

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 214, 182)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 214, 182) contains.

RGB(160, 214, 182)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(160, 214, 182)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0D6B6
RGB	160, 214, 182
RGB Percent	63%, 84%, 71%
CMY	0.3725, 0.1608, 0.2863
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.15, 0.16
HSL	144°, 40%, 73%
HSV	144°, 25%, 84%
XYZ	46.9873, 58.9441, 53.1568
YIQ	194.2060, -21.9120, -21.4000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

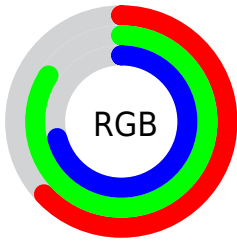
Format	Color
RYB	160, 198, 214
Decimal	10540726
CIELab	81.26, -23.88, 10.21
CIElCh	81, 25.967, 156.848
Yxy	58.9441, 0.2954, 0.3705
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288730806 (0xFFA0D6B6)
YUV	194.2060, -6.0176, -29.9987
Hunter-Lab	76.7751, -25.1122, 12.6919

Details

The RGB color **160, 214, 182** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **214, 160, 192**, and the grayscale version is **194, 194, 194**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 255, 238**, and **107, 159, 129** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 214, 169**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 214, 195**.

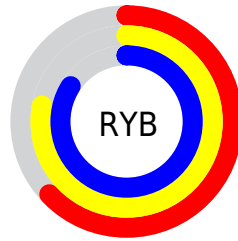
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (84%)

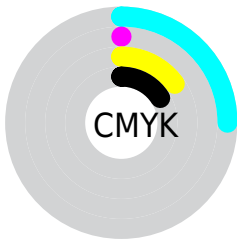
Blue (71%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (84%)

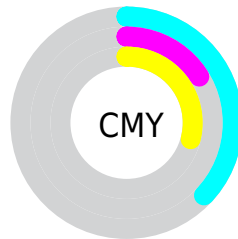


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 214, 182 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, 182 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 160, 214, 182


255, 255, 255


 216, 255, 238

 244, 255, 255

 160, 214, 182

 133, 186, 155

 107, 159, 129

 82, 133, 104

 57, 107, 80

 32, 83, 57

 4, 59, 35

 0, 37, 14


 0, 9, 0

 0, 0, 0

 160, 214, 182

 160, 214, 182

 139, 214, 169

 181, 214, 195

 117, 214, 157

 203, 214, 207

 96, 214, 144

 224, 214, 220

 74, 214, 131

 246, 214, 233

 53, 214, 119

 255, 214, 245

 32, 214, 106

 255, 214, 255

 10, 214, 93

 0, 214, 87

Harmonies

Analogous

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



187, 209, 162



160, 214, 182



139, 216, 207

Triad

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



160, 214, 182



180, 202, 250



250, 187, 174

Complementary

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



160, 214, 182



214, 160, 192

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.



251, 184, 197



160, 214, 182



213, 194, 241

Square

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



160, 214, 182



150, 210, 246



238, 187, 221



237, 194, 158

Rectangle

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



160, 214, 182



133, 215, 223



238, 187, 221



252, 186, 181

Sweetspot

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



160, 214, 182



235, 255, 243



192, 214, 160



115, 128, 120



0, 0, 0



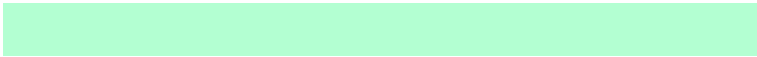
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



160, 214, 182



179, 255, 210



160, 214, 209



96, 107, 101



0, 171, 70



0, 43, 18

Inverse Universe

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



214, 160, 192



255, 179, 224



214, 160, 165



107, 96, 103



171, 0, 101



43, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 214, 182 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

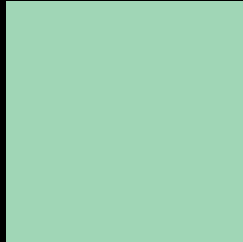
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 182 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

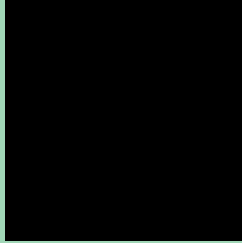
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

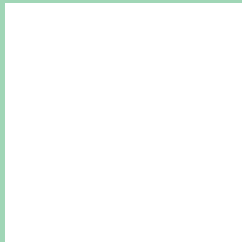
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 160, 214, 182 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 214, 182.

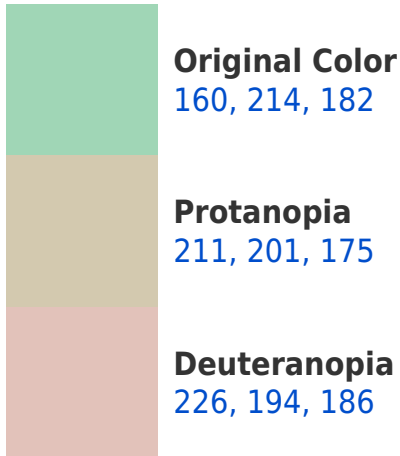


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 214, 182.

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
168, 208, 225

Trichromacy



Original Color
160, 214, 182

Protanomaly
192, 206, 178

Deuteranomaly
202, 201, 185

Tritanomaly
165, 210, 209

Monochromacy



Original Color
160, 214, 182

Achromatopsia
194, 194, 194

Achromatomaly
182, 201, 190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 214, 182 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, 182)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 214, 182)  
}
```

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, 182) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 214, 182) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 214, 182 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, 182) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 214, 182) }
```

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, 182)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 214, 182); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 214, 182);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 214,  
182) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 214, 182 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, 182) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
214, 182) }
```

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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