

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 233, 173)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 233, 173) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 233, 173)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0E9AD
RGB	160, 233, 173
RGB Percent	63%, 91%, 68%
CMY	0.3725, 0.0863, 0.3216
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.26, 0.09
HSL	131°, 62%, 77%
HSV	131°, 31%, 91%
XYZ	51.1789, 68.7685, 50.1114
YIQ	204.3330, -24.2480, -34.1360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

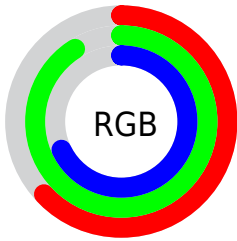
Format	Color
RYB	160, 222, 233
Decimal	10545581
CIELab	86.39, -34.56, 22.12
CIElCh	86, 41.030, 147.379
Yxy	68.7685, 0.3009, 0.4044
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288735661 (0xFFA0E9AD)
YUV	204.3330, -15.4472, -38.8800
Hunter-Lab	82.9268, -34.9592, 22.2207

Details

The RGB color **160, 233, 173** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **233, 160, 220**, and the grayscale version is **205, 205, 205**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 255, 229**, and **106, 177, 120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 233, 154**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183, 233, 192**.

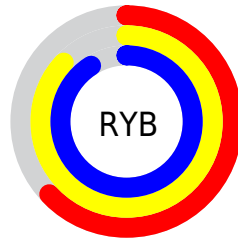
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (91%)

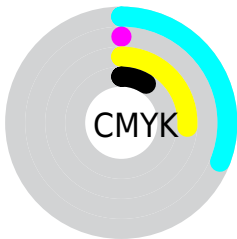
Blue (68%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (87%)

Blue (91%)

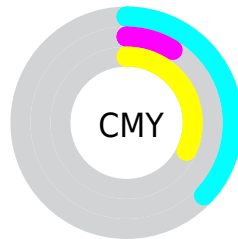


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (26%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 233, 173 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, 233, 173 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 160, 233, 173


255, 255, 255


 216, 255, 229


 245, 255, 255

 160, 233, 173

 133, 205, 146

 106, 177, 120

 80, 150, 95

 53, 124, 71

 24, 98, 48

 0, 74, 26

 0, 50, 2

 0, 30, 0

 0, 0, 0

 160, 233, 173

 160, 233, 173

 137, 233, 154

 183, 233, 192

 113, 233, 135

 207, 233, 211

 90, 233, 116

 230, 233, 230

 67, 233, 96

 253, 233, 250

 44, 233, 77

 255, 233, 255

 20, 233, 58

 0, 233, 41

Harmonies

Analogous

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



206, 225, 146



160, 233, 173



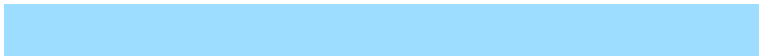
112, 237, 211

Triad

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



160, 233, 173



157, 221, 255



255, 189, 182

Complementary

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



160, 233, 173



233, 160, 220

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, 187, 221



160, 233, 173



216, 207, 255

Square

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



160, 233, 173



97, 231, 255



255, 194, 255



255, 199, 152

Rectangle

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



160, 233, 173



84, 237, 238



255, 194, 255



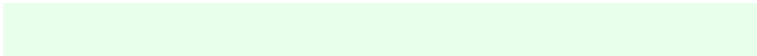
255, 187, 195

Sweetspot

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



160, 233, 173



232, 255, 236



221, 233, 160



113, 128, 116



0, 0, 0



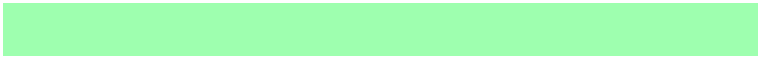
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



160, 233, 173



158, 255, 175



160, 233, 209



106, 117, 108



0, 181, 32



0, 54, 10

Inverse Universe

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



233, 160, 220



255, 158, 238



233, 160, 184



117, 106, 115



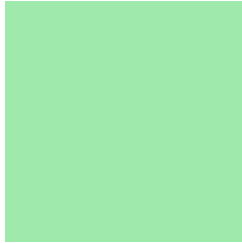
181, 0, 149



54, 0, 44

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 233, 173 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

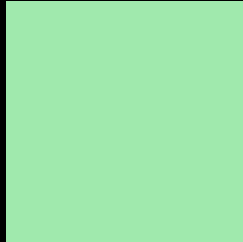
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 233, 173 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, 233, 173 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 233, 173.

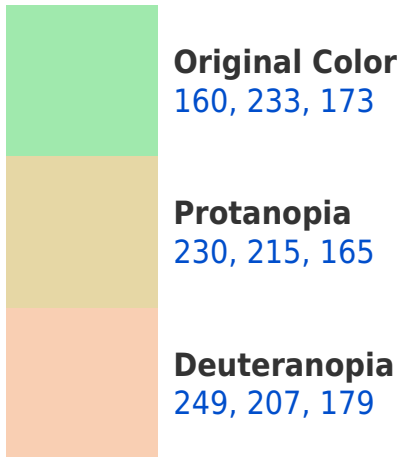


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 233, 173.

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
173, 224, 242

Trichromacy



Original Color

160, 233, 173



Protanomaly

205, 222, 168



Deuteranomaly

217, 216, 177



Tritanomaly

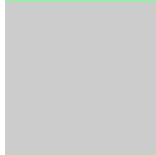
168, 227, 217

Monochromacy



Original Color

160, 233, 173



Achromatopsia

204, 204, 204



Achromatomaly

188, 215, 193

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 233, 173 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, 233, 173)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 233, 173)  
}
```

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, 233, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 233, 173) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 233, 173 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, 233, 173) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 233, 173) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(160, 233, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 233, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 233, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 233,  
173) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 233, 173 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 233, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
233, 173) }
```

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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