

# Converting Colors

RGB(160, 158, 161)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(160, 158, 161) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(160, 158, 161)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A09EA1
RGB	160, 158, 161
RGB Percent	63%, 62%, 63%
CMY	0.3725, 0.3804, 0.3686
CMYK	0.01, 0.02, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	280°, 2%, 63%
HSV	280°, 2%, 63%
XYZ	33.1571, 34.5005, 38.6299
YIQ	158.9400, 0.2290, 1.3570

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

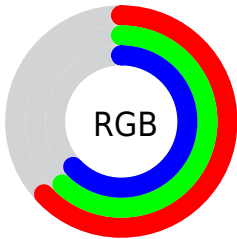
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	160, 158, 161
Decimal	10526369
CIELab	65.36, 1.30, -1.31
CIELCh	65, 1.846, 314.666
Yxy	34.5005, 0.3120, 0.3246
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288716449 (0xFFA09EA1)
YUV	158.9400, 1.0156, 0.9296
Hunter-Lab	58.7371, -2.0268, 2.1225

# Details

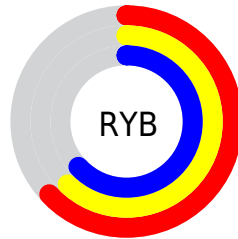
The RGB color **160, 158, 161** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **159, 161, 158**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 213, 216**, and **109, 107, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **155, 142, 161**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 174, 161**.

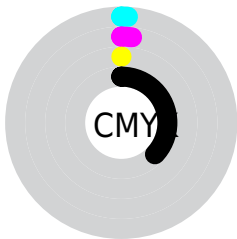
# Distribution



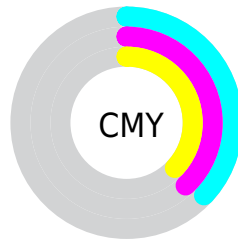
- Red (63%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (37%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 158, 161 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, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 160, 158, 161

255, 255, 255

■ 215, 213, 216

■ 243, 241, 244

■ 160, 158, 161

■ 134, 132, 135

■ 109, 107, 110

■ 84, 83, 85

■ 61, 60, 62

■ 39, 38, 40

■ 19, 17, 20

■ 0, 0, 0


■ 160, 158, 161


■ 155, 142, 161

■ 160, 158, 161

■ 165, 174, 161

 149, 126, 161


 171, 190, 161

 144, 110, 161

 176, 206, 161

 139, 94, 161

 181, 222, 161

 133, 78, 161

 187, 239, 161

 128, 61, 161

 192, 255, 161

 122, 45, 161

 198, 255, 161

 117, 29, 161

 203, 255, 161

 112, 13, 161

 208, 255, 161

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



158, 159, 162



160, 158, 161



162, 158, 160

# Triad

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



160, 158, 161



161, 158, 155



155, 160, 159

# Complementary

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



160, 158, 161



159, 161, 158

# 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.



156, 160, 158



160, 158, 161



159, 159, 155

# Square

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



160, 158, 161



162, 158, 156



157, 159, 156



155, 159, 161

# Rectangle

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



160, 158, 161



162, 158, 158



157, 159, 156



155, 160, 159



# Sweetspot

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



160, 158, 161



208, 207, 209



158, 159, 161



104, 104, 105



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105



# Same Dimension

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



160, 158, 161



208, 205, 209



161, 158, 161



81, 80, 82



97, 0, 145



12, 0, 18



# Inverse Universe

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



161, 158, 159



209, 205, 206



158, 161, 159



82, 80, 81



145, 0, 48



18, 0, 6



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 158, 161 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, 161 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

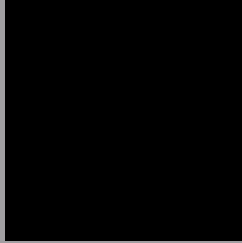
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

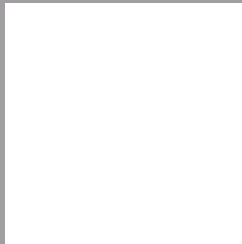
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 160, 158, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 158, 161.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 158, 161.

# 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, 161

**Protanopia**

161, 158, 161

**Deuteranopia**

172, 154, 162



**Tritanopia**  
161, 157, 169

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

160, 158, 161

## Protanomaly

161, 158, 161

## Deuteranomaly

168, 155, 162

## Tritanomaly

161, 157, 166

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

160, 158, 161

## Achromatopsia

159, 159, 159

## Achromatomaly

159, 159, 160

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 158, 161 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, 161) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 158, 161)  
}
```

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, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 158, 161) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 158, 161 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, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 158, 161) }
```

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, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 158, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 158, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 158,  
161) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 158, 161 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, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
158, 161) }
```

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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