

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 171, 177)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 171, 177) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 171, 177)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0ABB1
RGB	160, 171, 177
RGB Percent	63%, 67%, 69%
CMY	0.3725, 0.3294, 0.3059
CMYK	0.10, 0.03, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	201°, 10%, 66%
HSV	201°, 10%, 69%
XYZ	36.9959, 39.7737, 47.3222
YIQ	168.3950, -8.4820, -0.4660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

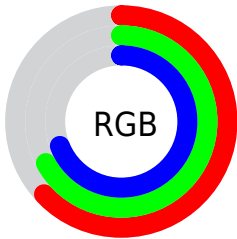
Format	Color
RYB	160, 167, 177
Decimal	10529713
CIELab	69.31, -2.64, -4.41
CIElCh	69, 5.141, 239.125
Yxy	39.7737, 0.2981, 0.3205
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288719793 (0xFFA0ABB1)
YUV	168.3950, 4.2423, -7.3624
Hunter-Lab	63.0664, -5.6548, -0.3420

Details

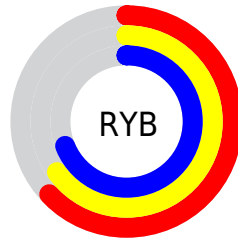
The RGB color **160, 171, 177** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **177, 166, 160**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 226, 233**, and **108, 119, 124** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 165, 177**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 177, 177**.

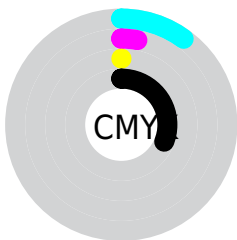
Distribution



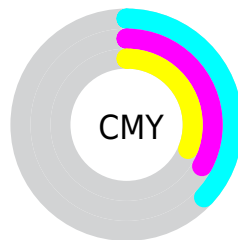
- Red (63%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 171, 177 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, 171, 177 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 160, 171, 177


255, 255, 255

 215, 226, 233


 243, 255, 255

 160, 171, 177

 134, 145, 150

 108, 119, 124

 84, 94, 100

 61, 71, 76

 39, 48, 53

 18, 27, 32

 0, 0, 8

 0, 0, 0

 160, 171, 177

 160, 171, 177

■ 142, 165, 177

■ 178, 177, 177

■ 125, 159, 177

■ 195, 183, 177

■ 107, 152, 177

■ 213, 190, 177

■ 89, 146, 177

■ 231, 196, 177

■ 72, 140, 177

■ 249, 202, 177

■ 54, 134, 177

■ 255, 208, 177

■ 36, 127, 177

■ 255, 215, 177

■ 18, 121, 177

■ 255, 221, 177

■ 1, 115, 177

■ 255, 227, 177

Harmonies

Analogous

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



158, 172, 174



160, 171, 177



164, 170, 178

Triad

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



160, 171, 177



179, 166, 169



168, 170, 161

Complementary

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



160, 171, 177



177, 166, 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.



173, 169, 160



160, 171, 177



180, 166, 165

Square

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



160, 171, 177



175, 167, 174



178, 167, 161



163, 171, 164

Rectangle

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



160, 171, 177



168, 169, 178



178, 167, 161



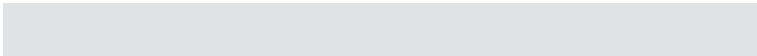
170, 170, 160

Sweetspot

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



160, 171, 177



223, 227, 230



160, 177, 166



110, 113, 115



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



160, 171, 177



202, 220, 230



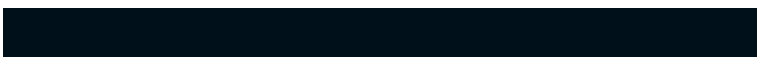
160, 163, 177



80, 86, 89



0, 99, 153



0, 16, 26

Inverse Universe

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



177, 160, 171



230, 202, 220



177, 174, 160



89, 80, 86



153, 0, 99



26, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 171, 177 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

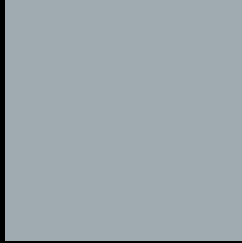
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 171, 177 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

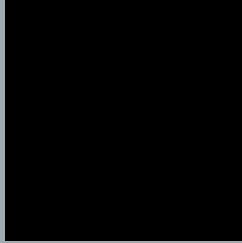
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

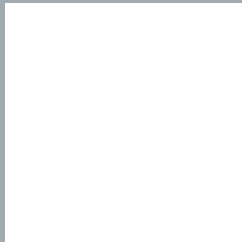
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 160, 171, 177 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 171, 177.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 171, 177.

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, 171, 177

Protanopia
170, 168, 175

Deuteranopia
181, 164, 178



Tritanopia
161, 170, 183

Trichromacy



Original Color

160, 171, 177

Protanomaly

166, 169, 176

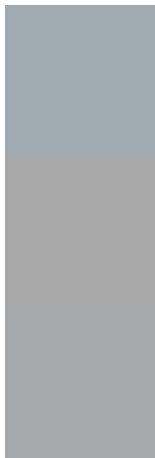
Deuteranomaly

173, 167, 178

Tritanomaly

161, 170, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color

160, 171, 177

Achromatopsia

168, 168, 168

Achromatomaly

165, 169, 171

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 171, 177 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, 171, 177) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 171, 177)  
}
```

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, 171, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 171, 177) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 171, 177 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, 171, 177) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 171, 177) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 171, 177)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 171, 177); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 171, 177);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 171,  
177) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 171, 177 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 171, 177) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
171, 177) }
```

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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