

# Converting Colors

RGB(160, 214, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(160, 214, 148) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(160, 214, 148)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0D694
RGB	160, 214, 148
RGB Percent	63%, 84%, 58%
CMY	0.3725, 0.1608, 0.4196
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.31, 0.16
HSL	109°, 45%, 71%
HSV	109°, 31%, 84%
XYZ	43.8891, 57.7048, 36.8419
YIQ	190.3300, -10.9980, -31.9740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

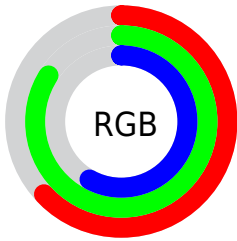
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	148, 214, 202
Decimal	10540692
CIELab	80.57, -29.80, 27.14
CIELCh	81, 40.311, 137.678
Yxy	57.7048, 0.3170, 0.4168
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288730772 (0xFFA0D694)
YUV	190.3300, -20.8687, -26.5994
Hunter-Lab	75.9637, -29.8057, 24.4193

# Details

The RGB color **160, 214, 148** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **202, 148, 214**, and the grayscale version is **191, 191, 191**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 255, 202**, and **107, 159, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 214, 127**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 214, 169**.

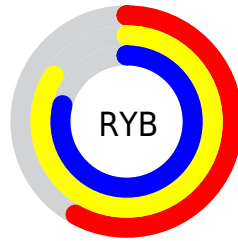
# Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (84%)

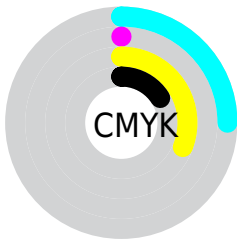
Blue (58%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (79%)

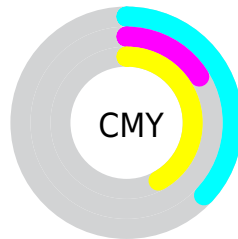


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (42%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 214, 148 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, 214, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 160, 214, 148

255, 255, 255


 216, 255, 202

 245, 255, 231


 160, 214, 148


 133, 186, 122

 107, 159, 97

 81, 133, 72

 56, 107, 49

 31, 83, 26

 1, 59, 2

 0, 37, 0

 0, 4, 0

 0, 0, 0

 160, 214, 148

 160, 214, 148

 142, 214, 127

 178, 214, 169

 125, 214, 105

 195, 214, 191

 107, 214, 84

 213, 214, 212

 90, 214, 62

 230, 214, 234

 72, 214, 41

 248, 214, 255

 55, 214, 20

 255, 214, 255

 39, 214, 0

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



203, 205, 127



160, 214, 148



113, 219, 183

# Triad

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



160, 214, 148



121, 208, 255



255, 172, 179

# Complementary

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



160, 214, 148



202, 148, 214

# 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.



255, 173, 217



160, 214, 148



182, 196, 255

# Square

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



160, 214, 148



64, 217, 255



232, 182, 251



255, 180, 146

# Rectangle

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



160, 214, 148



81, 220, 209



232, 182, 251



255, 171, 192

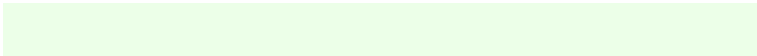


# Sweetspot

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



160, 214, 148



236, 255, 232



214, 202, 148



116, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

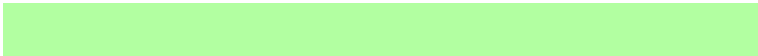


# Same Dimension

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



160, 214, 148



178, 255, 161



148, 214, 169



98, 107, 96



31, 171, 0



8, 43, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



202, 148, 214



238, 161, 255



214, 148, 193



105, 96, 107



140, 0, 171



35, 0, 43



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 214, 148 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, 214, 148 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

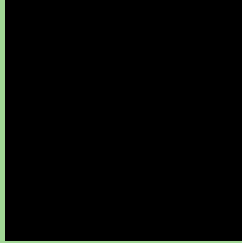
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RGB 160, 214, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 214, 148.

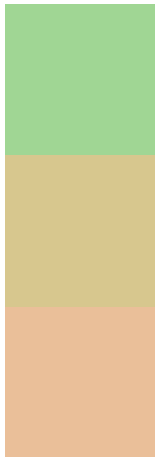


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 214, 148.

# 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



**Original Color**  
160, 214, 148

**Protanopia**  
215, 199, 142

**Deuteranopia**  
234, 191, 153



**Tritanopia**  
172, 205, 221

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

160, 214, 148



**Protanomaly**

195, 204, 144



**Deuteranomaly**

207, 199, 151



**Tritanomaly**

168, 208, 194

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

160, 214, 148



**Achromatopsia**

190, 190, 190



**Achromatomaly**

179, 199, 175

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 214, 148 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, 214, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 214, 148)  
}
```

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, 214, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 214, 148) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 214, 148 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, 214, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 214, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 214, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 214, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 214, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 214,  
148) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 214, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 214, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
214, 148) }
```

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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