

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 204, 190)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 204, 190) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 204, 190)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0CCBE
RGB	160, 204, 190
RGB Percent	63%, 80%, 75%
CMY	0.3725, 0.2000, 0.2549
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.07, 0.20
HSL	161°, 30%, 71%
HSV	161°, 22%, 80%
XYZ	45.3843, 54.3770, 56.8190
YIQ	189.2480, -21.7300, -13.6820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

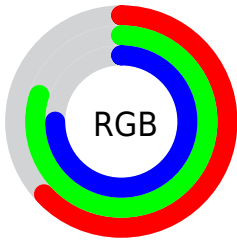
Format	Color
RYB	160, 186, 204
Decimal	10538174
CIELab	78.68, -17.30, 2.23
CIELCh	79, 17.446, 172.672
Yxy	54.3770, 0.2898, 0.3473
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288728254 (0xFFA0CCBE)
YUV	189.2480, 0.3707, -25.6505
Hunter-Lab	73.7408, -19.1871, 5.9342

Details

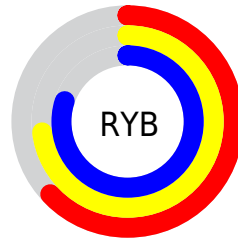
The RGB color **160, 204, 190** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **204, 160, 174**, and the grayscale version is **189, 189, 189**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **215, 255, 246**, and **108, 150, 137** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 204, 184**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180, 204, 196**.

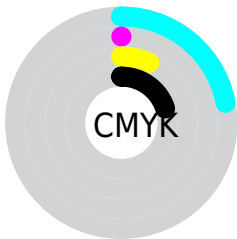
Distribution



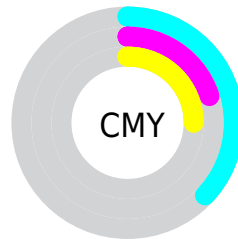
- Red (63%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (75%)



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



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 204, 190 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, 190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 160, 204, 190


255, 255, 255


 215, 255, 246

 244, 255, 255

 160, 204, 190

 133, 176, 163

 108, 150, 137

 83, 124, 111

 58, 99, 87

 35, 75, 64

 9, 52, 42

 0, 31, 21

 0, 0, 0


 160, 204, 190

 160, 204, 190


 140, 204, 184

 180, 204, 196

 119, 204, 177

 201, 204, 203

 99, 204, 171

 221, 204, 209

 78, 204, 164

 242, 204, 216

 58, 204, 158

 255, 204, 222

 38, 204, 151

 255, 204, 229

 17, 204, 145

 255, 204, 235

 0, 204, 139

 255, 204, 242

 255, 204, 248

Harmonies

Analogous

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



176, 202, 175



160, 204, 190



152, 204, 207

Triad

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



160, 204, 190



193, 192, 224



224, 187, 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, 190



204, 160, 174

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.



229, 184, 183



160, 204, 190



212, 187, 215

Square

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



160, 204, 190



172, 197, 226



225, 184, 199



212, 192, 163

Rectangle

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



160, 204, 190



154, 203, 216



225, 184, 199



227, 186, 173

Sweetspot

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



160, 204, 190



240, 255, 250



175, 204, 160



119, 128, 125



0, 0, 0



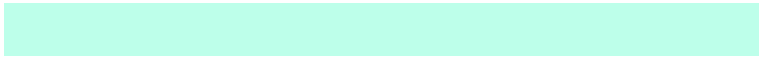
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



160, 204, 190



189, 255, 234



160, 197, 204



92, 102, 99



0, 166, 113



0, 38, 26

Inverse Universe

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



204, 160, 174



255, 189, 210



204, 167, 160



102, 92, 95



166, 0, 53



38, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 204, 190 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

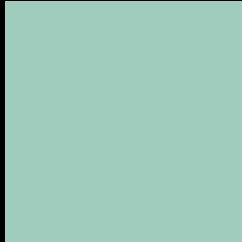
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 190 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, 190 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 204, 190.

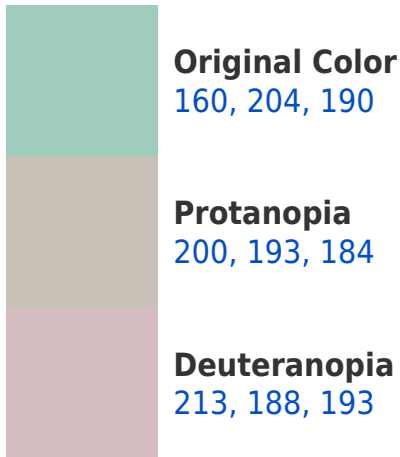


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 204, 190.

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](#).

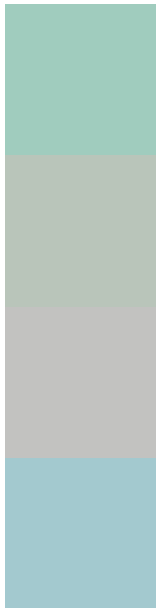
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
165, 200, 216

Trichromacy



Original Color
160, 204, 190

Protanomaly
185, 197, 186

Deuteranomaly
194, 194, 192

Tritanomaly
163, 201, 207

Monochromacy



Original Color
160, 204, 190

Achromatopsia
189, 189, 189

Achromatomaly
178, 194, 189

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 204, 190 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, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 204, 190)  
}
```

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, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 204, 190) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 204, 190 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, 190) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 204, 190) }
```

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, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 204, 190); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 204, 190); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 204, 190) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 204, 190 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, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
204, 190) }
```

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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