

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 202, 191)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 202, 191) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 202, 191)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0CABF
RGB	160, 202, 191
RGB Percent	63%, 79%, 75%
CMY	0.3725, 0.2078, 0.2510
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.05, 0.21
HSL	164°, 28%, 71%
HSV	164°, 21%, 79%
XYZ	45.0217, 53.4762, 57.2393
YIQ	188.1880, -21.5010, -12.3250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

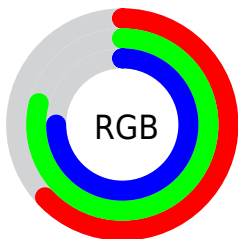
Format	Color
RYB	160, 184, 202
Decimal	10537663
CIELab	78.16, -16.08, 0.92
CIELCh	78, 16.108, 176.716
Yxy	53.4762, 0.2891, 0.3434
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288727743 (0xFFA0CABF)
YUV	188.1880, 1.3863, -24.7209
Hunter-Lab	73.1274, -18.0776, 4.7810

Details

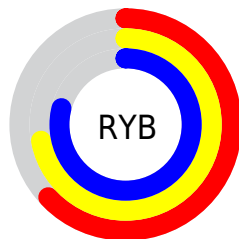
The RGB color **160, 202, 191** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **202, 160, 171**, and the grayscale version is **188, 188, 188**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 255, 247**, and **108, 148, 138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 202, 186**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180, 202, 196**.

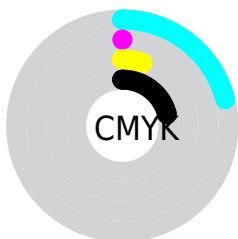
Distribution



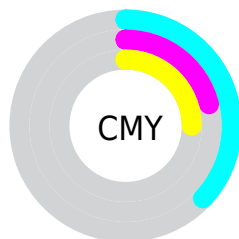
- Red (63%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (21%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 202, 191 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, 202, 191 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 160, 202, 191

255, 255, 255


 215, 255, 247

 244, 255, 255

 160, 202, 191

 133, 175, 164

 108, 148, 138

 83, 122, 112

 58, 97, 88

 35, 73, 65

 10, 50, 43

 0, 30, 22

 0, 0, 0

 160, 202, 191

 160, 202, 191

 140, 202, 186

 180, 202, 196

 120, 202, 180

 200, 202, 202

 99, 202, 175

 221, 202, 207

 79, 202, 170

 241, 202, 212

 59, 202, 165

 255, 202, 217

 39, 202, 159

 255, 202, 223

 19, 202, 154

 255, 202, 228

 0, 202, 149

 255, 202, 233

 255, 202, 239

Harmonies

Analogous

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



174, 200, 176



160, 202, 191



154, 202, 206

Triad

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



160, 202, 191



194, 190, 220



219, 187, 169

Complementary

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



160, 202, 191



202, 160, 171

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.



225, 184, 180



160, 202, 191



211, 186, 210

Square

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



160, 202, 191



175, 195, 223



222, 183, 195



207, 192, 164

Rectangle

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



160, 202, 191



157, 200, 214



222, 183, 195



222, 186, 172

Sweetspot

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



160, 202, 191



240, 255, 251



171, 202, 160



119, 128, 125



0, 0, 0



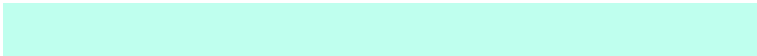
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



160, 202, 191



191, 255, 238



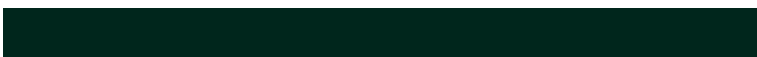
160, 192, 202



92, 102, 99



0, 166, 122



0, 38, 28

Inverse Universe

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



202, 160, 171



255, 191, 208



202, 170, 160



102, 92, 94



166, 0, 43



38, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 202, 191 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

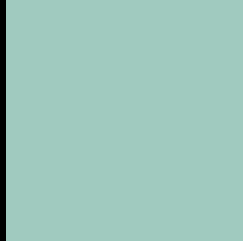
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 202, 191 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

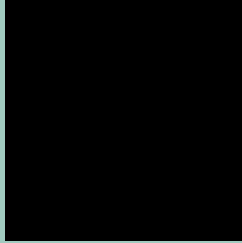
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

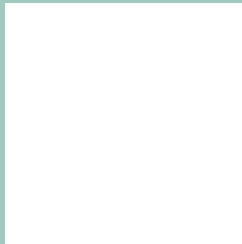
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 160, 202, 191 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 202, 191.

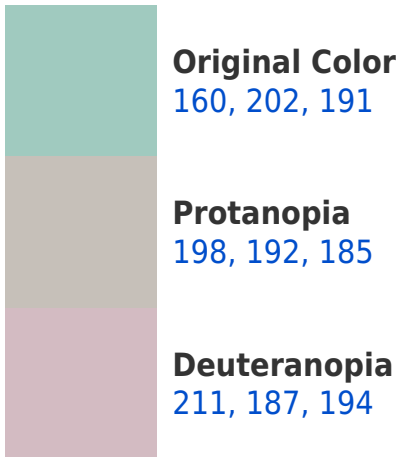


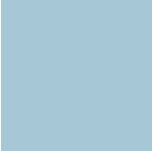
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 202, 191.

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, 199, 214

Trichromacy



Original Color

160, 202, 191

Protanomaly

184, 196, 187

Deuteranomaly

192, 192, 193

Tritanomaly

163, 200, 206

Monochromacy



Original Color

160, 202, 191

Achromatopsia

188, 188, 188

Achromatomaly

178, 193, 189

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 202, 191 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, 202, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 202, 191)  
}
```

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, 202, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 202, 191) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 202, 191 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, 202, 191) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 202, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 202, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 202, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 202, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 202,  
191) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 202, 191 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 202, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
202, 191) }
```

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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