

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 202, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 202, 216) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 202, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0CAD8
RGB	160, 202, 216
RGB Percent	63%, 79%, 85%
CMY	0.3725, 0.2078, 0.1529
CMYK	0.26, 0.06, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	195°, 42%, 74%
HSV	195°, 26%, 85%
XYZ	48.0124, 54.6725, 72.9881
YIQ	191.0380, -29.5260, -4.5500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

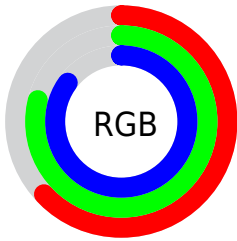
Format	Color
R _{YB}	160, 184, 216
Decimal	10537688
CIE Lab	78.85, -10.64, -11.50
CIE LCh	79, 15.665, 227.220
Yxy	54.6725, 0.2733, 0.3112
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288727768 (0xFFA0CAD8)
YUV	191.0380, 12.3063, -27.2203
Hunter-Lab	73.9409, -13.4902, -6.7674

Details

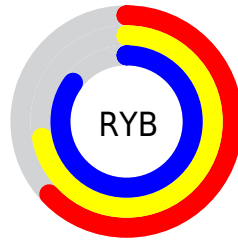
The RGB color **160, 202, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **216, 174, 160**, and the grayscale version is **191, 191, 191**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 255, 255**, and **107, 148, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 197, 216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182, 207, 216**.

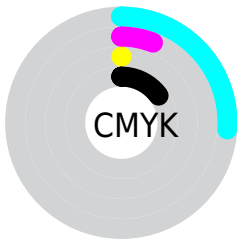
Distribution



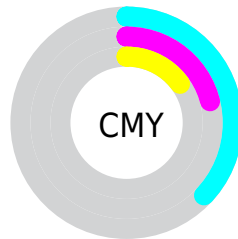
- Red (63%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 202, 216 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, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 160, 202, 216


255, 255, 255


 216, 255, 255

 245, 255, 255


 160, 202, 216

 133, 175, 188

 107, 148, 161

 81, 122, 135

 56, 97, 110

 31, 73, 85

 1, 51, 62


 0, 30, 40

 0, 1, 20

 0, 0, 0

 160, 202, 216


 160, 202, 216

 138, 197, 216


 182, 207, 216

 117, 191, 216


 203, 213, 216

 95, 186, 216


 225, 218, 216

 74, 180, 216

 246, 224, 216

 52, 175, 216


 255, 229, 216

 30, 170, 216

 255, 234, 216

 9, 164, 216

 255, 240, 216

 0, 162, 216

 255, 245, 216

 255, 251, 216

Harmonies

Analogous

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



158, 204, 203



160, 202, 216



172, 198, 223

Triad

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



160, 202, 216



221, 186, 202



198, 197, 167

Complementary

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



160, 202, 216



216, 174, 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.



213, 192, 167



160, 202, 216



226, 185, 187

Square

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



160, 202, 216



208, 189, 215



223, 188, 174



181, 201, 175

Rectangle

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



160, 202, 216



184, 195, 224



223, 188, 174



203, 195, 166

Sweetspot

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



160, 202, 216



235, 250, 255



160, 216, 174



115, 124, 128



0, 0, 0



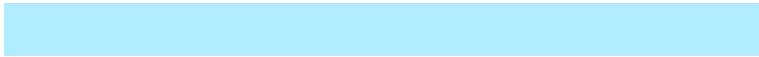
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



160, 202, 216



176, 235, 255



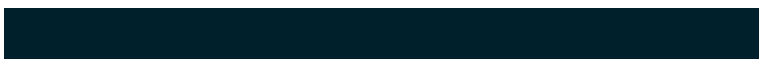
160, 174, 216



96, 104, 107



0, 128, 171



0, 33, 43

Inverse Universe

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



216, 160, 202



255, 176, 235



216, 202, 160



107, 96, 104



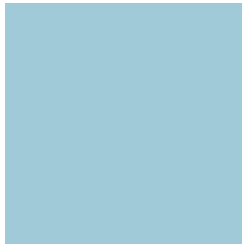
171, 0, 128



43, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 202, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

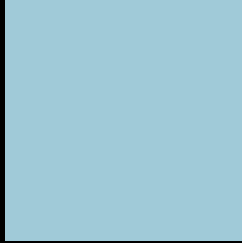
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

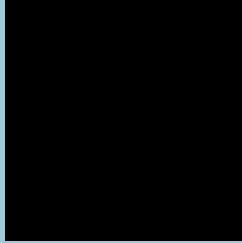
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

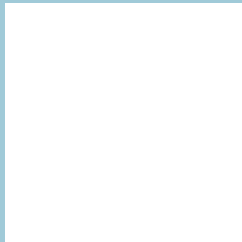
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 160, 202, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 202, 216.

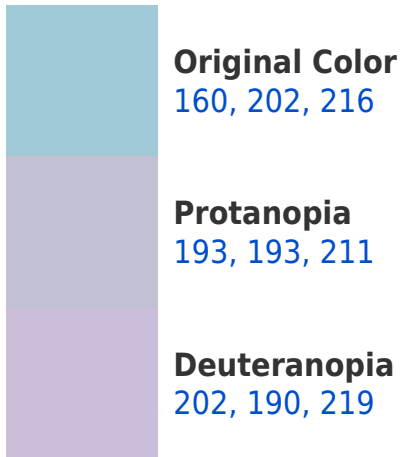


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 202, 216.

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



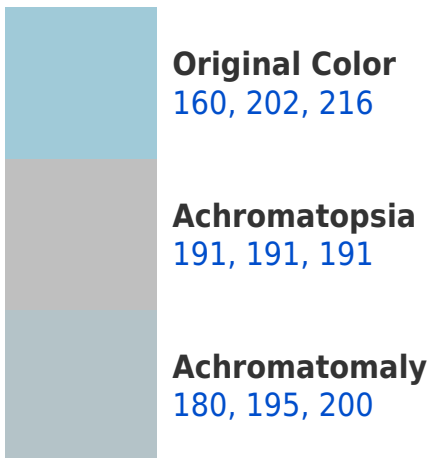


Tritanopia
160, 202, 218

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 202, 216 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, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 202, 216)  
}
```

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, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 202, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 202, 216 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, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 202, 216) }
```

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, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 202, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 202, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 202,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 202, 216 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, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
202, 216) }
```

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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