

# Converting Colors

RGB(160, 158, 159)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(160, 158, 159) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(160, 158, 159)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A09E9F
RGB	160, 158, 159
RGB Percent	63%, 62%, 62%
CMY	0.3725, 0.3804, 0.3765
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.01, 0.37
HSL	330°, 1%, 62%
HSV	330°, 1%, 63%
XYZ	32.9821, 34.4305, 37.7083
YIQ	158.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

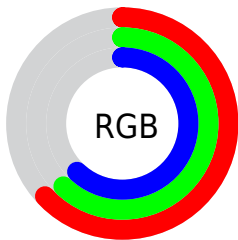
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	160, 158, 159
Decimal	10526367
CIELab	65.30, 0.91, -0.27
CIELCh	65, 0.954, 343.390
Yxy	34.4305, 0.3138, 0.3275
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288716447 (0xFFA09E9F)
YUV	158.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296
Hunter-Lab	58.6775, -2.3525, 2.9724

# Details

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

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 213, 214**, and **109, 107, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 142, 151**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 174, 167**.

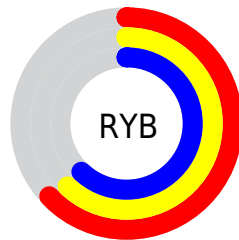
# Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (62%)

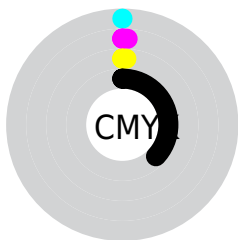
Blue (62%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (62%)

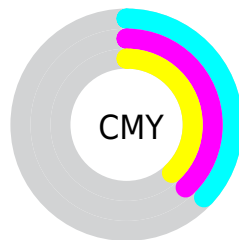


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (38%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 158, 159 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, 159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 160, 158, 159

255, 255, 255

■ 215, 213, 214

■ 243, 241, 242

■ 160, 158, 159

■ 134, 132, 133

■ 109, 107, 108

■ 84, 83, 83

■ 61, 60, 60

■ 39, 38, 39

■ 19, 17, 18

■ 0, 0, 0


■ 160, 158, 159


■ 160, 142, 151

■ 160, 158, 159


■ 160, 174, 167

 160, 126, 143


 160, 190, 175

 160, 110, 135


 160, 206, 183

 160, 94, 127


 160, 222, 191

 160, 78, 119

 160, 238, 199

 160, 62, 111

 160, 254, 207

 160, 46, 103

 160, 255, 215

 160, 30, 95

 160, 255, 223

 160, 14, 87

 160, 255, 231

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



159, 158, 160



160, 158, 159



160, 158, 158

# Triad

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



160, 158, 159



159, 159, 157



157, 159, 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, 159



158, 160, 159

# 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, 159, 159



160, 158, 159



158, 159, 157

# Square

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



160, 158, 159



160, 158, 157



157, 159, 158



157, 159, 160

# Rectangle

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



160, 158, 159



160, 158, 158



157, 159, 158



157, 159, 159



# Sweetspot

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



160, 158, 159



209, 209, 209



159, 158, 160



105, 105, 105



232, 232, 232

# Same Dimension

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



160, 158, 159



209, 207, 208



160, 158, 158



79, 78, 79



143, 0, 71



15, 0, 8



# Inverse Universe

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



160, 158, 159



209, 207, 208



158, 160, 160



79, 78, 79



143, 0, 71



15, 0, 8



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 158, 159 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

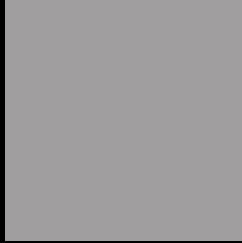
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 159 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

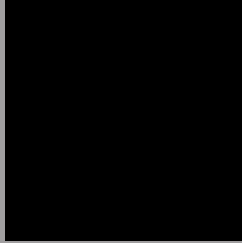
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

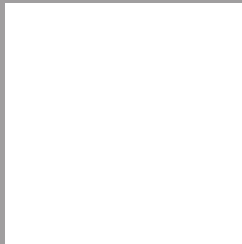
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## RGB 160, 158, 159 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 158, 159.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 158, 159.



# 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, 159

### Protanopia

161, 158, 159

### Deuteranopia

173, 153, 160



**Tritanopia**  
162, 156, 169

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

160, 158, 159

## Protanomaly

161, 158, 159

## Deuteranomaly

168, 155, 160

## Tritanomaly

161, 157, 165

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

160, 158, 159

## Achromatopsia

159, 159, 159

## Achromatomaly

159, 159, 159

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 158, 159 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, 159) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 158, 159)  
}
```

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, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 158, 159) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 158, 159 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, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 158, 159) }
```

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, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 158, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 158, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 158,  
159) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 158, 159 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, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
158, 159) }
```

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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