

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 177, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 177, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 177, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0B193
RGB	160, 177, 147
RGB Percent	63%, 69%, 58%
CMY	0.3725, 0.3059, 0.4235
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.17, 0.31
HSL	94°, 16%, 64%
HSV	94°, 17%, 69%
XYZ	35.4858, 41.0244, 33.6520
YIQ	168.4970, -0.5020, -12.9340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

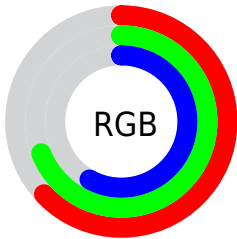
Format	Color
RYB	147, 177, 164
Decimal	10531219
CIELab	70.19, -11.49, 13.39
CIELCh	70, 17.641, 130.637
Yxy	41.0244, 0.3221, 0.3724
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288721299 (0xFFA0B193)
YUV	168.4970, -10.5980, -7.4519
Hunter-Lab	64.0503, -13.1937, 13.6843

Details

The RGB color **160, 177, 147** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **164, 147, 177**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 233, 201**, and **108, 124, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 177, 129**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **170, 177, 165**.

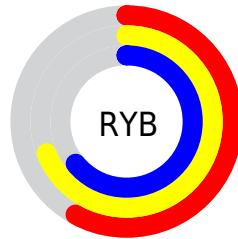
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (69%)

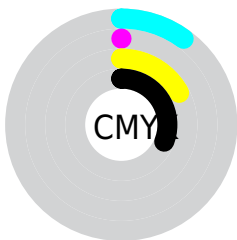
Blue (58%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (64%)

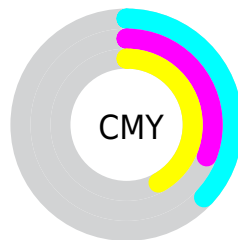


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (37%)


Magenta (31%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 177, 147 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, 177, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 160, 177, 147

255, 255, 255

 215, 233, 201


 243, 255, 229

 160, 177, 147

 134, 150, 121

 108, 124, 96

 84, 99, 73

 61, 76, 50


 38, 53, 29

 19, 31, 4

 0, 1, 0


 0, 0, 0


 160, 177, 147


 160, 177, 147


 150, 177, 129


 170, 177, 165


 140, 177, 112

 180, 177, 182


 130, 177, 94


 190, 177, 200


 120, 177, 76


 200, 177, 218


 110, 177, 59


 210, 177, 235


 100, 177, 41

 220, 177, 253


 90, 177, 23

 230, 177, 255

 80, 177, 5

 240, 177, 255

 77, 177, 0

 250, 177, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



178, 172, 140



160, 177, 147



143, 180, 160

Triad

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



160, 177, 147



141, 176, 201



205, 160, 166

Complementary

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



160, 177, 147



164, 147, 177

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.



197, 162, 183



160, 177, 147



161, 171, 203

Square

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



160, 177, 147



130, 180, 192



182, 166, 196



203, 163, 151

Rectangle

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



160, 177, 147



134, 181, 171



182, 166, 196



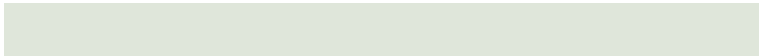
203, 160, 172

Sweetspot

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



160, 177, 147



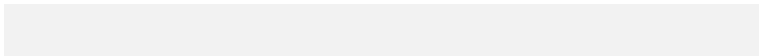
223, 230, 218



177, 164, 147



111, 115, 108



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



160, 177, 147



203, 230, 184



147, 177, 148



84, 89, 80



66, 153, 0



11, 26, 0

Inverse Universe

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



164, 147, 177



210, 184, 230



177, 147, 175



85, 80, 89



87, 0, 153



14, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 177, 147 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

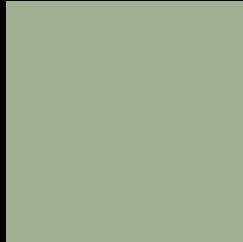
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 177, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

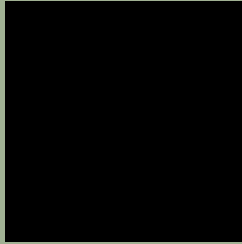
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 177, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 177, 147.

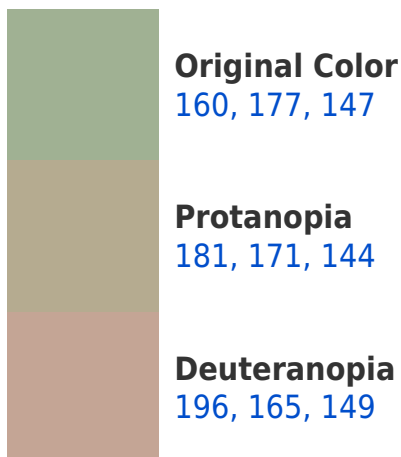


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 177, 147.

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



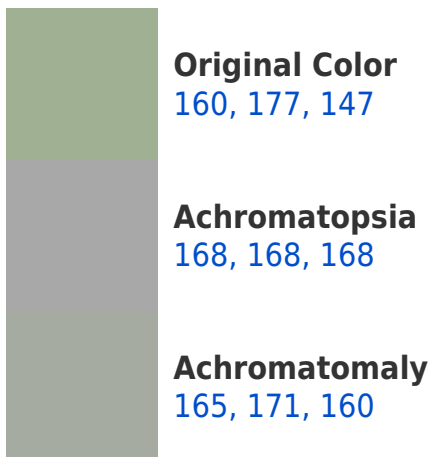


Tritanopia
166, 172, 185

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 177, 147 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, 177, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 177, 147)  
}
```

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, 177, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 177, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 177, 147 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, 177, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 177, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 177, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 177, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 177, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 177,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 177, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 177, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
177, 147) }
```

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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