

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 224, 207)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 224, 207) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 224, 207)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0E0CF
RGB	160, 224, 207
RGB Percent	63%, 88%, 81%
CMY	0.3725, 0.1216, 0.1882
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.08, 0.12
HSL	164°, 51%, 75%
HSV	164°, 29%, 88%
XYZ	52.4153, 65.2899, 68.8711
YIQ	202.9260, -32.6870, -18.8550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

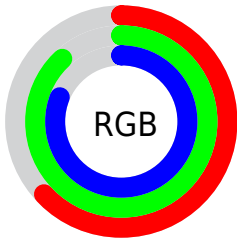
Format	Color
RYB	160, 197, 224
Decimal	10543311
CIELab	84.63, -23.74, 1.82
CIElCh	85, 23.808, 175.606
Yxy	65.2899, 0.2809, 0.3499
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288733391 (0xFFA0E0CF)
YUV	202.9260, 2.0085, -37.6461
Hunter-Lab	80.8022, -25.6131, 6.0261

Details

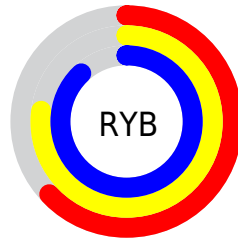
The RGB color **160, 224, 207** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **224, 160, 177**, and the grayscale version is **203, 203, 203**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 255, 255**, and **106, 169, 153** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **138, 224, 201**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182, 224, 213**.

Distribution



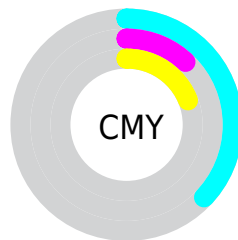
- Red (63%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 224, 207 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, 207 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 160, 224, 207

255, 255, 255


 216, 255, 255


 245, 255, 255

 160, 224, 207

 133, 196, 179

 106, 169, 153

 80, 142, 127

 54, 116, 102

 27, 91, 78

 0, 67, 55

 0, 45, 34

 0, 25, 11

 0, 0, 0

 160, 224, 207

 160, 224, 207

 138, 224, 201

 182, 224, 213

 115, 224, 195

 205, 224, 219

 93, 224, 189

 227, 224, 225

 70, 224, 183

 250, 224, 231

 48, 224, 177

 255, 224, 237

 26, 224, 171

 255, 224, 243

 3, 224, 165

 255, 224, 249

 0, 224, 165

 255, 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.



182, 221, 185



160, 224, 207



149, 224, 230

Triad

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



160, 224, 207



211, 207, 252



250, 201, 175

Complementary

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



160, 224, 207



224, 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.



255, 196, 193



160, 224, 207



237, 200, 237

Square

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



160, 224, 207



181, 214, 255



254, 196, 215



232, 209, 167

Rectangle

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



160, 224, 207



152, 222, 243



254, 196, 215



254, 199, 180

Sweetspot

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



160, 224, 207



232, 255, 249



177, 224, 160



113, 128, 124



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



160, 224, 207



168, 255, 232



160, 209, 224



101, 112, 109



0, 176, 129



0, 48, 36

Inverse Universe

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



224, 160, 177



255, 168, 191



224, 175, 160



112, 101, 104



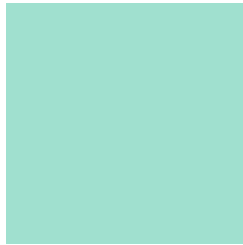
176, 0, 47



48, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 224, 207 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

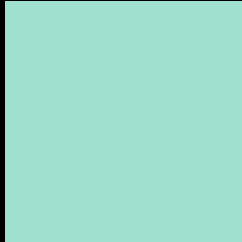
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 207 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

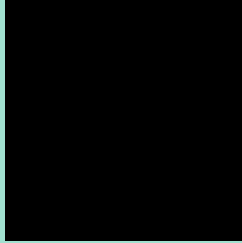
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

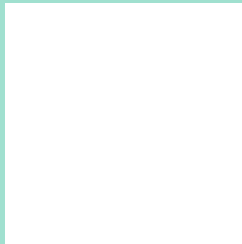
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 160, 224, 207 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 224, 207.

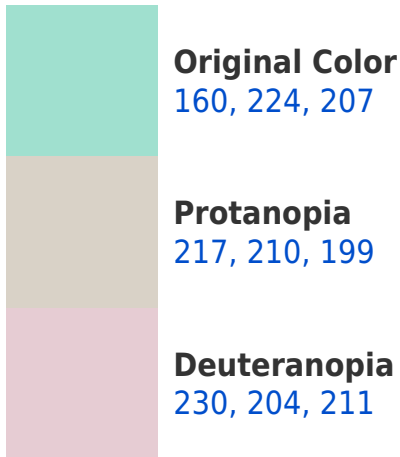


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 224, 207.

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





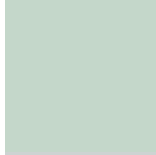
Tritanopia
166, 220, 237

Trichromacy



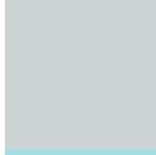
Original Color

160, 224, 207



Protanomaly

196, 215, 202



Deuteranomaly

205, 211, 210



Tritanomaly

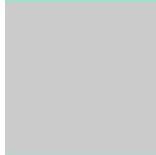
164, 221, 226

Monochromacy



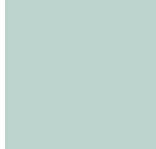
Original Color

160, 224, 207



Achromatopsia

203, 203, 203



Achromatomaly

187, 211, 204

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 224, 207 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, 207)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 224, 207)  
}
```

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, 207) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 224, 207) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 224, 207 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, 207) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 224, 207) }
```

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, 207) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 224, 207); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 224, 207);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 224,  
207) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 224, 207 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, 207) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
224, 207) }
```

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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