

Converting Colors

RGB(160, 96, 106)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(160, 96, 106) contains.

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Color

RGB(160, 96, 106)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0606A
RGB	160, 96, 106
RGB Percent	63%, 38%, 42%
CMY	0.3725, 0.6235, 0.5843
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.34, 0.37
HSL	351°, 25%, 50%
HSV	351°, 40%, 63%
XYZ	21.2816, 16.8799, 15.7722
YIQ	116.2760, 34.9340, 16.6780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

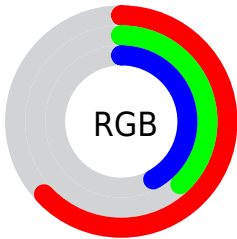
Format	Color
R_{YB}	160, 96, 106
Decimal	10510442
CIE _{Lab}	48.11, 27.29, 5.50
CIE _{LCh}	48, 27.835, 11.386
Yxy	16.8799, 0.3946, 0.3130
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288700522 (0xFFA0606A)
YUV	116.2760, -5.0661, 38.3459
Hunter-Lab	41.0852, 20.5616, 5.9989

Details

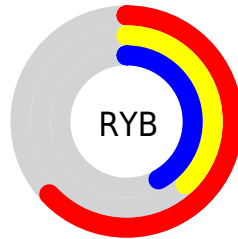
The RGB color **160, 96, 106** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **96, 160, 150**, and the grayscale version is **116, 116, 116**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 148, 157**, and **106, 48, 59** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 80, 93**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **160, 112, 119**.

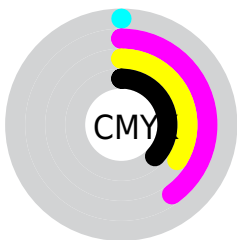
Distribution



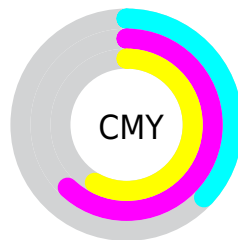
- Red (63%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (37%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 160, 96, 106 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, 96, 106 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



160, 96, 106



160, 96, 106

255, 255, 255



133, 72, 82



216, 148, 157



106, 48, 59



245, 174, 184



80, 25, 37



255, 202, 212



56, 1, 17



255, 230, 240



33, 0, 1



0, 0, 0



160, 96, 106



160, 96, 106



160, 80, 93



160, 112, 119



160, 64, 79



160, 128, 133

160, 48, 66

160, 144, 147

160, 32, 52

160, 160, 160

160, 16, 39

160, 176, 174

160, 0, 25

160, 192, 187

160, 208, 201

160, 224, 214

160, 240, 227

Harmonies

Analogous

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



151, 98, 130



160, 96, 106



156, 100, 84

Triad

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



160, 96, 106



95, 122, 78



55, 121, 158

Complementary

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



160, 96, 106



96, 160, 150

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.



17, 125, 144



160, 96, 106



66, 126, 98

Square

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



160, 96, 106



121, 116, 68



33, 127, 123



95, 113, 160

Rectangle

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



160, 96, 106



148, 105, 74



33, 127, 123



41, 123, 155

Sweetspot

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



160, 96, 106



209, 184, 188



149, 96, 160



105, 90, 92



232, 232, 232



105, 105, 105

Same Dimension

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



160, 96, 106



209, 109, 124



160, 117, 96



79, 71, 72



143, 0, 22



15, 0, 2

Inverse Universe

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



160, 96, 106



209, 109, 124



96, 139, 160



79, 71, 72



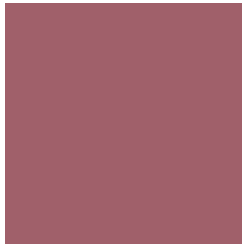
143, 0, 22



15, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 96, 106 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

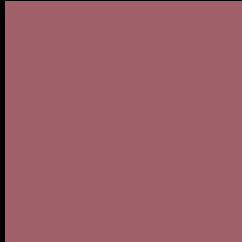
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 160, 96, 106 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 160, 96, 106 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 96, 106.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 160, 96, 106.

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, 96, 106

Protanopia
116, 114, 116

Deuteranopia
130, 111, 103



Tritanopia
160, 96, 104

Trichromacy



Original Color

160, 96, 106

Protanomaly

132, 107, 112

Deuteranomaly

141, 106, 104

Tritanomaly

160, 96, 105

Monochromacy



Original Color

160, 96, 106

Achromatopsia

116, 116, 116

Achromatomaly

132, 109, 112

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 160, 96, 106 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, 96, 106) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 96, 106)  
}
```

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, 96, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 96, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 160, 96, 106 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, 96, 106) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 96, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 96, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 96, 106); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 96, 106); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 96, 106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 160, 96, 106 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 96, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160, 96,  
106) }
```

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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