 160, 83, 45

 160, 233, 255

 160, 73, 29

 160, 243, 255

 160, 62, 13

 160, 254, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160, 158, 158



160, 158, 157



159, 158, 157

Triad

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



160, 158, 157



157, 159, 158



158, 158, 160

Complementary

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



160, 158, 157



157, 159, 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.



157, 158, 160



160, 158, 157



156, 159, 159

Square

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



160, 158, 157



157, 159, 157



157, 159, 160



159, 158, 159

Rectangle

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



160, 158, 157



159, 158, 157



157, 159, 160



158, 158, 160

Sweetspot

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



160, 158, 157



209, 208, 207



160, 157, 159



105, 104, 104



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



160, 158, 157



209, 206, 205



160, 160, 157



79, 78, 77



143, 48, 0



15, 5, 0

Inverse Universe

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



157, 159, 160



205, 208, 209



157, 158, 160



77, 79, 79



0, 95, 143



0, 10, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 158, 157 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, 158, 157 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

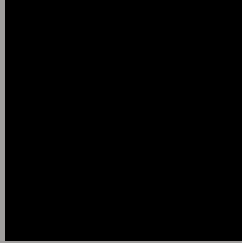
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

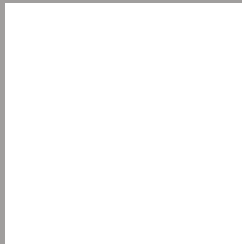
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 160, 158, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 158, 157.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 158, 157.

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, 158, 157

Protanopia

161, 158, 157

Deuteranopia

174, 153, 158



Tritanopia
162, 156, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color

160, 158, 157

Protanomaly

161, 158, 157

Deuteranomaly

169, 155, 158

Tritanomaly

161, 157, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color

160, 158, 157

Achromatopsia

158, 158, 158

Achromatomaly

159, 158, 158

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 158, 157 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, 158, 157) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 158, 157)  
}
```

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, 158, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 158, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 158, 157 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, 158, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 158, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 158, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 158, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 158, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 158,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 158, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 158, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
158, 157) }
```

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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