

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 213, 196)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 213, 196) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 213, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0D5C4
RGB	160, 213, 196
RGB Percent	63%, 84%, 77%
CMY	0.3725, 0.1647, 0.2314
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.08, 0.16
HSL	161°, 39%, 73%
HSV	161°, 25%, 84%
XYZ	48.2553, 59.0476, 61.0786
YIQ	195.2150, -26.1310, -16.5230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

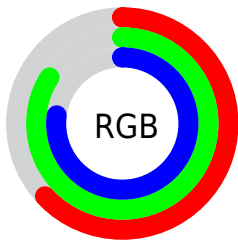
Format	Color
RYB	160, 192, 213
Decimal	10540484
CIELab	81.32, -20.60, 2.84
CIELCh	81, 20.792, 172.138
Yxy	59.0476, 0.2866, 0.3507
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288730564 (0xFFA0D5C4)
YUV	195.2150, 0.3870, -30.8836
Hunter-Lab	76.8424, -22.3804, 6.6628

Details

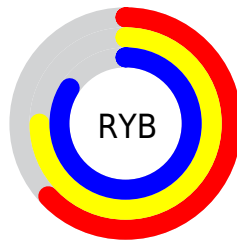
The RGB color **160, 213, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **213, 160, 177**, and the grayscale version is **195, 195, 195**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 255, 253**, and **107, 158, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 213, 189**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 213, 203**.

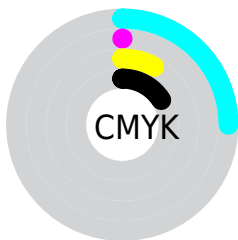
Distribution



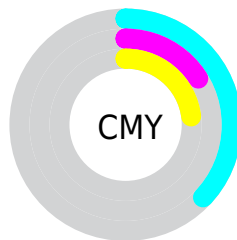
- Red (63%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 213, 196 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, 213, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 160, 213, 196


255, 255, 255


 216, 255, 253

 244, 255, 255

 160, 213, 196

 133, 185, 169

 107, 158, 142

 82, 132, 117

 57, 107, 92

 32, 82, 69

 3, 59, 46

 0, 37, 26


 0, 9, 0

 0, 0, 0

 160, 213, 196

 160, 213, 196

 139, 213, 189

 181, 213, 203

 117, 213, 182

 203, 213, 210

 96, 213, 176

 224, 213, 216

 75, 213, 169

 245, 213, 223

 54, 213, 162

 255, 213, 230

 32, 213, 155

 255, 213, 237

 11, 213, 148

 255, 213, 244

 0, 213, 145

 255, 213, 251

 255, 213, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



179, 210, 178



160, 213, 196



150, 213, 216

Triad

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



160, 213, 196



199, 199, 238



237, 193, 172

Complementary

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



160, 213, 196



213, 160, 177

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.



243, 189, 188



160, 213, 196



222, 193, 226

Square

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



160, 213, 196



174, 205, 240



238, 189, 208



222, 199, 164

Rectangle

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



160, 213, 196



151, 212, 227



238, 189, 208



240, 191, 177

Sweetspot

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



160, 213, 196



237, 255, 249



178, 213, 160



117, 128, 124



0, 0, 0



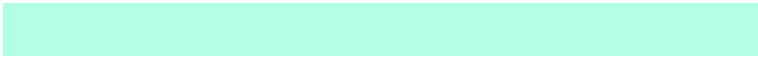
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



160, 213, 196



179, 255, 230



160, 204, 213



96, 107, 104



0, 171, 116



0, 43, 29

Inverse Universe

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



213, 160, 177



255, 179, 203



213, 169, 160



107, 96, 100



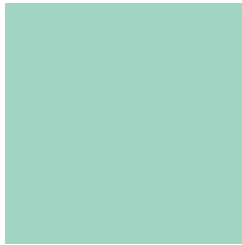
171, 0, 55



43, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 213, 196 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

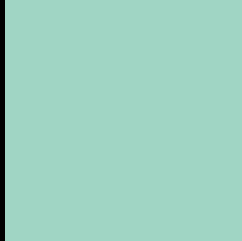
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 213, 196 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

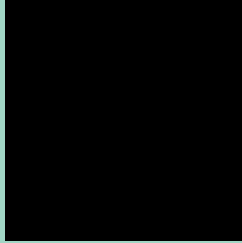
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

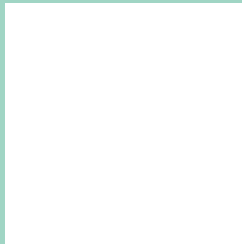
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 160, 213, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 213, 196.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 213, 196.

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





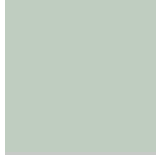
Tritanopia
166, 209, 225

Trichromacy



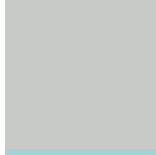
Original Color

160, 213, 196



Protanomaly

191, 205, 192



Deuteranomaly

199, 202, 199



Tritanomaly

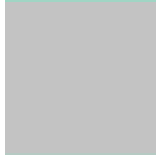
164, 210, 214

Monochromacy



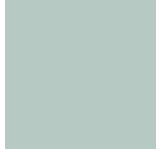
Original Color

160, 213, 196



Achromatopsia

195, 195, 195



Achromatomaly

182, 202, 195

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 213, 196 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, 213, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 213, 196)  
}
```

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, 213, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 213, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 213, 196 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, 213, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 213, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 213, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 213, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 213, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 213,  
196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 213, 196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 213, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
213, 196) }
```

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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