Converting Colors

RGB(160, 226, 164)

Have a look what the booklet for RGB(160, 226, 164) contains.

Color

RGB(160, 226, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0E2A4
RGB	160, 226, 164
RGB Percent	63%, 89%, 64%
CMY	0.3725, 0.1137, 0.3569
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.27, 0.11
HSL	124°, 53%, 76%
HSV	124°, 29%, 89%
XYZ	48.3944, 64.5466, 45.0301
YIQ	199.1980, -19.4340, -33.2740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

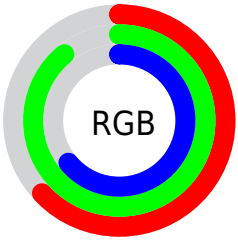
Format	Color
RYB	160, 222, 226
Decimal	10543780
CIELab	84.25, -32.85, 23.84
CIELCh	84, 40.587, 144.036
Yxy	64.5466, 0.3063, 0.4086
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288733860 (0xFFA0E2A4)
YUV	199.1980, -17.3526, -34.3766
Hunter-Lab	80.3409, -33.0748, 23.0074

Details

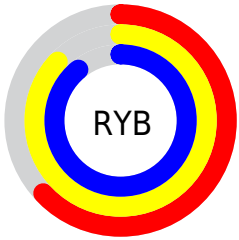
The RGB color 160, 226, 164 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 99CC99. A complement of this color would be 226, 160, 222, and the grayscale version is 199, 199, 199.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 216, 255, 219, and 106, 170, 112 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 137, 226, 143, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 183, 226, 185.

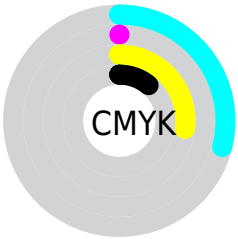
Distribution



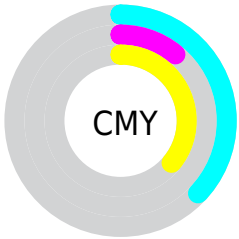
- Red (63%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 226, 164 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, 226, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

160, 226, 164

255, 255, 255

216, 255, 219

245, 255, 248

160, 226, 164

133, 198, 138

106, 170, 112

80, 144, 87

54, 118, 63

27, 92, 40

0, 68, 18

0, 45, 0

0, 23, 0

0, 0, 0

160, 226, 164

137, 226, 143

115, 226, 122

92, 226, 100

70, 226, 79

47, 226, 58

24, 226, 37

2, 226, 15

0, 226, 14

160, 226, 164

183, 226, 185

205, 226, 206

228, 226, 228

250, 226, 249

255, 226, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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

204, 217, 139

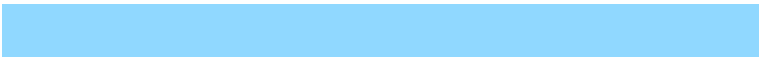
160, 226, 164

113, 230, 201

Triad

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

160, 226, 164



144, 216, 255

255, 183, 181

Complementary

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

160, 226, 164

226, 160, 222

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, 182, 219

160, 226, 164

204, 203, 255

Square

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

160, 226, 164

86, 226, 255

251, 190, 255

255, 192, 150

Rectangle

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

160, 226, 164

83, 231, 227

251, 190, 255

255, 181, 193

Sweetspot

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

160, 226, 164

232, 255, 233

223, 226, 160

113, 128, 114

0, 0, 0

128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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

160, 226, 164

166, 255, 171

160, 226, 196

101, 112, 102

0, 176, 11

0, 48, 3

Inverse Universe

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

226, 160, 222

255, 166, 250

226, 160, 190

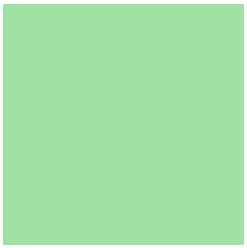
112, 101, 112

176, 0, 165

48, 0, 46

Previews

White Background

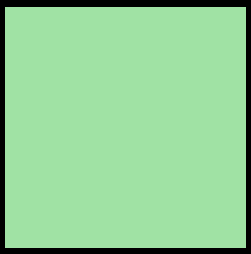


This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 226, 164 looks on a white background.

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



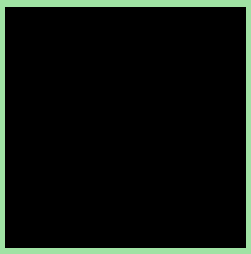
This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 226, 164 looks on a black background.

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, 226, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 226, 164.

This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 226, 164.

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

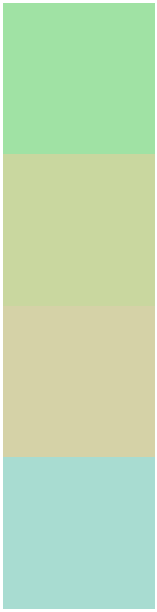
Original Color
160, 226, 164

Protanopia
224, 209, 156

Deuteranopia
243, 201, 169

Tritanopia
173, 217, 234

Trichromacy



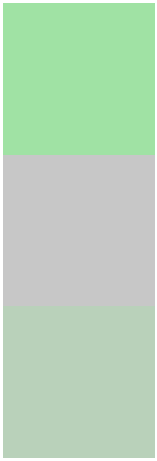
Original Color
160, 226, 164

Protanomaly
201, 215, 159

Deuteranomaly
213, 210, 167

Tritanomaly
168, 220, 209

Monochromacy



Original Color
160, 226, 164

Achromatopsia
199, 199, 199

Achromatomaly
185, 209, 186

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 226, 164 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, 226, 164) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{
    color:rgb(160, 226, 164)
}
```

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, 226, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 226, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 226, 164 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, 226, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 226, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(160, 226, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 226, 164); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 226, 164); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 226, 164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 226, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{
background:rgb(160, 226, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(160,
226, 164) }
```

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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