

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 204, 186)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 204, 186) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 204, 186)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0CCBA
RGB	160, 204, 186
RGB Percent	63%, 80%, 73%
CMY	0.3725, 0.2000, 0.2706
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.09, 0.20
HSL	155°, 30%, 71%
HSV	155°, 22%, 80%
XYZ	44.9530, 54.2045, 54.5476
YIQ	188.7920, -20.4460, -14.9260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

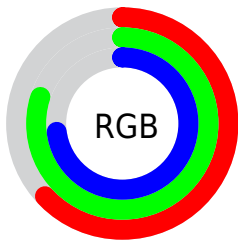
Format	Color
RYB	160, 188, 204
Decimal	10538170
CIELab	78.58, -18.11, 4.23
CIELCh	79, 18.601, 166.864
Yxy	54.2045, 0.2925, 0.3527
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288728250 (0xFFA0CCBA)
YUV	188.7920, -1.3765, -25.2506
Hunter-Lab	73.6237, -19.8533, 7.6088

Details

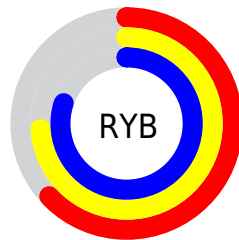
The RGB color **160, 204, 186** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **204, 160, 178**, and the grayscale version is **189, 189, 189**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 255, 242**, and **108, 150, 133** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 204, 178**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180, 204, 194**.

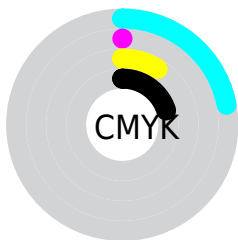
Distribution



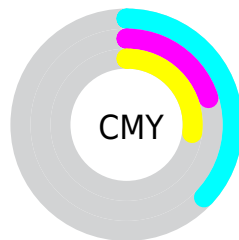
- Red (63%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 204, 186 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, 204, 186 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 160, 204, 186


255, 255, 255


 215, 255, 242

 244, 255, 255

 160, 204, 186

 133, 176, 159

 108, 150, 133

 83, 124, 108

 58, 99, 83

 35, 75, 60

 10, 52, 39

 0, 31, 18

 0, 0, 0

 160, 204, 186

 160, 204, 186

 140, 204, 178

 180, 204, 194

 119, 204, 169

 201, 204, 203

 99, 204, 161

 221, 204, 211

 78, 204, 153

 242, 204, 219

 58, 204, 144

 255, 204, 228

 38, 204, 136

 255, 204, 236

 17, 204, 128

 255, 204, 244

 0, 204, 121

 255, 204, 253

 255, 204, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



178, 201, 170



160, 204, 186



149, 205, 204

Triad

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



160, 204, 186



188, 193, 227



227, 186, 170

Complementary

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



160, 204, 186



204, 160, 178

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.



231, 183, 185



160, 204, 186



209, 187, 218

Square

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



160, 204, 186



166, 198, 228



225, 183, 203



215, 191, 161

Rectangle

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



160, 204, 186



149, 203, 214



225, 183, 203



230, 184, 174

Sweetspot

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



160, 204, 186



240, 255, 249



178, 204, 160



119, 128, 124



0, 0, 0



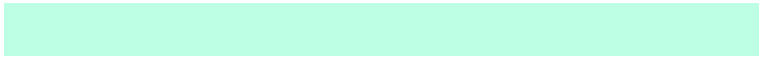
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



160, 204, 186



189, 255, 228



160, 200, 204



92, 102, 98



0, 166, 98



0, 38, 23

Inverse Universe

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



204, 160, 178



255, 189, 216



204, 164, 160



102, 92, 96



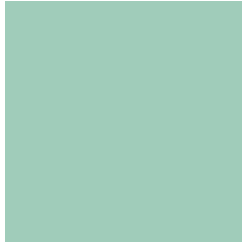
166, 0, 68



38, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 204, 186 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

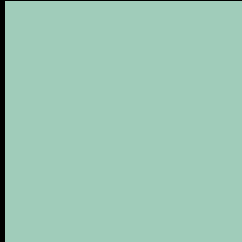
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 204, 186 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

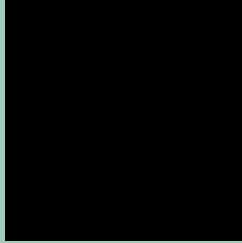
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

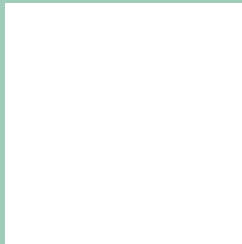
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 160, 204, 186 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 204, 186.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 204, 186.

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](#).

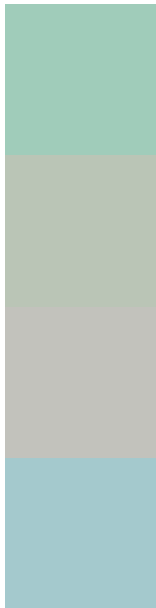
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
166, 200, 216

Trichromacy



Original Color

160, 204, 186

Protanomaly

186, 197, 182

Deuteranomaly

194, 194, 188

Tritanomaly

164, 201, 205

Monochromacy



Original Color

160, 204, 186

Achromatopsia

189, 189, 189

Achromatomaly

178, 194, 188

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 204, 186 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, 204, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 204, 186)  
}
```

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, 204, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 204, 186) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 204, 186 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, 204, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 204, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 204, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 204, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 204, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 204,  
186) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 204, 186 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 204, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
204, 186) }
```

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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