

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 240, 181)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 240, 181) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 240, 181)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0F0B5
RGB	160, 240, 181
RGB Percent	63%, 94%, 71%
CMY	0.3725, 0.0588, 0.2902
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.25, 0.06
HSL	136°, 73%, 78%
HSV	136°, 33%, 94%
XYZ	53.9978, 73.1300, 54.9856
YIQ	209.3540, -28.7410, -35.3090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

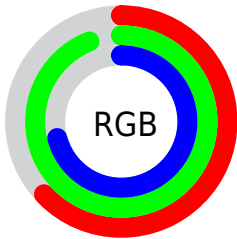
Format	Color
RYB	160, 223, 240
Decimal	10547381
CIELab	88.51, -36.36, 20.92
CIElCh	89, 41.952, 150.085
Yxy	73.1300, 0.2965, 0.4016
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288737461 (0xFFA0F0B5)
YUV	209.3540, -13.9785, -43.2835
Hunter-Lab	85.5161, -36.9420, 21.7386

Details

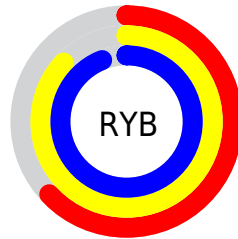
The RGB color **160, 240, 181** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **240, 160, 219**, and the grayscale version is **210, 210, 210**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 255, 237**, and **105, 184, 128** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136, 240, 163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184, 240, 199**.

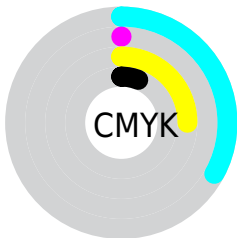
Distribution



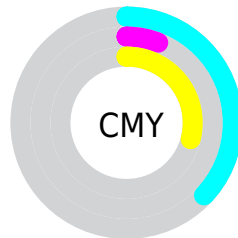
- Red (63%)
- Green (94%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (94%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 240, 181 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, 240, 181 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 160, 240, 181

255, 255, 255


 217, 255, 237


 246, 255, 255


 160, 240, 181


 132, 211, 154

 105, 184, 128

 79, 156, 103

 51, 130, 78

 20, 104, 55

 0, 80, 33

 0, 56, 11

 0, 36, 0

 0, 0, 0

 160, 240, 181

 160, 240, 181

 136, 240, 163

 184, 240, 199

 112, 240, 146

 208, 240, 216

 88, 240, 128

 232, 240, 234

 64, 240, 110

 255, 240, 252

 40, 240, 93

 255, 240, 255

 16, 240, 75

 0, 240, 63

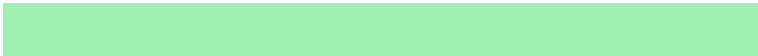
Harmonies

Analogous

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



207, 232, 152



160, 240, 181



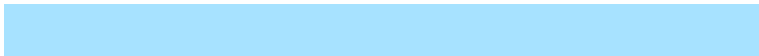
111, 244, 221

Triad

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



160, 240, 181



167, 226, 255



255, 195, 184

Complementary

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



160, 240, 181



240, 160, 219

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, 192, 224



160, 240, 181



227, 212, 255

Square

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



160, 240, 181



104, 237, 255



255, 198, 255



255, 206, 154

Rectangle

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



160, 240, 181



83, 244, 248



255, 198, 255



255, 193, 197

Sweetspot

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



160, 240, 181



230, 255, 236



220, 240, 160



112, 128, 116



0, 0, 0



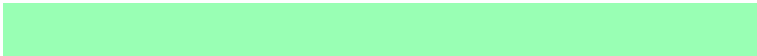
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



160, 240, 181



153, 255, 180



160, 240, 220



108, 120, 111



0, 184, 48



0, 56, 15

Inverse Universe

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



240, 160, 219



255, 153, 228



240, 160, 180



120, 108, 117



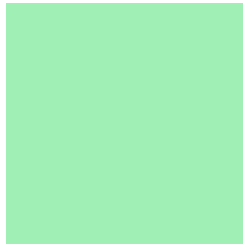
184, 0, 135



56, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 240, 181 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

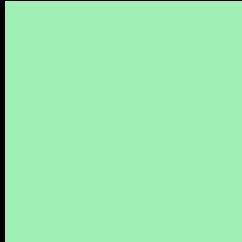
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 240, 181 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

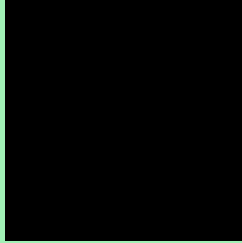
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

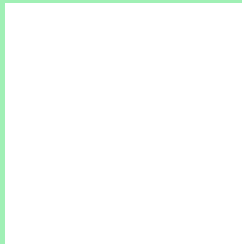
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 160, 240, 181 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 240, 181.

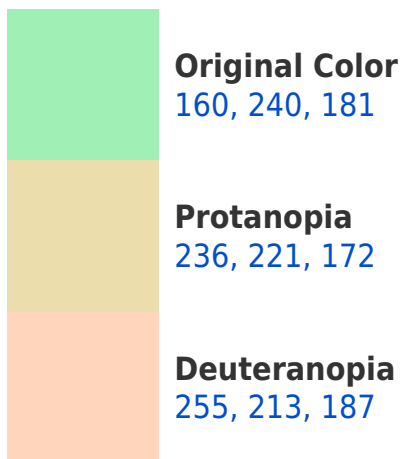


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 240, 181.

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





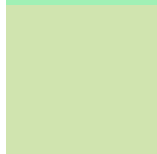
Tritanopia
174, 231, 249

Trichromacy



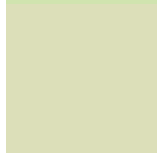
Original Color

160, 240, 181



Protanomaly

208, 228, 175



Deuteranomaly

220, 223, 185



Tritanomaly

169, 234, 224

Monochromacy



Original Color

160, 240, 181



Achromatopsia

209, 209, 209



Achromatomaly

191, 220, 199

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 240, 181 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, 240, 181)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 240, 181)  
}
```

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, 240, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 240, 181) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 240, 181 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, 240, 181) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 240, 181) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 240, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 240, 181); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 240, 181);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 240,  
181) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 240, 181 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 240, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
240, 181) }
```

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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