

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 224, 109)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 224, 109) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 224, 109)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0E06D
RGB	160, 224, 109
RGB Percent	63%, 88%, 43%
CMY	0.3725, 0.1216, 0.5725
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.51, 0.12
HSL	93°, 65%, 65%
HSV	93°, 51%, 88%
XYZ	43.9132, 61.8890, 24.0993
YIQ	191.7540, -1.2290, -49.3330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

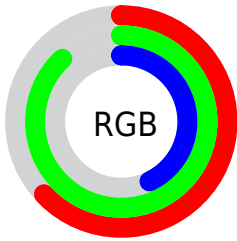
Format	Color
RYB	109, 224, 173
Decimal	10543213
CIELab	82.85, -39.56, 49.46
CIElCh	83, 63.335, 128.656
Yxy	61.8890, 0.3380, 0.4764
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288733293 (0xFFA0E06D)
YUV	191.7540, -40.7977, -27.8483
Hunter-Lab	78.6696, -38.0335, 36.9061

Details

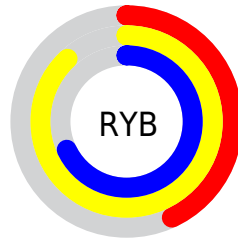
The RGB color **160, 224, 109** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **173, 109, 224**, and the grayscale version is **192, 192, 192**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 255, 163**, and **105, 168, 57** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148, 224, 87**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 224, 131**.

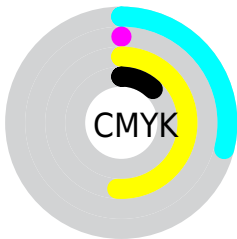
Distribution



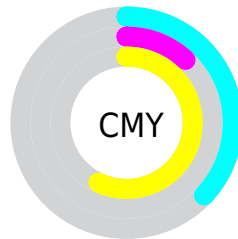
- Red (63%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 224, 109 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, 224, 109 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 160, 224, 109

255, 255, 255

 217, 255, 163

 246, 255, 191


 255, 255, 219

 255, 255, 248

 160, 224, 109

 132, 196, 83

 105, 168, 57

 78, 142, 29

 50, 116, 0

 18, 91, 0

 0, 66, 0


 0, 44, 0

 0, 18, 0


 0, 0, 0

 160, 224, 109

 160, 224, 109

 148, 224, 87


 172, 224, 131

 135, 224, 64

 185, 224, 154

 123, 224, 42

 197, 224, 176

 110, 224, 19

 210, 224, 199

 99, 224, 0

 222, 224, 221

 235, 224, 243

 247, 224, 255

 255, 224, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



224, 209, 82



160, 224, 109



63, 233, 161

Triad

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



160, 224, 109



0, 224, 255



255, 154, 191

Complementary

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



160, 224, 109



173, 109, 224

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, 162, 251



160, 224, 109



131, 207, 255

Square

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



160, 224, 109



0, 234, 255



233, 184, 255



255, 166, 135

Rectangle

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



160, 224, 109



0, 236, 202



233, 184, 255



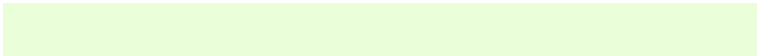
255, 155, 211

Sweetspot

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



160, 224, 109



234, 255, 217



224, 172, 109



115, 128, 105



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



160, 224, 109



167, 255, 97



109, 224, 115



106, 112, 101



78, 176, 0



21, 48, 0

Inverse Universe

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



173, 109, 224



185, 97, 255



224, 109, 218



107, 101, 112



98, 0, 176



27, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 224, 109 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, 224, 109 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, 224, 109 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 224, 109.

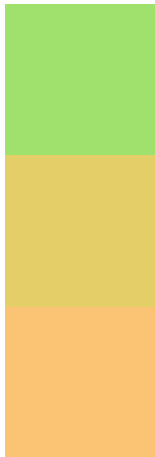


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 224, 109.

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, 224, 109

Protanopia
227, 206, 103

Deuteranopia
251, 196, 116



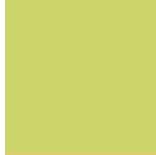
Tritanopia
178, 211, 228

Trichromacy



Original Color

160, 224, 109



Protanomaly

203, 213, 105



Deuteranomaly

218, 206, 113



Tritanomaly

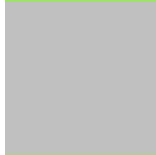
171, 216, 185

Monochromacy



Original Color

160, 224, 109



Achromatopsia

192, 192, 192



Achromatomaly

180, 204, 162

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 224, 109 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, 224, 109)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 224, 109)  
}
```

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, 224, 109) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 224, 109) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 224, 109 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, 224, 109) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 224, 109) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 224, 109)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 224, 109); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 224, 109);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 224,  
109) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 224, 109 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 224, 109) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
224, 109) }
```

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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