

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 193, 113)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 193, 113) contains.

RGB(160, 193, 113)	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, 193, 113)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0C171
RGB	160, 193, 113
RGB Percent	63%, 76%, 44%
CMY	0.3725, 0.2431, 0.5569
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.41, 0.24
HSL	85°, 39%, 60%
HSV	85°, 41%, 76%
XYZ	36.5478, 46.8058, 22.7309
YIQ	174.0130, 6.0120, -31.8760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

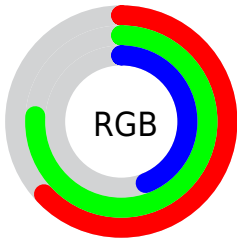
Format	Color
RYB	113, 193, 146
Decimal	10535281
CIELab	74.07, -24.62, 36.64
CIElCh	74, 44.145, 123.903
Yxy	46.8058, 0.3445, 0.4412
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288725361 (0xFFA0C171)
YUV	174.0130, -30.0794, -12.2894
Hunter-Lab	68.4147, -24.3694, 28.1911

Details

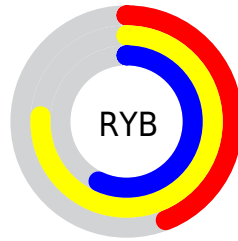
The RGB color **160, 193, 113** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **146, 113, 193**, and the grayscale version is **174, 174, 174**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 250, 166**, and **107, 139, 63** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152, 193, 94**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 193, 132**.

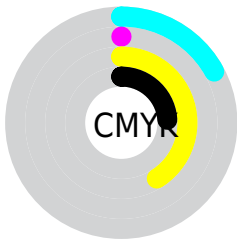
Distribution



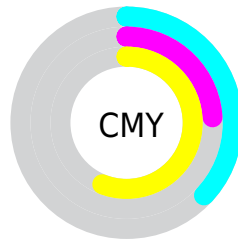
- Red (63%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 193, 113 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, 193, 113 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 160, 193, 113


255, 255, 255

 216, 250, 166

 245, 255, 193


 255, 255, 222

 255, 255, 250

 160, 193, 113

 133, 166, 88

 107, 139, 63

 81, 114, 39

 57, 89, 13

 33, 65, 0

 6, 43, 0

 0, 23, 0

 0, 0, 0

 160, 193, 113

 160, 193, 113

152, 193, 94

168, 193, 132

144, 193, 74

176, 193, 152

136, 193, 55

184, 193, 171

128, 193, 36

192, 193, 190

120, 193, 16

200, 193, 209

113, 193, 0

208, 193, 229

216, 193, 248

224, 193, 255

232, 193, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



203, 181, 100



160, 193, 113



109, 200, 145

Triad

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



160, 193, 113



31, 196, 254



255, 150, 178

Complementary

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



160, 193, 113



146, 113, 193

Split Complementary

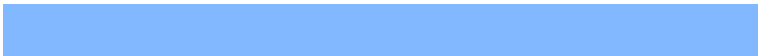
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



237, 156, 219



160, 193, 113



129, 184, 255

Square

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



160, 193, 113



0, 202, 226



193, 170, 249



255, 155, 139

Rectangle

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



160, 193, 113



66, 203, 172



193, 170, 249



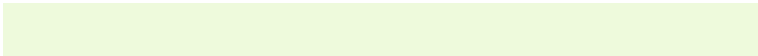
254, 150, 192

Sweetspot

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



160, 193, 113



238, 250, 220



193, 145, 113



118, 125, 107



252, 252, 252



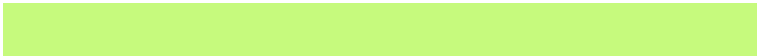
125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



160, 193, 113



198, 250, 125



121, 193, 113



93, 97, 87



94, 161, 0



19, 33, 0

Inverse Universe

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



146, 113, 193



176, 125, 250



185, 113, 193



91, 87, 97



66, 0, 161



14, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 193, 113 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, 193, 113 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, 193, 113 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 193, 113.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 193, 113.

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](#).

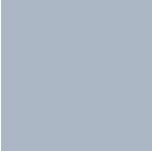
Dichromacy



Original Color
160, 193, 113

Protanopia
199, 182, 109

Deuteranopia
219, 174, 117



Tritanopia

172, 183, 198

Trichromacy



Original Color
160, 193, 113

Protanomaly
185, 186, 110

Deuteranomaly
198, 181, 116

Tritanomaly
168, 187, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color
160, 193, 113

Achromatopsia
174, 174, 174

Achromatomaly
169, 181, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 193, 113 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, 193, 113)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 193, 113)  
}
```

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, 193, 113) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 193, 113) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 193, 113 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, 193, 113) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 193, 113) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 193, 113)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 193, 113); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 193, 113);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 193,  
113) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 193, 113 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 193, 113) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
193, 113) }
```

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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