

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 168, 173)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 168, 173) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 168, 173)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0A8AD
RGB	160, 168, 173
RGB Percent	63%, 66%, 68%
CMY	0.3725, 0.3412, 0.3216
CMYK	0.08, 0.03, 0.00, 0.32
HSL	203°, 7%, 65%
HSV	203°, 8%, 68%
XYZ	36.0427, 38.4960, 45.0660
YIQ	166.1780, -6.3730, -0.1410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

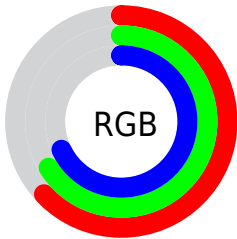
Format	Color
R _{YB}	160, 165, 173
Decimal	10528941
CIE Lab	68.38, -1.82, -3.56
CIE LCh	68, 3.996, 242.901
Yxy	38.4960, 0.3013, 0.3219
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288719021 (0xFFFA0A8AD)
YUV	166.1780, 3.3632, -5.4181
Hunter-Lab	62.0451, -4.8865, 0.3668

Details

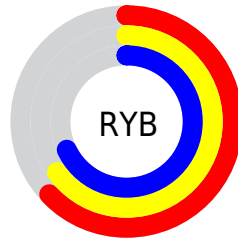
The RGB color **160, 168, 173** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **173, 165, 160**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 223, 228**, and **109, 116, 121** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143, 161, 173**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 175, 173**.

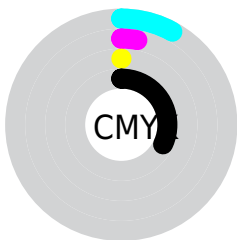
Distribution



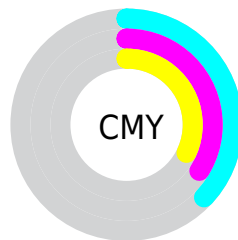
- Red (63%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (32%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 168, 173 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, 168, 173 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 160, 168, 173

255, 255, 255

 215, 223, 228


 243, 252, 255

 160, 168, 173

 134, 142, 146

 109, 116, 121

 84, 91, 96

 61, 68, 72

 39, 46, 50

 19, 25, 29

 0, 0, 2

 0, 0, 0

 160, 168, 173

 160, 168, 173

■ 143, 161, 173

■ 177, 175, 173

■ 125, 155, 173

■ 195, 181, 173

■ 108, 148, 173

■ 212, 188, 173

■ 91, 141, 173

■ 229, 195, 173

■ 74, 135, 173

■ 247, 201, 173

■ 56, 128, 173

■ 255, 208, 173

■ 39, 121, 173

■ 255, 215, 173

■ 22, 115, 173

■ 255, 221, 173

■ 4, 108, 173

■ 255, 228, 173

Harmonies

Analogous

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



158, 169, 170



160, 168, 173



164, 167, 174

Triad

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



160, 168, 173



174, 164, 166



165, 168, 161

Complementary

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



160, 168, 173



173, 165, 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.



170, 167, 160



160, 168, 173



175, 165, 163

Square

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



160, 168, 173



172, 165, 170



173, 165, 160



161, 169, 163

Rectangle

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



160, 168, 173



167, 166, 173



173, 165, 160



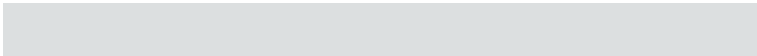
167, 167, 160

Sweetspot

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



160, 168, 173



220, 223, 224



160, 173, 165



110, 111, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



160, 168, 173



204, 217, 224



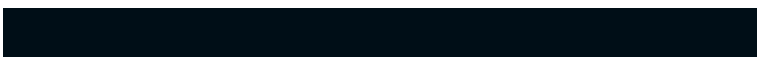
160, 162, 173



78, 83, 87



0, 93, 150



0, 14, 23

Inverse Universe

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



173, 160, 168



224, 204, 217



173, 171, 160



87, 78, 83



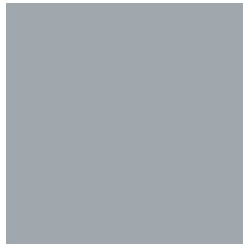
150, 0, 93



23, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 168, 173 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

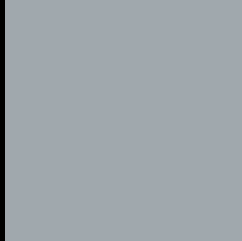
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 168, 173 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

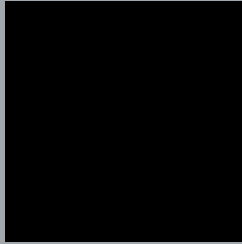
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

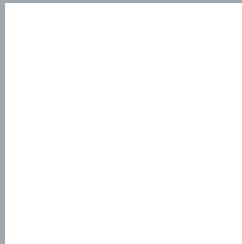
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 160, 168, 173 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 168, 173.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 168, 173.

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, 168, 173

Protanopia

168, 166, 172

Deuteranopia

179, 162, 174



Tritanopia
161, 167, 180

Trichromacy



Original Color

160, 168, 173

Protanomaly

165, 167, 172

Deuteranomaly

172, 164, 174

Tritanomaly

161, 167, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color

160, 168, 173

Achromatopsia

166, 166, 166

Achromatomaly

164, 167, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 168, 173 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, 168, 173) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 168, 173)  
}
```

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, 168, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 168, 173) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 168, 173 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, 168, 173) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 168, 173) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 168, 173)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 168, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 168, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 168,  
173) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 168, 173 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 168, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
168, 173) }
```

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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