

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 210, 161)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 210, 161) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 210, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0D2A1
RGB	160, 210, 161
RGB Percent	63%, 82%, 63%
CMY	0.3725, 0.1765, 0.3686
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.23, 0.18
HSL	121°, 36%, 73%
HSV	121°, 24%, 82%
XYZ	43.9768, 56.1400, 42.2365
YIQ	189.4640, -14.0710, -25.8390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

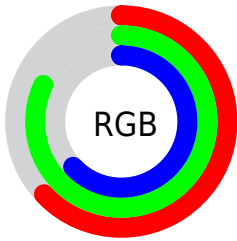
Format	Color
RYB	160, 209, 210
Decimal	10539681
CIELab	79.69, -25.75, 19.13
CIELCh	80, 32.077, 143.394
Yxy	56.1400, 0.3089, 0.3944
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288729761 (0xFFA0D2A1)
YUV	189.4640, -14.0328, -25.8399
Hunter-Lab	74.9266, -26.3542, 19.0266

Details

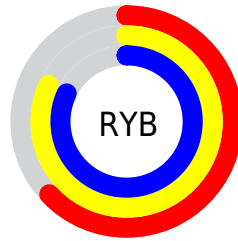
The RGB color **160, 210, 161** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **210, 160, 209**, and the grayscale version is **190, 190, 190**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 255, 216**, and **107, 155, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 210, 140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 210, 182**.

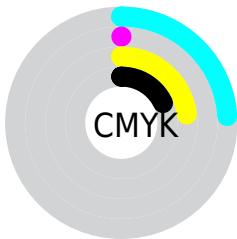
Distribution



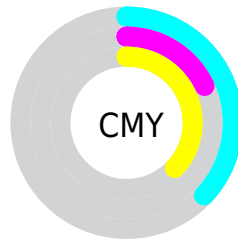
- Red (63%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 210, 161 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, 210, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 160, 210, 161

255, 255, 255


 216, 255, 216

 244, 255, 244

 160, 210, 161

 133, 182, 135

 107, 155, 109

 82, 129, 85

 57, 104, 61

 33, 79, 39

 6, 56, 18

 0, 35, 0

 0, 0, 0

 160, 210, 161

 160, 210, 161

 139, 210, 140

 181, 210, 182

 118, 210, 120

 202, 210, 202

 97, 210, 99

 223, 210, 223

 76, 210, 79

 244, 210, 243

 55, 210, 58

 255, 210, 255

 34, 210, 38

 13, 210, 17

 0, 210, 4

Harmonies

Analogous

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



194, 203, 142



160, 210, 161



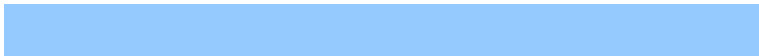
127, 214, 190

Triad

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



160, 210, 161



149, 202, 255



255, 177, 175

Complementary

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



160, 210, 161



210, 160, 209

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.



252, 176, 205



160, 210, 161



193, 192, 252

Square

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



160, 210, 161



113, 210, 245



229, 182, 234



248, 183, 151

Rectangle

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



160, 210, 161



110, 214, 210



229, 182, 234



255, 176, 185

Sweetspot

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



160, 210, 161



237, 255, 238



209, 210, 160



117, 128, 118



0, 0, 0



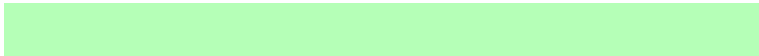
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



160, 210, 161



181, 255, 183



160, 210, 186



94, 105, 94



0, 168, 3



0, 41, 1

Inverse Universe

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



210, 160, 209



255, 181, 254



210, 160, 184



105, 94, 104



168, 0, 165



41, 0, 40

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 210, 161 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, 210, 161 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

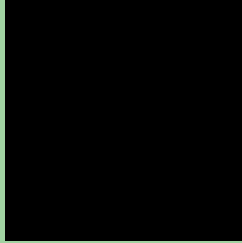
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 210, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 210, 161.

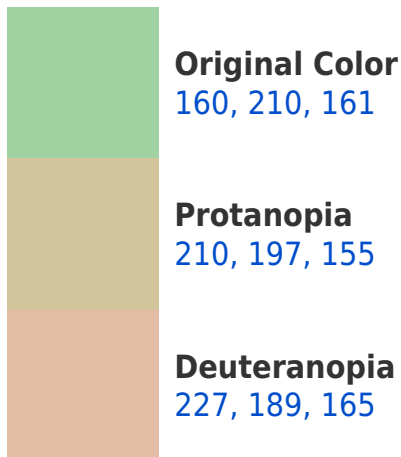


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 210, 161.

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](#).

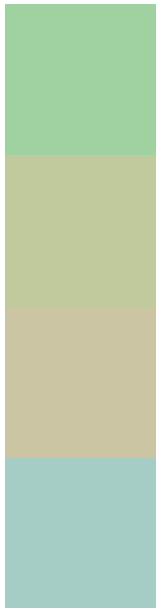
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
170, 202, 218

Trichromacy



Original Color
160, 210, 161

Protanomaly
192, 202, 157

Deuteranomaly
203, 197, 164

Tritanomaly
166, 205, 197

Monochromacy



Original Color
160, 210, 161

Achromatopsia
189, 189, 189

Achromatomaly
178, 197, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 210, 161 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, 210, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 210, 161)  
}
```

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, 210, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 210, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 210, 161 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, 210, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 210, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 210, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 210, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 210, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 210,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 210, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 210, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
210, 161) }
```

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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