

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 210, 207)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 210, 207) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 210, 207)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0D2CF
RGB	160, 210, 207
RGB Percent	63%, 82%, 81%
CMY	0.3725, 0.1765, 0.1882
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.01, 0.18
HSL	176°, 36%, 73%
HSV	176°, 24%, 82%
XYZ	48.8063, 58.0718, 67.6681
YIQ	194.7080, -28.8370, -11.5330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

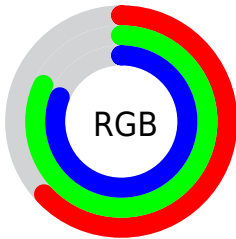
Format	Color
RYB	160, 186, 210
Decimal	10539727
CIELab	80.78, -16.76, -3.82
CIElCh	81, 17.189, 192.826
Yxy	58.0718, 0.2796, 0.3327
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288729807 (0xFFA0D2CF)
YUV	194.7080, 6.0600, -30.4389
Hunter-Lab	76.2048, -19.0360, 0.6953

Details

The RGB color **160, 210, 207** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **210, 160, 163**, and the grayscale version is **195, 195, 195**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 255, 255**, and **107, 155, 153** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 210, 206**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 210, 208**.

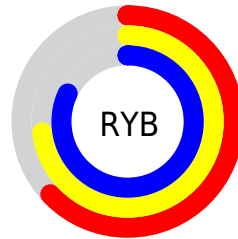
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (82%)

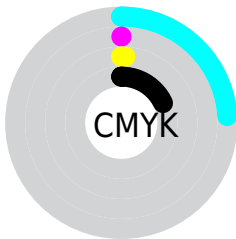
Blue (81%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (73%)

Blue (82%)

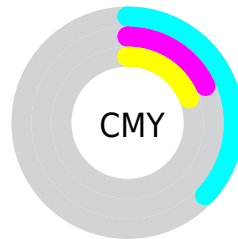


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 210, 207 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, 207 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 160, 210, 207


255, 255, 255


 216, 255, 255


 245, 255, 255


 160, 210, 207

 133, 182, 179

 107, 155, 153

 82, 129, 127

 57, 104, 102

 31, 80, 78

 2, 57, 55

 0, 35, 34

 0, 6, 12

 0, 0, 0

■ 160, 210, 207

■ 160, 210, 207

■ 139, 210, 206

■ 181, 210, 208

■ 118, 210, 204

■ 202, 210, 210

■ 97, 210, 203

■ 223, 210, 211

■ 76, 210, 202

■ 244, 210, 212

■ 55, 210, 201

■ 255, 210, 213

■ 34, 210, 199

■ 255, 210, 215

■ 13, 210, 198

■ 255, 210, 216

■ 0, 210, 197

■ 255, 210, 217

■ 255, 210, 218

Harmonies

Analogous

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



171, 209, 191



160, 210, 207



160, 208, 222

Triad

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



160, 210, 207



212, 194, 224



222, 196, 170

Complementary

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



160, 210, 207



210, 160, 163

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, 192, 179



160, 210, 207



227, 190, 210

Square

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



160, 210, 207



192, 200, 232



234, 190, 194



206, 202, 169

Rectangle

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



160, 210, 207



167, 206, 229



234, 190, 194



226, 195, 172

Sweetspot

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



160, 210, 207



237, 255, 254



163, 210, 160



117, 128, 127



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



160, 210, 207



181, 255, 251



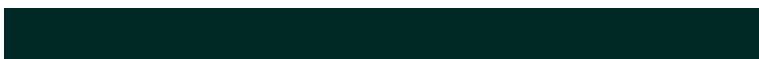
160, 188, 210



94, 105, 104



0, 168, 158



0, 41, 38

Inverse Universe

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



210, 160, 163



255, 181, 185



210, 182, 160



105, 94, 95



168, 0, 10



41, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 210, 207 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

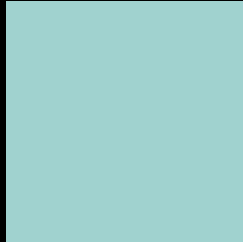
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 207 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

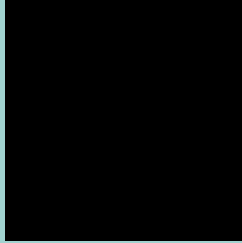
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

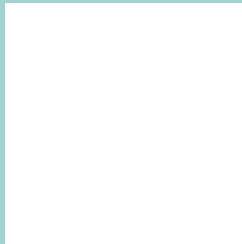
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 160, 210, 207 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 210, 207.

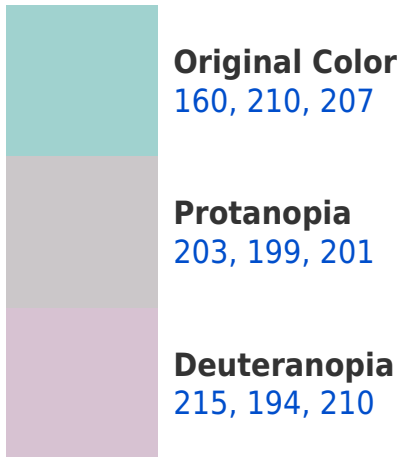


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 210, 207.

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
164, 207, 224

Trichromacy



Original Color
160, 210, 207

Protanomaly
187, 203, 203

Deuteranomaly
195, 200, 209

Tritanomaly
163, 208, 218

Monochromacy



Original Color
160, 210, 207

Achromatopsia
195, 195, 195

Achromatomaly
182, 200, 199

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 210, 207 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, 207)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 210, 207)  
}
```

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, 207) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 210, 207) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 210, 207 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, 207) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 210, 207) }
```

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, 207)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 210, 207); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 210, 207);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 210,  
207) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 210, 207 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, 207) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
210, 207) }
```

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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