

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 187, 170)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 187, 170) contains.

RGB(160, 187, 170)	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, 187, 170)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0BBAA
RGB	160, 187, 170
RGB Percent	63%, 73%, 67%
CMY	0.3725, 0.2667, 0.3333
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.09, 0.27
HSL	142°, 17%, 68%
HSV	142°, 14%, 73%
XYZ	39.5232, 45.9165, 44.8099
YIQ	176.9890, -10.6350, -11.0110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

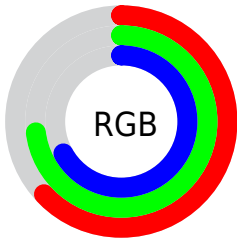
Format	Color
RYB	160, 180, 187
Decimal	10533802
CIELab	73.49, -12.54, 5.53
CIELCh	73, 13.704, 156.200
Yxy	45.9165, 0.3034, 0.3525
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288723882 (0xFFA0BBAA)
YUV	176.9890, -3.4456, -14.8994
Hunter-Lab	67.7617, -14.4697, 8.2256

Details

The RGB color **160, 187, 170** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **187, 160, 177**, and the grayscale version is **177, 177, 177**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 243, 225**, and **108, 134, 118** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141, 187, 158**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 187, 182**.

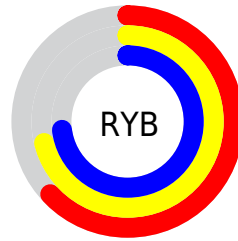
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (73%)

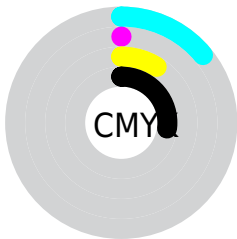
Blue (67%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (71%)

Blue (73%)

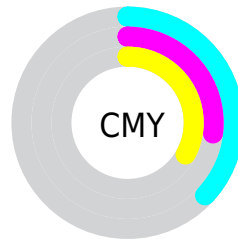


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (37%)


Magenta (27%)

Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 187, 170 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, 187, 170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 160, 187, 170

255, 255, 255


 215, 243, 225

 243, 255, 254

 160, 187, 170

 134, 160, 144

 108, 134, 118

 84, 108, 93

 60, 84, 70

 38, 61, 47


 17, 39, 27

 0, 19, 0

 0, 0, 0

 160, 187, 170


 160, 187, 170

 141, 187, 158


 179, 187, 182

 123, 187, 146


 197, 187, 194


 104, 187, 135

 216, 187, 205

 85, 187, 123

 235, 187, 217

 66, 187, 111


 254, 187, 229

 48, 187, 99


 255, 187, 241

 29, 187, 88

 255, 187, 252

 10, 187, 76

 255, 187, 255

 0, 187, 69

Harmonies

Analogous

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



174, 184, 160



160, 187, 170



151, 188, 183

Triad

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



160, 187, 170



170, 181, 205



207, 173, 166

Complementary

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



160, 187, 170



187, 160, 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.



207, 172, 178



160, 187, 170



186, 176, 201

Square

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



160, 187, 170



156, 185, 203



199, 173, 191



200, 176, 158

Rectangle

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



160, 187, 170



148, 188, 191



199, 173, 191



207, 172, 170

Sweetspot

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



160, 187, 170



233, 242, 236



177, 187, 160



116, 122, 119



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



160, 187, 170



201, 242, 216



160, 187, 183



85, 94, 88



0, 158, 59



0, 31, 11

Inverse Universe

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



187, 160, 177



242, 201, 227



187, 160, 164



94, 85, 91



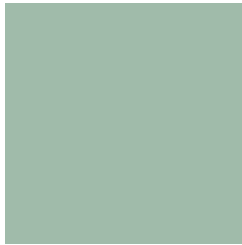
158, 0, 100



31, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 187, 170 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

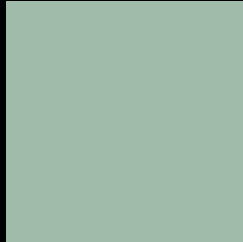
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 187, 170 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

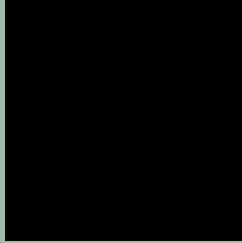
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

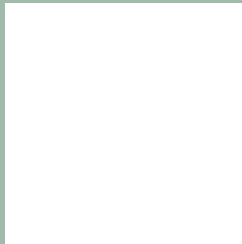
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 160, 187, 170 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 187, 170.

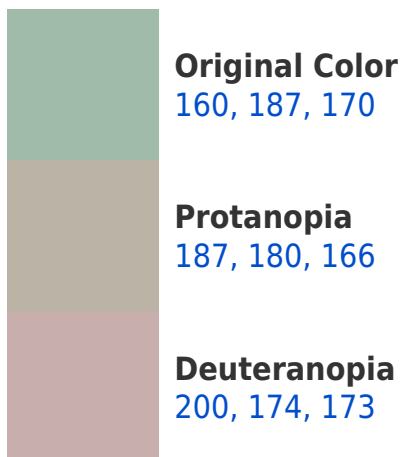


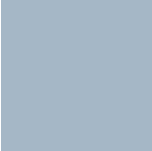
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 187, 170.

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, 183, 198

Trichromacy



Original Color

160, 187, 170

Protanomaly

177, 183, 167

Deuteranomaly

185, 179, 172

Tritanomaly

163, 184, 188

Monochromacy



Original Color

160, 187, 170

Achromatopsia

177, 177, 177

Achromatomaly

171, 181, 174

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 187, 170 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, 187, 170)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 187, 170)  
}
```

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, 187, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 187, 170) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 187, 170 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, 187, 170) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 187, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 187, 170)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 187, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 187, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 187,  
170) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 187, 170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 187, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
187, 170) }
```

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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