

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 210, 228)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 210, 228) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 210, 228)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0D2E4
RGB	160, 210, 228
RGB Percent	63%, 82%, 89%
CMY	0.3725, 0.1765, 0.1059
CMYK	0.30, 0.08, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	196°, 56%, 76%
HSV	196°, 30%, 89%
XYZ	51.5474, 59.1682, 82.1026
YIQ	197.1020, -35.5780, -5.0020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

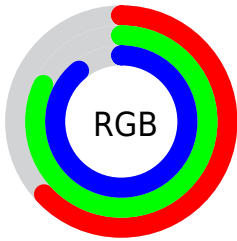
Format	Color
R _{YB}	160, 189, 228
Decimal	10539748
CIE _{Lab}	81.38, -12.01, -14.13
CIE _{LCh}	81, 18.548, 229.647
Yxy	59.1682, 0.2673, 0.3069
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288729828 (0xFFA0D2E4)
YUV	197.1020, 15.2327, -32.5385
Hunter-Lab	76.9209, -14.9924, -9.4394

Details

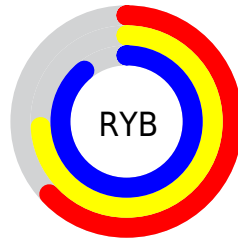
The RGB color **160, 210, 228** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **228, 178, 160**, and the grayscale version is **197, 197, 197**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 255, 255**, and **106, 156, 173** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 204, 228**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183, 216, 228**.

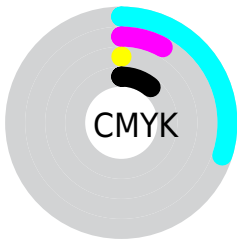
Distribution



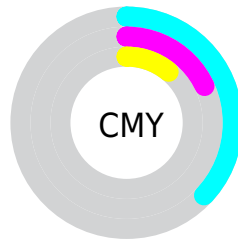
- Red (63%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 210, 228 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, 228 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 160, 210, 228

255, 255, 255


 216, 255, 255


 245, 255, 255

 160, 210, 228

 133, 182, 200

 106, 156, 173


 80, 129, 146

 54, 104, 120

 26, 80, 96

 0, 57, 72

 0, 35, 49

 0, 11, 29

 0, 0, 0

■ 160, 210, 228

■ 160, 210, 228

■ 137, 204, 228

■ 183, 216, 228

■ 114, 198, 228

■ 206, 222, 228

■ 92, 192, 228

■ 228, 228, 228

■ 69, 186, 228

■ 251, 234, 228

■ 46, 180, 228

■ 255, 240, 228

■ 23, 174, 228

■ 255, 246, 228

■ 0, 168, 228

■ 255, 252, 228

■ 0, 168, 228

■ 255, 255, 228

Harmonies

Analogous

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



157, 212, 213



160, 210, 228



176, 206, 236

Triad

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



160, 210, 228



234, 191, 209



204, 205, 169

Complementary

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



160, 210, 228



228, 178, 160

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.



222, 199, 168



160, 210, 228



239, 191, 191

Square

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



160, 210, 228



219, 194, 225



235, 194, 176



184, 209, 179

Rectangle

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



160, 210, 228



190, 202, 236



235, 194, 176



210, 203, 168

Sweetspot

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



160, 210, 228



232, 249, 255



160, 228, 177



113, 124, 128



0, 0, 0



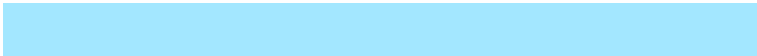
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



160, 210, 228



163, 231, 255



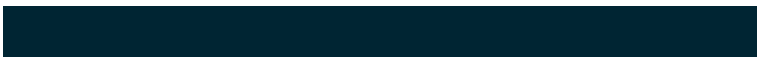
160, 177, 228



103, 112, 115



0, 131, 179



0, 37, 51

Inverse Universe

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



228, 160, 210



255, 163, 231



228, 211, 160



115, 103, 112



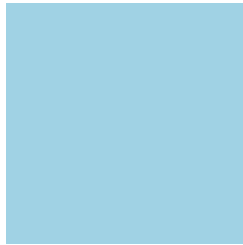
179, 0, 131



51, 0, 37

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 210, 228 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

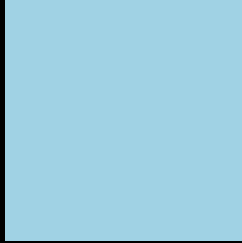
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 228 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

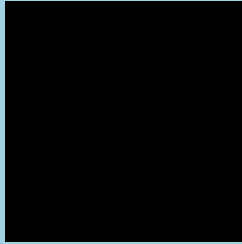
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 228 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 210, 228.

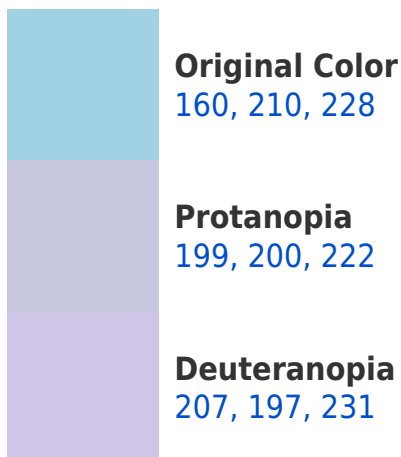


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 210, 228.

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
160, 210, 227

Trichromacy



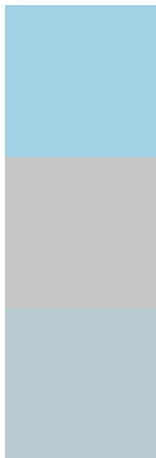
Original Color
160, 210, 228

Protanomaly
185, 204, 224

Deuteranomaly
190, 202, 230

Tritanomaly
160, 210, 227

Monochromacy



Original Color
160, 210, 228

Achromatopsia
197, 197, 197

Achromatomaly
184, 202, 208

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 210, 228 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, 228)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 210, 228)  
}
```

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, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 210, 228) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 210, 228 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

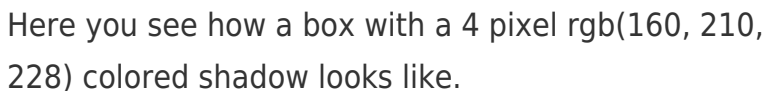
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(160, 210, 228) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 210, 228) }
```

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, 228)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 210, 228); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 210, 228); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 210, 228) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 210, 228 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, 228) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
210, 228) }
```

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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