

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 210, 195)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 210, 195) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 210, 195)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0D2C3
RGB	160, 210, 195
RGB Percent	63%, 82%, 76%
CMY	0.3725, 0.1765, 0.2353
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.07, 0.18
HSL	162°, 36%, 73%
HSV	162°, 24%, 82%
XYZ	47.3941, 57.5069, 60.2318
YIQ	193.3400, -24.9850, -15.2650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

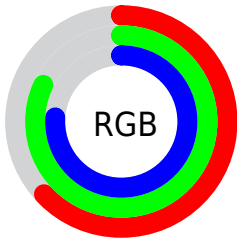
Format	Color
RYB	160, 189, 210
Decimal	10539715
CIELab	80.46, -19.30, 2.14
CIElCh	80, 19.421, 173.681
Yxy	57.5069, 0.2870, 0.3482
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288729795 (0xFFA0D2C3)
YUV	193.3400, 0.8184, -29.2392
Hunter-Lab	75.8333, -21.1498, 5.9913

Details

The RGB color **160, 210, 195** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **210, 160, 175**, and the grayscale version is **193, 193, 193**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 255, 252**, and **107, 155, 141** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 210, 189**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 210, 201**.

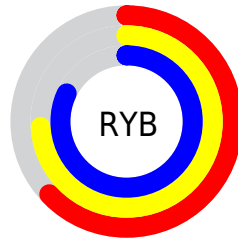
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (82%)

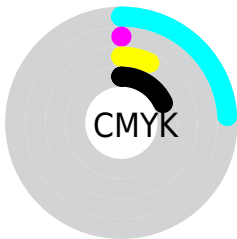
Blue (76%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (74%)

Blue (82%)

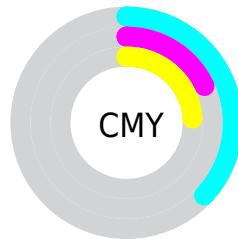


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 210, 195 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, 195 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 160, 210, 195

255, 255, 255


 216, 255, 252


 244, 255, 255

 160, 210, 195

 133, 182, 168

 107, 155, 141

 82, 129, 116

 57, 104, 91

 33, 80, 68

 5, 56, 46

 0, 35, 25


 0, 3, 0

 0, 0, 0

 160, 210, 195

 160, 210, 195

 139, 210, 189

 181, 210, 201

 118, 210, 182

 202, 210, 208

 97, 210, 176

 223, 210, 214

 76, 210, 170

 244, 210, 220

 55, 210, 163

 255, 210, 227

 34, 210, 157

 255, 210, 233

 13, 210, 151

 255, 210, 239

 0, 210, 147

 255, 210, 245

 255, 210, 252

Harmonies

Analogous

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



178, 208, 178



160, 210, 195



151, 210, 213

Triad

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



160, 210, 195



198, 196, 233



232, 191, 171

Complementary

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



160, 210, 195



210, 160, 175

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.



238, 188, 186



160, 210, 195



220, 191, 221

Square

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



160, 210, 195



175, 202, 235



234, 187, 204



218, 197, 164

Rectangle

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



160, 210, 195



153, 208, 224



234, 187, 204



235, 190, 175

Sweetspot

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



160, 210, 195



237, 255, 250



175, 210, 160



117, 128, 124



0, 0, 0



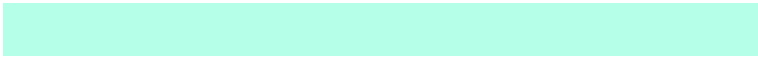
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



160, 210, 195



181, 255, 233



160, 201, 210



94, 105, 101



0, 168, 118



0, 41, 29

Inverse Universe

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



210, 160, 175



255, 181, 203



210, 170, 160



105, 94, 97



168, 0, 50



41, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 210, 195 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

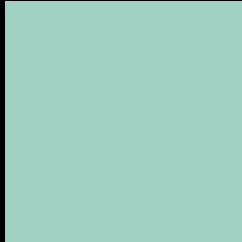
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 195 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

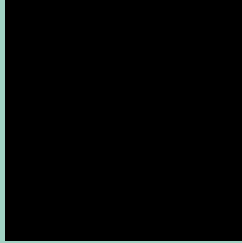
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

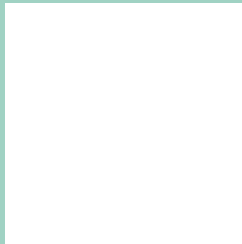
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 160, 210, 195 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 210, 195.

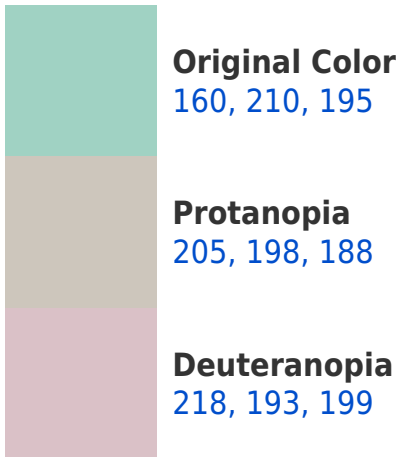


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 210, 195.

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, 206, 222

Trichromacy



Original Color
160, 210, 195

Protanomaly
189, 202, 191

Deuteranomaly
197, 199, 198

Tritanomaly
163, 207, 212

Monochromacy



Original Color
160, 210, 195

Achromatopsia
193, 193, 193

Achromatomaly
181, 199, 194

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 210, 195 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, 195)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 210, 195)  
}
```

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, 195) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 210, 195) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 210, 195 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, 195) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 210, 195) }
```

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, 195)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 210, 195); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 210, 195);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 210,  
195) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 210, 195 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, 195) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
210, 195) }
```

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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