Converting Colors

RGB(160, 193, 196)

Have a look what the booklet for RGB(160, 193, 196) contains.

Color

RGB(160, 193, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0C1C4
RGB	160, 193, 196
RGB Percent	63%, 76%, 77%
CMY	0.3725, 0.2431, 0.2314
CMYK	0.18, 0.02, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	185°, 23%, 70%
HSV	185°, 18%, 77%
XYZ	43.5310, 49.5990, 59.5038
YIQ	183.4750, -20.6310, -6.0630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

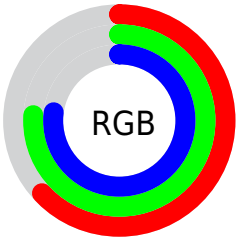
Format	Color
RYB	160, 177, 196
Decimal	10535364
CIELab	75.82, -10.38, -5.20
CIELCh	76, 11.607, 206.620
Yxy	49.5990, 0.2852, 0.3250
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288725444 (0xFFA0C1C4)
YUV	183.4750, 6.1748, -20.5876
Hunter-Lab	70.4266, -12.9149, -0.7958

Details

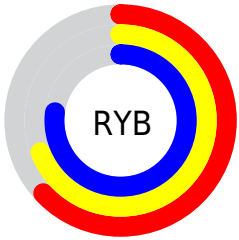
The RGB color 160, 193, 196 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 99CCCC. A complement of this color would be 196, 163, 160, and the grayscale version is 183, 183, 183.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 215, 249, 253, and 108, 139, 142 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 140, 191, 196, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 180, 195, 196.

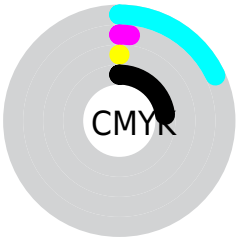
Distribution



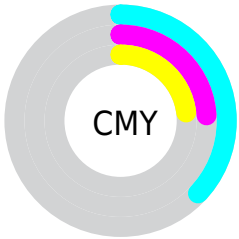
- Red (63%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 193, 196 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, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

160, 193, 196	160, 193, 196
255, 255, 255	133, 166, 169
215, 249, 253	108, 139, 142
244, 255, 255	83, 114, 117
	59, 89, 92
	36, 66, 69
	12, 44, 46
	0, 24, 26
	0, 0, 0

160, 193, 196	160, 193, 196

140, 191, 196	180, 195, 196
121, 190, 196	199, 196, 196
101, 188, 196	219, 198, 196
82, 186, 196	238, 200, 196
62, 185, 196	255, 201, 196
42, 183, 196	255, 203, 196
23, 182, 196	255, 204, 196
3, 180, 196	255, 206, 196
0, 180, 196	255, 208, 196

Harmonies

Analogous

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

164, 193, 185

160, 193, 196

164, 191, 204

Triad

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

160, 193, 196

200, 181, 199

197, 186, 166

Complementary

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

160, 193, 196

196, 163, 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.

206, 182, 169

160, 193, 196

208, 180, 188

Square

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

160, 193, 196

188, 185, 206

210, 180, 178

185, 189, 168

Rectangle

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

160, 193, 196

170, 189, 207

210, 180, 178

201, 184, 166

Sweetspot

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

160, 193, 196

240, 254, 255

160, 196, 163

119, 127, 128

0, 0, 0

128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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

160, 193, 196

199, 250, 255

160, 175, 196

87, 96, 97

0, 147, 161

0, 30, 33

Inverse Universe

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

196, 160, 193

255, 199, 250

196, 181, 160

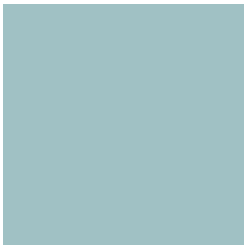
97, 87, 96

161, 0, 147

33, 0, 30

Previews

White Background

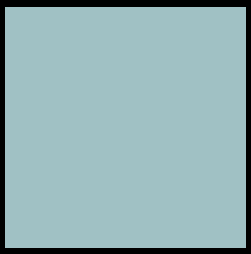


This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 193, 196 looks on a white background.

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



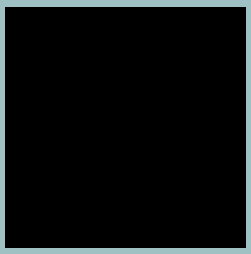
This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 193, 196 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

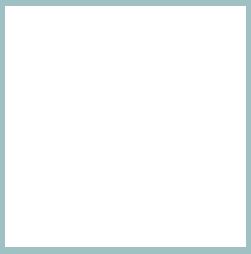
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the Color Contrast Checker.

RGB 160, 193, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 193, 196.

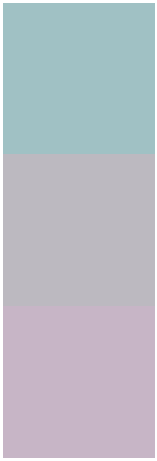


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 193, 196.

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



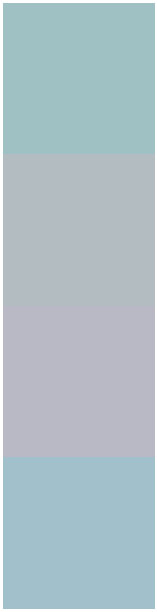
Original Color
160, 193, 196

Protanopia
188, 185, 192

Deuteranopia
199, 181, 198

Tritanopia
162, 191, 207

Trichromacy



Original Color
160, 193, 196

Protanomaly
178, 188, 193

Deuteranomaly
185, 185, 197

Tritanomaly
161, 192, 203

Monochromacy

Original Color
160, 193, 196

Achromatopsia
183, 183, 183

Achromatomaly
175, 187, 188

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 193, 196 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, 196) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{
    color:rgb(160, 193, 196)
}
```

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, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 193, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 193, 196 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, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 193, 196) }
```

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, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 193, 196); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 193, 196); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 193, 196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 193, 196 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, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(160,
193, 196) }
```

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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