

# Converting Colors

RGB(160, 232, 240)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(160, 232, 240) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(160, 232, 240)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0E8F0
RGB	160, 232, 240
RGB Percent	63%, 91%, 94%
CMY	0.3725, 0.0902, 0.0588
CMYK	0.33, 0.03, 0.00, 0.06
HSL	186°, 73%, 78%
HSV	186°, 33%, 94%
XYZ	59.0820, 71.4781, 93.1208
YIQ	211.3840, -45.4800, -12.7760

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

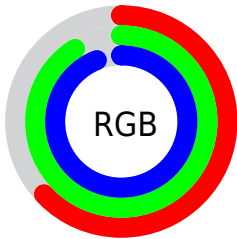
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	160, 198, 240
Decimal	10545392
CIE Lab	87.72, -20.34, -11.02
CIE LCh	88, 23.130, 208.453
Yxy	71.4781, 0.2641, 0.3196
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288735472 (0xFFA0E8F0)
YUV	211.3840, 14.1077, -45.0638
Hunter-Lab	84.5447, -23.2129, -6.1230

# Details

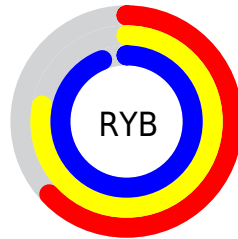
The RGB color **160, 232, 240** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **240, 168, 160**, and the grayscale version is **211, 211, 211**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 255, 255**, and **105, 176, 184** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136, 230, 240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184, 234, 240**.

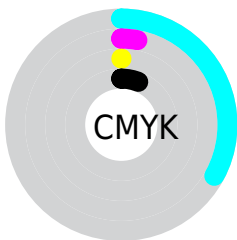
# Distribution



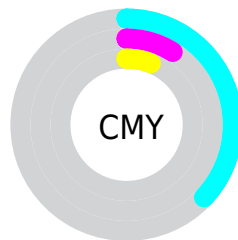
- Red (63%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (94%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (94%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (6%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 232, 240 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, 232, 240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 160, 232, 240

255, 255, 255


 217, 255, 255


 246, 255, 255

 160, 232, 240

 132, 204, 212

 105, 176, 184


 77, 149, 157

 49, 123, 131

 13, 98, 106

 0, 74, 82

 0, 51, 59

 0, 31, 37

 0, 1, 16

 160, 232, 240

 160, 232, 240

 136, 230, 240


 184, 234, 240

 112, 227, 240

 208, 237, 240

 88, 225, 240

 232, 239, 240

 64, 222, 240

 255, 242, 240

 40, 220, 240

 255, 244, 240

 16, 218, 240

 255, 246, 240

 0, 216, 240

 255, 249, 240

 255, 251, 240

 255, 254, 240

# Harmonies

## Analogous

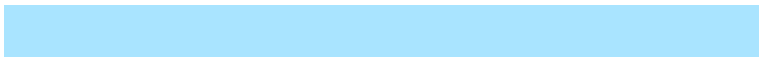
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



169, 233, 218



160, 232, 240



169, 228, 255

# Triad

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



160, 232, 240



248, 208, 243



238, 218, 176

# Complementary

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



160, 232, 240



240, 168, 160

# 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, 211, 183



160, 232, 240



255, 205, 222

# Square

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



160, 232, 240



222, 215, 255



255, 206, 200



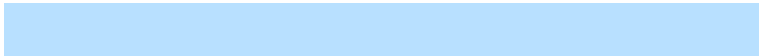
214, 225, 181

# Rectangle

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



160, 232, 240



184, 224, 255



255, 206, 200



245, 216, 177



# Sweetspot

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



160, 232, 240



230, 252, 255



160, 240, 168



112, 126, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



160, 232, 240



153, 245, 255



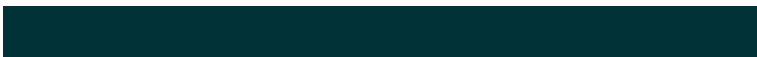
160, 192, 240



108, 119, 120



0, 165, 184



0, 50, 56



# Inverse Universe

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



240, 160, 232



255, 153, 245



240, 208, 160



120, 108, 119



184, 0, 165

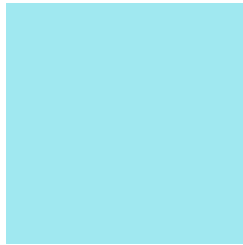


56, 0, 50



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 232, 240 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

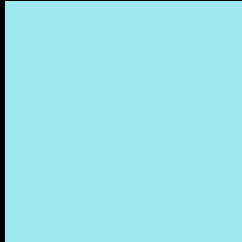
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 232, 240 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

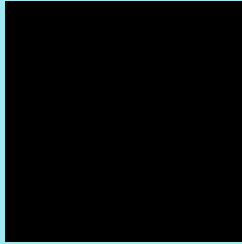
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RGB 160, 232, 240 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 232, 240.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 232, 240.

# 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**  
162, 231, 249

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 232, 240 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, 232, 240)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 232, 240)  
}
```

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, 232, 240) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 232, 240) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 232, 240 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, 232, 240) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 232, 240) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 232, 240)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 232, 240); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 232, 240);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 232,  
240) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 232, 240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 232, 240) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
232, 240) }
```

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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