

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 182, 162)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 182, 162) contains.

RGB(160, 182, 162)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(160, 182, 162)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0B6A2
RGB	160, 182, 162
RGB Percent	63%, 71%, 64%
CMY	0.3725, 0.2863, 0.3647
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.11, 0.29
HSL	125°, 13%, 67%
HSV	125°, 12%, 71%
XYZ	37.7467, 43.5381, 40.5967
YIQ	173.1420, -6.6920, -10.8840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

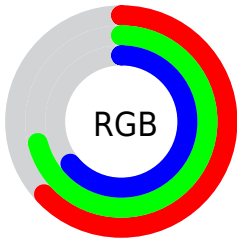
Format	Color
RYB	160, 180, 182
Decimal	10532514
CIELab	71.92, -11.44, 7.64
CIELCh	72, 13.752, 146.273
Yxy	43.5381, 0.3097, 0.3572
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288722594 (0xFFA0B6A2)
YUV	173.1420, -5.4930, -11.5255
Hunter-Lab	65.9834, -13.3576, 9.7099

Details

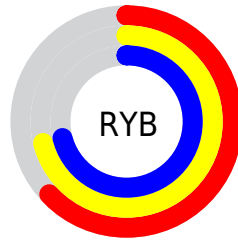
The RGB color **160, 182, 162** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **182, 160, 180**, and the grayscale version is **173, 173, 173**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 238, 217**, and **108, 129, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 182, 145**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 182, 179**.

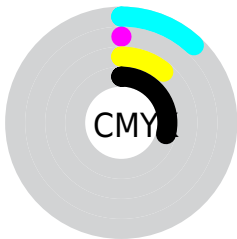
Distribution



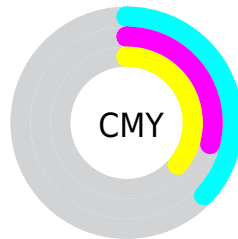
- Red (63%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 182, 162 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, 182, 162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 160, 182, 162

255, 255, 255


 215, 238, 217


 243, 255, 245

 160, 182, 162

 134, 155, 136

 108, 129, 110

 84, 104, 86

 61, 80, 63

 38, 57, 41

 18, 35, 21

 0, 13, 0

 0, 0, 0

 160, 182, 162

 160, 182, 162

■ 142, 182, 145

■ 178, 182, 179

■ 124, 182, 129

■ 196, 182, 195

■ 105, 182, 112

■ 215, 182, 212

■ 87, 182, 96

■ 233, 182, 228

■ 69, 182, 79

■ 251, 182, 245

■ 51, 182, 63

■ 255, 182, 255

■ 33, 182, 46

■ 14, 182, 30

■ 0, 182, 17

Harmonies

Analogous

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



174, 179, 154



160, 182, 162



149, 184, 174

Triad

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



160, 182, 162



161, 178, 201



203, 168, 166

Complementary

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



160, 182, 162



182, 160, 180

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.



201, 168, 178



160, 182, 162



177, 174, 199

Square

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



160, 182, 162



148, 181, 197



191, 170, 190



198, 171, 156

Rectangle

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



160, 182, 162



145, 184, 183



191, 170, 190



203, 168, 170

Sweetspot

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



160, 182, 162



228, 237, 229



180, 182, 160



114, 120, 114



247, 247, 247



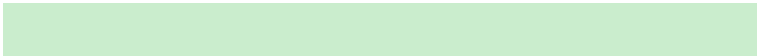
120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



160, 182, 162



202, 237, 205



160, 182, 173



83, 92, 83



0, 156, 14



0, 28, 3

Inverse Universe

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



182, 160, 180



237, 202, 234



182, 160, 169



92, 83, 91



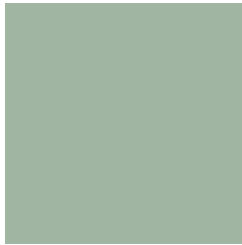
156, 0, 141



28, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 182, 162 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

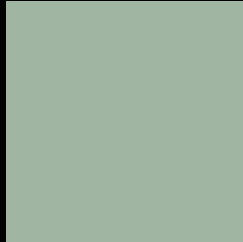
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 182, 162 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

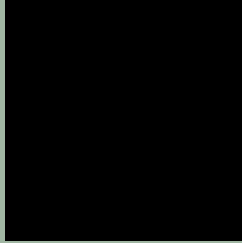
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

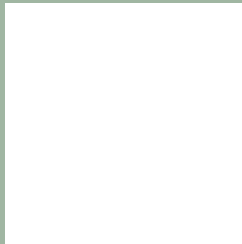
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 160, 182, 162 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 182, 162.



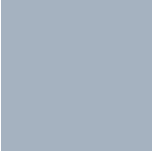
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 182, 162.

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](#).

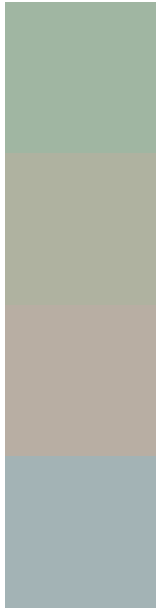
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
165, 178, 192

Trichromacy



Original Color

160, 182, 162

Protanomaly

175, 178, 160

Deuteranomaly

184, 174, 163

Tritanomaly

163, 179, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color

160, 182, 162

Achromatopsia

173, 173, 173

Achromatomaly

168, 176, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 182, 162 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, 182, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 182, 162)  
}
```

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, 182, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 182, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 182, 162 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, 182, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 182, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 182, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 182, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 182, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 182,  
162) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 182, 162 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 182, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
182, 162) }
```

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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