

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 175, 171)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 175, 171) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 175, 171)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0AFAB
RGB	160, 175, 171
RGB Percent	63%, 69%, 67%
CMY	0.3725, 0.3137, 0.3294
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.02, 0.31
HSL	164°, 9%, 66%
HSV	164°, 9%, 69%
XYZ	37.1779, 41.0738, 44.4966
YIQ	170.0590, -7.6560, -4.4240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

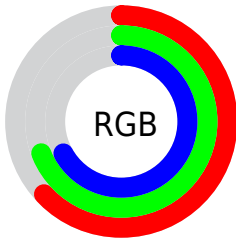
Format	Color
RYB	160, 169, 175
Decimal	10530731
CIELab	70.23, -6.00, 0.25
CIElCh	70, 6.009, 177.610
Yxy	41.0738, 0.3029, 0.3346
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288720811 (0xFFA0AFAB)
YUV	170.0590, 0.4639, -8.8217
Hunter-Lab	64.0888, -8.6078, 3.6974

Details

The RGB color **160, 175, 171** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **175, 160, 164**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 231, 226**, and **108, 123, 119** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143, 175, 166**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 175, 176**.

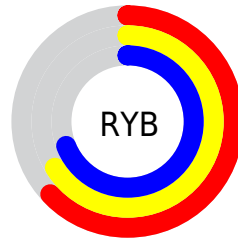
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (69%)

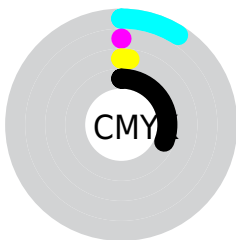
Blue (67%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (69%)

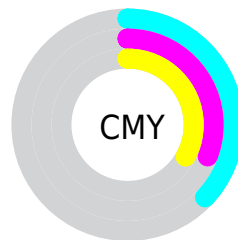


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 175, 171 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, 175, 171 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 160, 175, 171

255, 255, 255

 215, 231, 226


 243, 255, 255

 160, 175, 171

 134, 148, 145

 108, 123, 119

 84, 98, 94

 61, 74, 71

 39, 51, 48

 19, 30, 27

 0, 2, 0

 0, 0, 0

 160, 175, 171

 160, 175, 171

■ 143, 175, 166

■ 178, 175, 176

■ 125, 175, 162

■ 195, 175, 180

■ 108, 175, 157

■ 212, 175, 185

■ 90, 175, 152

■ 230, 175, 190

■ 73, 175, 148

■ 248, 175, 194

■ 55, 175, 143

■ 255, 175, 199

■ 38, 175, 138

■ 255, 175, 204

■ 20, 175, 134

■ 255, 175, 208

■ 3, 175, 129

■ 255, 175, 213

Harmonies

Analogous

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



165, 174, 166



160, 175, 171



159, 175, 176

Triad

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



160, 175, 171



172, 170, 181



182, 169, 163

Complementary

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



160, 175, 171



175, 160, 164

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.



184, 168, 167



160, 175, 171



179, 169, 178

Square

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



160, 175, 171



166, 172, 182



183, 168, 172



177, 171, 161

Rectangle

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



160, 175, 171



160, 174, 179



183, 168, 172



183, 169, 164

Sweetspot

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



160, 175, 171



220, 227, 225



164, 175, 160



110, 115, 114



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



160, 175, 171



204, 227, 221



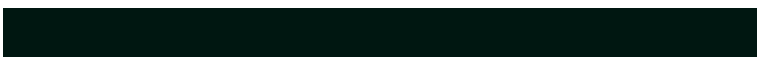
160, 172, 175



78, 87, 84



0, 150, 110



0, 23, 17

Inverse Universe

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



175, 160, 164



227, 204, 210



175, 163, 160



87, 78, 80



150, 0, 40



23, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 175, 171 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

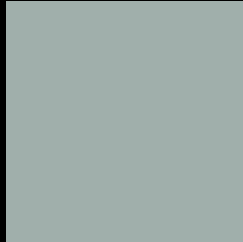
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 175, 171 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

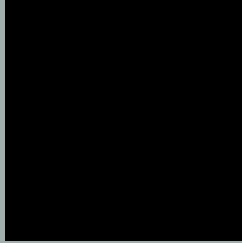
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 175, 171 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 175, 171.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 175, 171.

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





Tritanopia
163, 173, 186

Trichromacy



Original Color
160, 175, 171

Protanomaly
170, 172, 170

Deuteranomaly
177, 169, 172

Tritanomaly
162, 174, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color
160, 175, 171

Achromatopsia
170, 170, 170

Achromatomaly
166, 172, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 175, 171 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, 175, 171)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 175, 171)  
}
```

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, 175, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 175, 171) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 175, 171 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, 175, 171) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 175, 171) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 175, 171)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 175, 171); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 175, 171);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 175,  
171) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 175, 171 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 175, 171) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
175, 171) }
```

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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