

Converting Colors

RGB(183, 160, 161)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(183, 160, 161) contains.

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Color

RGB(183, 160, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B7A0A1
RGB	183, 160, 161
RGB Percent	72%, 63%, 63%
CMY	0.2824, 0.3725, 0.3686
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.12, 0.28
HSL	357°, 14%, 67%
HSV	357°, 13%, 72%
XYZ	38.5323, 37.7821, 38.9800
YIQ	166.9910, 13.3870, 5.1870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

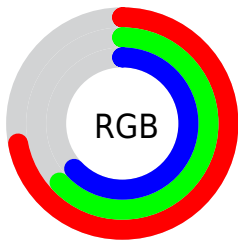
Format	Color
RYB	183, 160, 161
Decimal	12034209
CIELab	67.86, 8.59, 2.57
CIElCh	68, 8.967, 16.681
Yxy	37.7821, 0.3342, 0.3277
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290224289 (0xFFB7A0A1)
YUV	166.9910, -2.9536, 14.0399
Hunter-Lab	61.4671, 4.3298, 5.4276

Details

The RGB color **183, 160, 161** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **160, 183, 182**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **239, 215, 216**, and **130, 109, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **183, 142, 143**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183, 178, 179**.

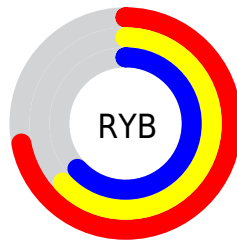
Distribution



Red (72%)

Green (63%)

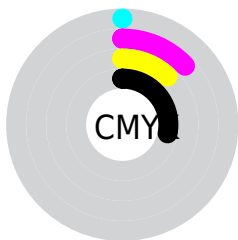
Blue (63%)



Red (72%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (63%)

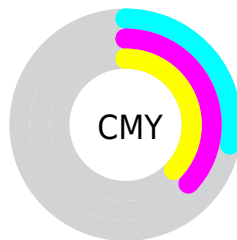


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (28%)

Magenta (37%)


Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 183, 160, 161 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 183, 160, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 183, 160, 161

 183, 160, 161

255, 255, 255

 156, 134, 135

 239, 215, 216

 130, 109, 110

 255, 243, 244

 105, 84, 85

 80, 61, 62


 57, 39, 40

 35, 19, 20

 0, 0, 0

 183, 160, 161


 183, 160, 161

 183, 142, 143

 183, 178, 179

 183, 123, 126

 183, 197, 196

 183, 105, 108

 183, 215, 214

 183, 87, 91

 183, 233, 231

 183, 69, 73

 183, 252, 249

 183, 50, 56

 183, 255, 255

 183, 32, 38

 183, 14, 21

 183, 0, 8

Harmonies

Analogous

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



180, 160, 169



183, 160, 161



181, 161, 154

Triad

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



183, 160, 161



158, 169, 154



153, 167, 181

Complementary

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



183, 160, 161



160, 183, 182

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.



147, 169, 177



183, 160, 161



150, 170, 161

Square

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



183, 160, 161



167, 166, 150



146, 170, 170



163, 164, 181

Rectangle

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



183, 160, 161



178, 163, 151



146, 170, 170



150, 168, 180

Sweetspot

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



183, 160, 161



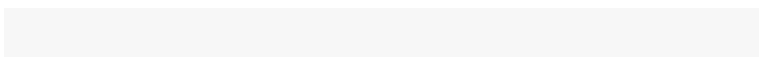
237, 228, 228



182, 160, 183



120, 114, 114



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



183, 160, 161



237, 202, 203



183, 170, 160



92, 83, 83



156, 0, 7



28, 0, 1

Inverse Universe

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



183, 160, 161



237, 202, 203



160, 173, 183



92, 83, 83



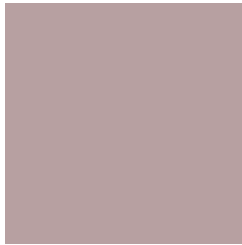
156, 0, 7



28, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 183, 160, 161 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

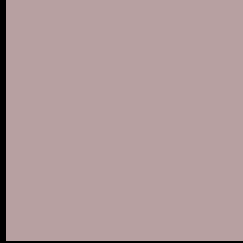
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 183, 160, 161 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

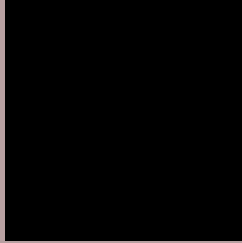
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 183, 160, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 183, 160, 161.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 183, 160, 161.

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
183, 160, 161

Protanopia
169, 165, 164

Deuteranopia
183, 160, 161



Tritanopia
184, 158, 171

Trichromacy



Original Color

183, 160, 161

Protanomaly

174, 163, 163

Deuteranomaly

183, 160, 161

Tritanomaly

184, 159, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color

183, 160, 161

Achromatopsia

167, 167, 167

Achromatomaly

173, 164, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 183, 160, 161 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(183, 160, 161) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(183, 160, 161)  
}
```

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(183, 160, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(183, 160, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 183, 160, 161 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(183, 160, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(183, 160, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(183, 160, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(183, 160, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 160, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 160,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 183, 160, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(183, 160, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(183,  
160, 161) }
```

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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