

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 202, 219)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 202, 219) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 202, 219)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0CADB
RGB	160, 202, 219
RGB Percent	63%, 79%, 86%
CMY	0.3725, 0.2078, 0.1412
CMYK	0.27, 0.08, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	197°, 45%, 74%
HSV	197°, 27%, 86%
XYZ	48.4039, 54.8291, 75.0498
YIQ	191.3800, -30.4890, -3.6170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

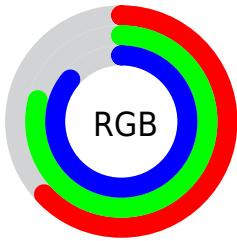
Format	Color
RYB	160, 185, 219
Decimal	10537691
CIELab	78.94, -9.95, -12.97
CIElCh	79, 16.350, 232.516
Yxy	54.8291, 0.2715, 0.3075
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288727771 (0xFFA0CADB)
YUV	191.3800, 13.6167, -27.5203
Hunter-Lab	74.0467, -12.8972, -8.2605

Details

The RGB color **160, 202, 219** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **219, 177, 160**, and the grayscale version is **191, 191, 191**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 255, 255**, and **107, 148, 164** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 196, 219**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182, 208, 219**.

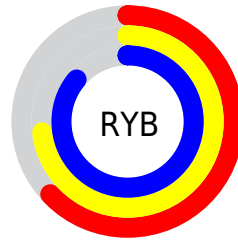
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (79%)

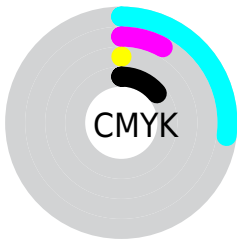
Blue (86%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (73%)

Blue (86%)

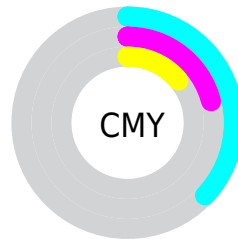


Cyan (27%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 202, 219 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, 219 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 160, 202, 219


255, 255, 255


 216, 255, 255

 245, 255, 255

 160, 202, 219

 133, 175, 191

 107, 148, 164

 81, 122, 138

 56, 97, 112

 30, 74, 88

 0, 51, 65

 0, 30, 42

 0, 1, 22

 0, 0, 0

■ 160, 202, 219

■ 160, 202, 219

■ 138, 196, 219

■ 182, 208, 219

■ 116, 189, 219

■ 204, 215, 219

■ 94, 183, 219

■ 226, 221, 219

■ 72, 177, 219

■ 248, 227, 219

■ 51, 170, 219

■ 255, 234, 219

■ 29, 164, 219

■ 255, 240, 219

■ 7, 158, 219

■ 255, 246, 219

■ 0, 156, 219

■ 255, 252, 219

■ 255, 255, 219

Harmonies

Analogous

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



156, 204, 206



160, 202, 219



174, 198, 225

Triad

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



160, 202, 219



224, 185, 200



195, 198, 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, 219



219, 177, 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.



211, 193, 166



160, 202, 219



228, 185, 184

Square

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



160, 202, 219



212, 188, 214



223, 188, 172



178, 202, 177

Rectangle

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



160, 202, 219



187, 195, 225



223, 188, 172



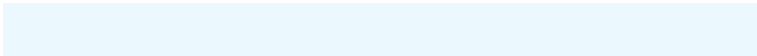
201, 196, 166

Sweetspot

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



160, 202, 219



235, 249, 255



160, 219, 177



115, 124, 128



0, 0, 0



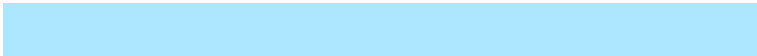
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



160, 202, 219



173, 231, 255



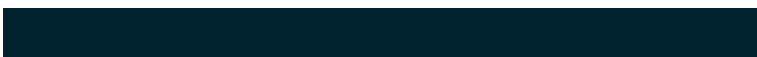
160, 173, 219



99, 106, 110



0, 123, 173



0, 33, 46

Inverse Universe

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



219, 160, 202



255, 173, 231



219, 206, 160



110, 99, 106



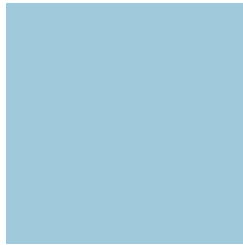
173, 0, 123



46, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 202, 219 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

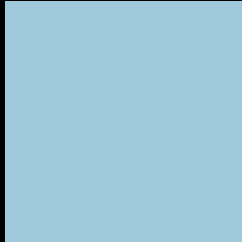
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 219 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

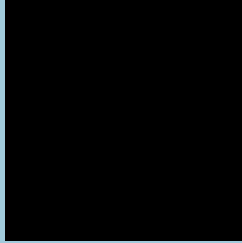
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 219 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 202, 219.

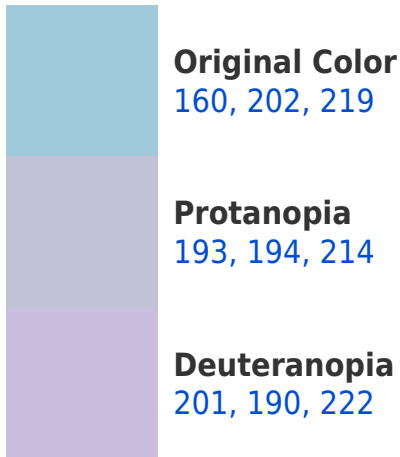


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 202, 219.

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



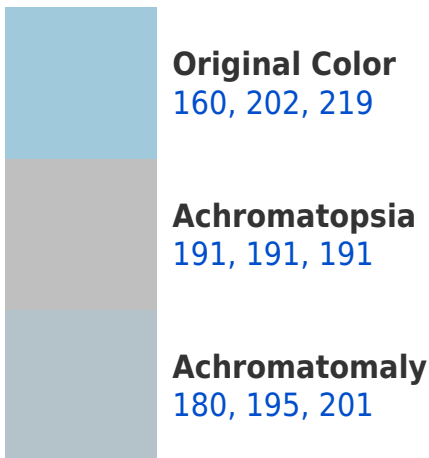


Tritanopia
160, 202, 218

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 202, 219 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, 219)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 202, 219)  
}
```

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, 219) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 202, 219) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 202, 219 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, 219) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 202, 219) }
```

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, 219)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 202, 219); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 202, 219);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 202,  
219) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 202, 219 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, 219) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
202, 219) }
```

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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