

Converting Colors

RGB(184, 160, 160)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(184, 160, 160) contains.

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Color

RGB(184, 160, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B8A0A0
RGB	184, 160, 160
RGB Percent	72%, 63%, 63%
CMY	0.2784, 0.3725, 0.3725
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.13, 0.28
HSL	0°, 14%, 67%
HSV	0°, 13%, 72%
XYZ	38.6831, 37.8700, 38.5285
YIQ	167.1760, 14.3040, 5.0880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

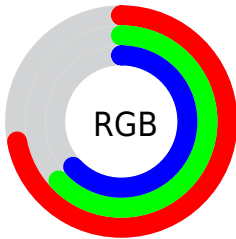
Format	Color
RYB	184, 160, 160
Decimal	12099744
CIELab	67.92, 8.79, 3.24
CIELCh	68, 9.369, 20.210
Yxy	37.8700, 0.3361, 0.3291
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290289824 (0xFFB8A0A0)
YUV	167.1760, -3.5378, 14.7546
Hunter-Lab	61.5386, 4.5124, 5.9563

Details

The RGB color **184, 160, 160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **160, 184, 184**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **240, 215, 215**, and **131, 109, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **184, 142, 142**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184, 178, 178**.

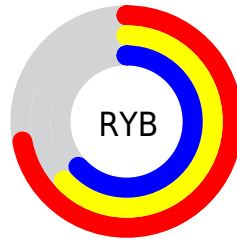
Distribution



Red (72%)

Green (63%)

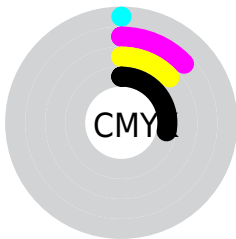
Blue (63%)



Red (72%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (63%)

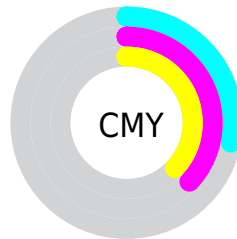


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (28%)


Magenta (37%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 184, 160, 160 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 184, 160, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 184, 160, 160


255, 255, 255

 240, 215, 215


 255, 243, 243

 184, 160, 160


 157, 134, 134

 131, 109, 109


 105, 84, 84


 81, 61, 61


 58, 39, 39


 36, 19, 19

 0, 0, 0

 184, 160, 160


 184, 142, 142

 184, 160, 160

 184, 178, 178

 184, 123, 123

 184, 197, 197

 184, 105, 105

 184, 215, 215

 184, 86, 86

 184, 234, 234

 184, 68, 68

 184, 252, 252

 184, 50, 50

 184, 255, 255

 184, 31, 31

 184, 13, 13

 184, 0, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



181, 160, 169



184, 160, 160



182, 161, 153

Triad

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



184, 160, 160



157, 169, 155



154, 167, 182

Complementary

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



184, 160, 160



160, 184, 184

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.



146, 169, 178



184, 160, 160



149, 170, 162

Square

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



184, 160, 160



166, 167, 150



145, 171, 171



164, 164, 181

Rectangle

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



184, 160, 160



178, 163, 150



145, 171, 171



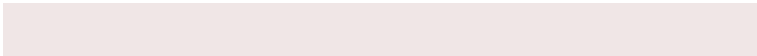
151, 168, 181

Sweetspot

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



184, 160, 160



240, 230, 230



184, 160, 184



120, 114, 114



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



184, 160, 160



240, 201, 201



184, 172, 160



92, 83, 83



156, 0, 0



28, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



160, 184, 184



201, 240, 240



160, 172, 184



83, 92, 92



0, 156, 156



0, 28, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 184, 160, 160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

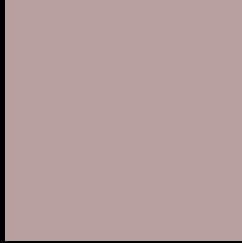
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 184, 160, 160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

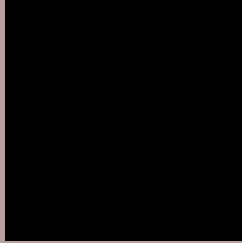
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 184, 160, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 184, 160, 160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 184, 160, 160.

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
184, 160, 160

Protanopia
169, 165, 163

Deuteranopia
184, 160, 160



Tritanopia
185, 158, 171

Trichromacy



Original Color

184, 160, 160

Protanomaly

174, 163, 162

Deuteranomaly

184, 160, 160

Tritanomaly

185, 159, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color

184, 160, 160

Achromatopsia

167, 167, 167

Achromatomaly

173, 164, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 184, 160, 160 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(184, 160, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(184, 160, 160)  
}
```

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(184, 160, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(184, 160, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 184, 160, 160 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(184, 160, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(184, 160, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(184, 160, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(184, 160, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 160, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(184, 160,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 184, 160, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(184, 160, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(184,  
160, 160) }
```

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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