

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 185, 162)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 185, 162) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 185, 162)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0B9A2
RGB	160, 185, 162
RGB Percent	63%, 73%, 64%
CMY	0.3725, 0.2745, 0.3647
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.12, 0.27
HSL	125°, 15%, 68%
HSV	125°, 14%, 73%
XYZ	38.3678, 44.7801, 40.8037
YIQ	174.9030, -7.5170, -12.4530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

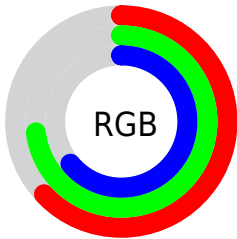
Format	Color
RYB	160, 183, 185
Decimal	10533282
CIELab	72.75, -13.00, 8.82
CIElCh	73, 15.712, 145.853
Yxy	44.7801, 0.3095, 0.3613
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288723362 (0xFFA0B9A2)
YUV	174.9030, -6.3612, -13.0699
Hunter-Lab	66.9180, -14.7626, 10.6901

Details

The RGB color **160, 185, 162** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **185, 160, 183**, and the grayscale version is **175, 175, 175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 241, 217**, and **108, 132, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141, 185, 145**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 185, 179**.

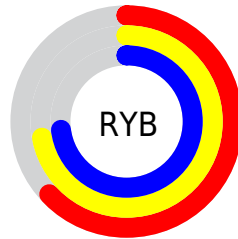
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (73%)

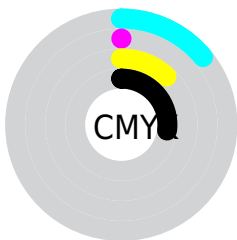
Blue (64%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (72%)

Blue (73%)

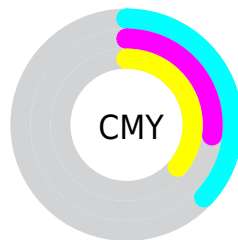


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (37%)


Magenta (27%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 185, 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, 185, 162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 160, 185, 162

255, 255, 255


 215, 241, 217

 243, 255, 245

 160, 185, 162

 134, 158, 136

 108, 132, 110

 84, 107, 86

 60, 82, 63


 38, 59, 41


 17, 37, 20

 0, 17, 0


 0, 0, 0

 160, 185, 162

 160, 185, 162

 141, 185, 145

 179, 185, 179

 123, 185, 128

 197, 185, 196


 105, 185, 111

 216, 185, 213

 86, 185, 94


 234, 185, 230


 67, 185, 77


 253, 185, 247

 49, 185, 60

 255, 185, 255

 30, 185, 43

 12, 185, 26

 0, 185, 15

Harmonies

Analogous

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



176, 181, 153



160, 185, 162



147, 187, 176

Triad

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



160, 185, 162



160, 180, 207



209, 169, 167

Complementary

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



160, 185, 162



185, 160, 183

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.



206, 169, 181



160, 185, 162



179, 176, 204

Square

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



160, 185, 162



146, 184, 202



195, 171, 195



204, 172, 155

Rectangle

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



160, 185, 162



142, 187, 186



195, 171, 195



209, 169, 171

Sweetspot

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



160, 185, 162



230, 240, 231



183, 185, 160



114, 120, 114



247, 247, 247



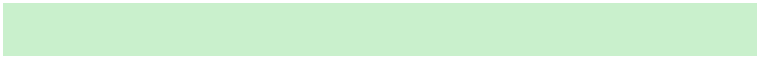
120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



160, 185, 162



201, 240, 204



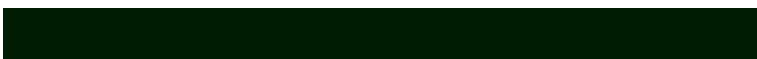
160, 185, 174



83, 92, 83



0, 156, 12



0, 28, 2

Inverse Universe

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



185, 160, 183



240, 201, 237



185, 160, 171



92, 83, 91



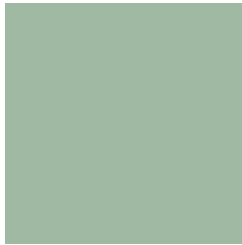
156, 0, 143



28, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 185, 162 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

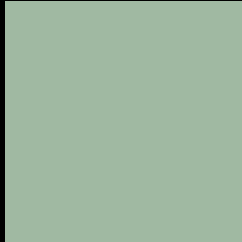
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 185, 162 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

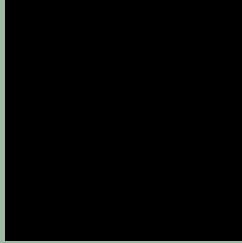
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

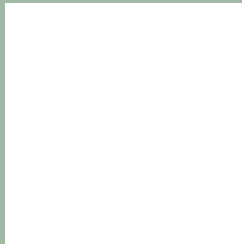
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 160, 185, 162 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 185, 162.

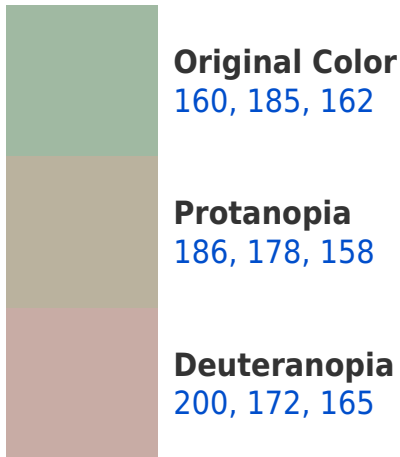


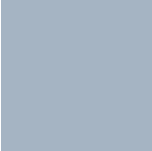
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 185, 162.

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, 180, 195

Trichromacy



Original Color

160, 185, 162

Protanomaly

177, 181, 159

Deuteranomaly

185, 177, 164

Tritanomaly

163, 182, 183

Monochromacy



Original Color

160, 185, 162

Achromatopsia

175, 175, 175

Achromatomaly

170, 179, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 185, 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, 185, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 185, 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, 185, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 185, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 185, 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, 185, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 185, 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, 185, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 185, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 185, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 185,  
162) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 185, 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, 185, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
185, 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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