

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 186, 99)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 186, 99) contains.

RGB(160, 186, 99)	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, 186, 99)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0BA63
RGB	160, 186, 99
RGB Percent	63%, 73%, 39%
CMY	0.3725, 0.2706, 0.6118
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.47, 0.27
HSL	78°, 39%, 56%
HSV	78°, 47%, 73%
XYZ	34.3082, 43.4922, 18.3910
YIQ	168.3080, 12.4310, -32.5690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

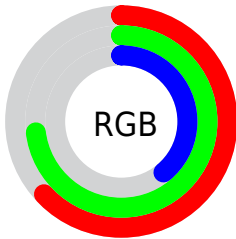
Format	Color
R_{YB}	99, 186, 125
Decimal	10533475
CIE _{Lab}	71.89, -22.82, 40.98
CIE _{LCh}	72, 46.902, 119.115
Yxy	43.4922, 0.3567, 0.4521
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288723555 (0xFFA0BA63)
YUV	168.3080, -34.1688, -7.2861
Hunter-Lab	65.9487, -22.5497, 29.6300

Details

The RGB color **160, 186, 99** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **125, 99, 186**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 242, 151**, and **107, 133, 49** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154, 186, 80**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 186, 118**.

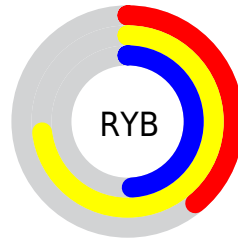
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (73%)

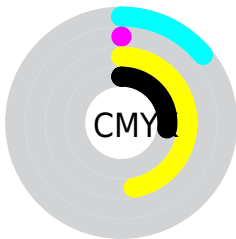
Blue (39%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (73%)

Blue (49%)

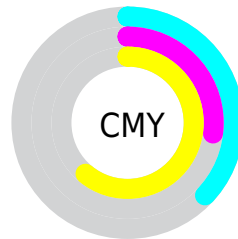


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (47%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (37%)


Magenta (27%)


Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 186, 99 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, 186, 99 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 160, 186, 99

 160, 186, 99


255, 255, 255

 133, 159, 74

 216, 242, 151

 107, 133, 49

 245, 255, 179

 81, 107, 24

 255, 255, 207

 56, 83, 0


 255, 255, 235

 32, 60, 0

 4, 38, 0

 0, 13, 0

 0, 0, 0

 160, 186, 99

 160, 186, 99

154, 186, 80

166, 186, 118

149, 186, 62

171, 186, 136

143, 186, 43

177, 186, 155

138, 186, 25

182, 186, 173

132, 186, 6

188, 186, 192

130, 186, 0

193, 186, 211

199, 186, 229

204, 186, 248

210, 186, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



204, 173, 89



160, 186, 99



107, 194, 131

Triad

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



160, 186, 99



0, 192, 249



254, 141, 179

Complementary

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



160, 186, 99



125, 99, 186

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.



228, 150, 221



160, 186, 99



102, 181, 255

Square

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



160, 186, 99



0, 198, 216



178, 165, 251



255, 145, 137

Rectangle

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



160, 186, 99



58, 197, 159



178, 165, 251



248, 143, 194

Sweetspot

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



160, 186, 99



232, 242, 208



186, 124, 99



116, 122, 102



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



160, 186, 99



202, 242, 107



118, 186, 99



89, 92, 83



109, 156, 0



20, 28, 0

Inverse Universe

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



125, 99, 186



147, 107, 242



167, 99, 186



85, 83, 92



46, 0, 156



8, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 186, 99 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, 186, 99 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, 186, 99 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 186, 99.

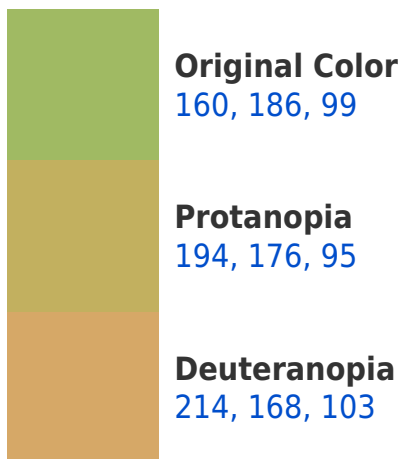


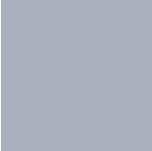
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 186, 99.

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
171, 176, 190

Trichromacy



Original Color
160, 186, 99

Protanomaly
182, 180, 96

Deuteranomaly
194, 175, 102

Tritanomaly
167, 180, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color
160, 186, 99

Achromatopsia
168, 168, 168

Achromatomaly
165, 175, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 186, 99 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, 186, 99)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 186, 99)  
}
```

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, 186, 99) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 186, 99) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 186, 99 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, 186, 99) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 186, 99) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 186, 99)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 186, 99); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 186, 99);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 186,  
99) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 186, 99 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 186, 99) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
186, 99) }
```

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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