

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 158, 169)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 158, 169) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 158, 169)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	A09EA9
RGB	160, 158, 169
RGB Percent	63%, 62%, 66%
CMY	0.3725, 0.3804, 0.3373
CMYK	0.05, 0.07, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	251°, 6%, 64%
HSV	251°, 7%, 66%
XYZ	33.8855, 34.7919, 42.4657
YIQ	159.8520, -2.3390, 3.8450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

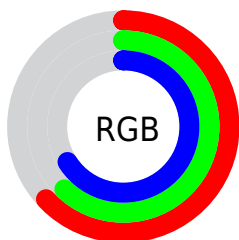
Format	Color
RYB	160, 158, 169
Decimal	10526377
CIELab	65.59, 2.87, -5.46
CIELCh	66, 6.168, 297.753
Yxy	34.7919, 0.3049, 0.3130
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288716457 (0xFFA09EA9)
YUV	159.8520, 4.5100, 0.1298
Hunter-Lab	58.9846, -0.6784, -1.3963

Details

The RGB color **160, 158, 169** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **167, 169, 158**, and the grayscale version is **160, 160, 160**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 213, 224**, and **109, 107, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 141, 169**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174, 175, 169**.

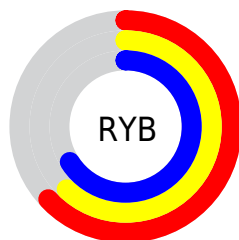
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (62%)

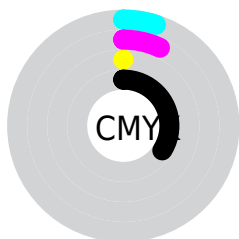
Blue (66%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (66%)

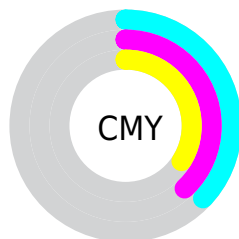


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 158, 169 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, 169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 160, 158, 169


255, 255, 255

 215, 213, 224


 243, 241, 253

 160, 158, 169

 134, 132, 143

 109, 107, 117

 84, 83, 92

 61, 60, 69

 39, 38, 47


 19, 17, 26


 0, 0, 0

 160, 158, 169


 146, 141, 169


 160, 158, 169


 174, 175, 169

 132, 124, 169

 188, 192, 169

 119, 107, 169

 201, 209, 169

 105, 90, 169

 215, 226, 169

 91, 74, 169

 229, 242, 169


 77, 57, 169

 243, 255, 169

 63, 40, 169

 255, 255, 169

 49, 23, 169

 36, 6, 169

Harmonies

Analogous

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



153, 160, 170



160, 158, 169



166, 156, 165

Triad

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



160, 158, 169



169, 157, 150



147, 163, 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, 169



167, 169, 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.



152, 162, 153



160, 158, 169



165, 159, 148

Square

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



160, 158, 169



172, 156, 154



158, 161, 149



146, 162, 164

Rectangle

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



160, 158, 169



169, 156, 162



158, 161, 149



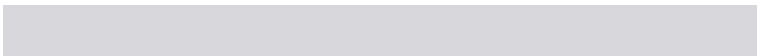
149, 162, 157

Sweetspot

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



160, 158, 169



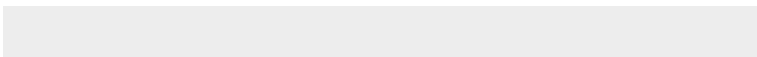
216, 215, 219



158, 167, 169



108, 107, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



160, 158, 169



205, 202, 219



165, 158, 169



77, 76, 84



27, 0, 148



4, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



169, 158, 167



219, 202, 216



162, 169, 158



84, 76, 83



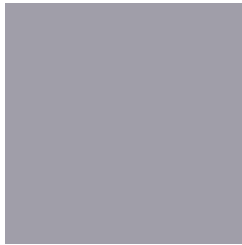
148, 0, 121



20, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 158, 169 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

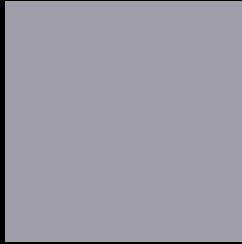
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 169 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

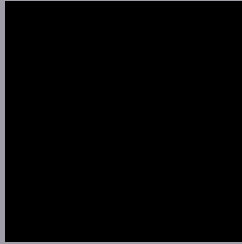
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

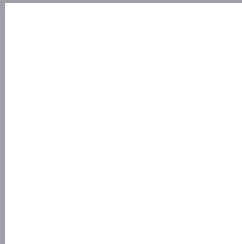
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 160, 158, 169 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 158, 169.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 158, 169.

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, 169

Protanopia

159, 158, 169

Deuteranopia

170, 155, 170



Tritanopia

160, 158, 170

Trichromacy



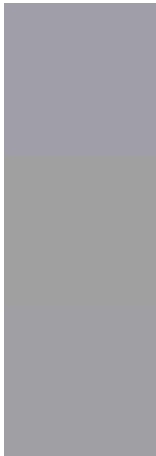
Original Color
160, 158, 169

Protanomaly
159, 158, 169

Deuteranomaly
166, 156, 170

Tritanomaly
160, 158, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color
160, 158, 169

Achromatopsia
160, 160, 160

Achromatomaly
160, 159, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 158, 169 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, 169) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 158, 169)  
}
```

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, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 158, 169) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 158, 169 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, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 158, 169) }
```

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, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 158, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 158, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 158,  
169) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 158, 169 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, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
158, 169) }
```

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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