

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 203, 180)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 203, 180) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 203, 180)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0CBB4
RGB	160, 203, 180
RGB Percent	63%, 80%, 71%
CMY	0.3725, 0.2039, 0.2941
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.11, 0.20
HSL	148°, 29%, 71%
HSV	148°, 21%, 80%
XYZ	44.0914, 53.4807, 51.1790
YIQ	187.5210, -18.2450, -16.2690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

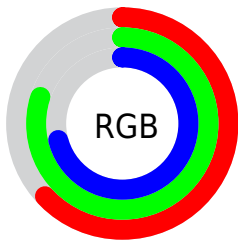
Format	Color
RYB	160, 189, 203
Decimal	10537908
CIELab	78.16, -18.80, 6.84
CIElCh	78, 20.001, 160.010
Yxy	53.4807, 0.2964, 0.3595
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288727988 (0xFFA0CBB4)
YUV	187.5210, -3.7079, -24.1359
Hunter-Lab	73.1305, -20.3584, 9.6984

Details

The RGB color **160, 203, 180** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **203, 160, 183**, and the grayscale version is **188, 188, 188**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 255, 236**, and **108, 149, 127** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 203, 169**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180, 203, 191**.

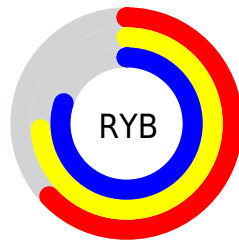
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (80%)

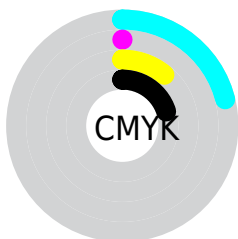
Blue (71%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (74%)

Blue (80%)

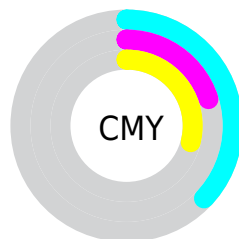


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (20%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 203, 180 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, 203, 180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 160, 203, 180

255, 255, 255


 215, 255, 236

 244, 255, 255

 160, 203, 180


 133, 176, 153

 108, 149, 127

 83, 123, 102

 59, 98, 78

 35, 74, 55

 11, 51, 34

 0, 30, 12

 0, 0, 0


 160, 203, 180

 160, 203, 180

 140, 203, 169

 180, 203, 191


 119, 203, 158

 201, 203, 202

 99, 203, 147

 221, 203, 213

 79, 203, 137

 241, 203, 223

 59, 203, 126

 255, 203, 234

 38, 203, 115

 255, 203, 245

 18, 203, 104

 255, 203, 255

 0, 203, 94

Harmonies

Analogous

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



180, 199, 165



160, 203, 180



146, 204, 199

Triad

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



160, 203, 180



180, 193, 230



230, 183, 170

Complementary

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



160, 203, 180



203, 160, 183

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.



232, 180, 188



160, 203, 180



204, 187, 222

Square

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



160, 203, 180



158, 199, 228



223, 182, 206



219, 188, 159

Rectangle

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



160, 203, 180



143, 203, 211



223, 182, 206



232, 181, 176

Sweetspot

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



160, 203, 180



240, 255, 247



184, 203, 160



119, 128, 123



0, 0, 0



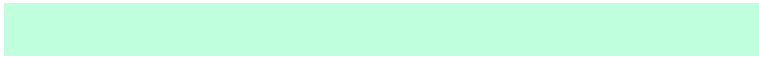
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



160, 203, 180



191, 255, 221



160, 203, 201



92, 102, 97



0, 166, 77



0, 38, 18

Inverse Universe

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



203, 160, 183



255, 191, 225



203, 160, 162



102, 92, 97



166, 0, 89



38, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 203, 180 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

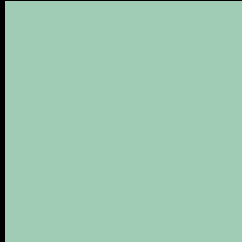
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 203, 180 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

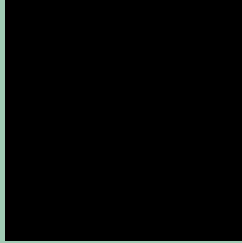
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

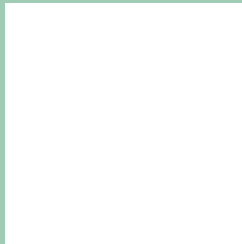
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 160, 203, 180 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 203, 180.

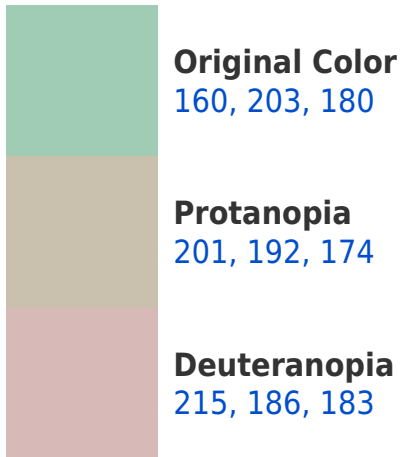


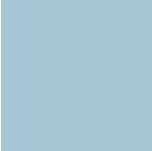
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 203, 180.

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
166, 198, 214

Trichromacy



Original Color
160, 203, 180

Protanomaly
186, 196, 176

Deuteranomaly
195, 192, 182

Tritanomaly
164, 200, 202

Monochromacy



Original Color
160, 203, 180

Achromatopsia
188, 188, 188

Achromatomaly
178, 193, 185

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 203, 180 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, 203, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 203, 180)  
}
```

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, 203, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 203, 180) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 203, 180 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, 203, 180) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 203, 180) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 203, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 203, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 203, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 203,  
180) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 203, 180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 203, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
203, 180) }
```

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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