

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 190, 192)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 190, 192) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 190, 192)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0BEC0
RGB	160, 190, 192
RGB Percent	63%, 75%, 75%
CMY	0.3725, 0.2549, 0.2471
CMYK	0.17, 0.01, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	184°, 20%, 69%
HSV	184°, 17%, 75%
XYZ	42.4251, 48.1063, 56.9186
YIQ	181.2580, -18.5220, -5.7380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

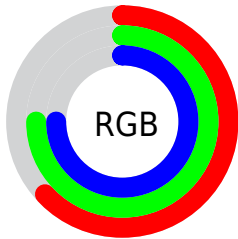
Format	Color
RYB	160, 175, 192
Decimal	10534592
CIELab	74.89, -9.66, -4.40
CIELCh	75, 10.613, 204.505
Yxy	48.1063, 0.2877, 0.3263
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288724672 (0xFFA0BEC0)
YUV	181.2580, 5.2958, -18.6433
Hunter-Lab	69.3587, -12.1934, -0.1047

Details

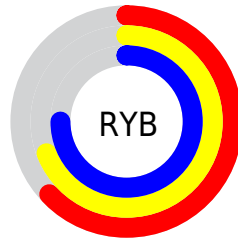
The RGB color **160, 190, 192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **192, 162, 160**, and the grayscale version is **181, 181, 181**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 246, 248**, and **108, 137, 139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141, 189, 192**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 191, 192**.

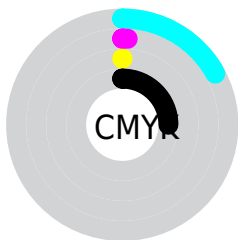
Distribution



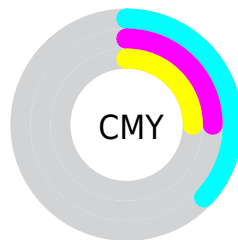
- Red (63%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (25%)




- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 190, 192 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, 190, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 160, 190, 192


255, 255, 255


 215, 246, 248

 244, 255, 255

 160, 190, 192

 134, 163, 165

 108, 137, 139

 83, 111, 113

 59, 87, 89


 37, 63, 65

 14, 41, 43

 0, 22, 23

 0, 0, 0

 160, 190, 192

 160, 190, 192

■ 141, 189, 192

■ 179, 191, 192

■ 122, 188, 192

■ 198, 192, 192

■ 102, 186, 192

■ 218, 194, 192

■ 83, 185, 192

■ 237, 195, 192

■ 64, 184, 192

■ 255, 196, 192

■ 45, 183, 192

■ 255, 197, 192

■ 26, 182, 192

■ 255, 198, 192

■ 6, 180, 192

■ 255, 200, 192

■ 0, 180, 192

■ 255, 201, 192

Harmonies

Analogous

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



164, 190, 182



160, 190, 192



163, 188, 200

Triad

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



160, 190, 192



196, 180, 196



194, 183, 165

Complementary

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



160, 190, 192



192, 162, 160

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.



202, 180, 169



160, 190, 192



203, 178, 186

Square

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



160, 190, 192



184, 182, 202



206, 178, 177



184, 186, 167

Rectangle

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



160, 190, 192



169, 187, 203



206, 178, 177



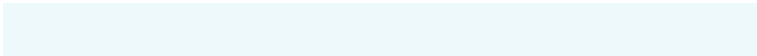
197, 182, 166

Sweetspot

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



160, 190, 192



237, 249, 250



160, 192, 162



117, 124, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



160, 190, 192



200, 247, 250



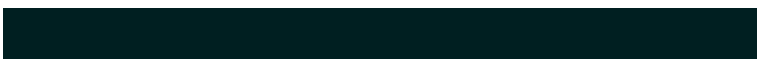
160, 174, 192



87, 96, 97



0, 151, 161



0, 31, 33

Inverse Universe

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



192, 160, 190



250, 200, 247



192, 178, 160



97, 87, 96



161, 0, 151



33, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 190, 192 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

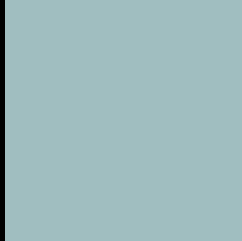
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 190, 192 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

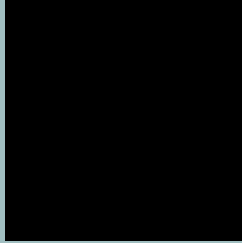
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

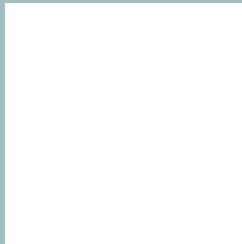
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 160, 190, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 190, 192.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 190, 192.

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
162, 188, 203

Trichromacy



Original Color

160, 190, 192

Protanomaly

177, 186, 189

Deuteranomaly

184, 183, 193

Tritanomaly

161, 189, 199

Monochromacy



Original Color

160, 190, 192

Achromatopsia

181, 181, 181

Achromatomaly

173, 184, 185

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 190, 192 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, 190, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 190, 192)  
}
```

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, 190, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 190, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 190, 192 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, 190, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 190, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 190, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 190, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 190, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 190,  
192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 190, 192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 190, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
190, 192) }
```

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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