

Converting Colors

RGB(161, 162, 162)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(161, 162, 162) contains.

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Color

RGB(161, 162, 162)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1A2A2
RGB	161, 162, 162
RGB Percent	63%, 64%, 64%
CMY	0.3686, 0.3647, 0.3647
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	180°, 1%, 63%
HSV	180°, 1%, 64%
XYZ	34.1399, 36.0264, 39.3368
YIQ	161.7010, -0.5960, -0.2120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

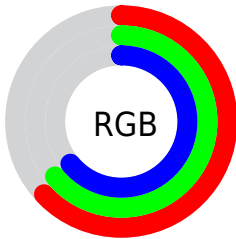
Format	Color
RYB	161, 162, 162
Decimal	10592930
CIELab	66.54, -0.35, -0.13
CIELCh	67, 0.378, 200.620
Yxy	36.0264, 0.3118, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288783010 (0xFFA1A2A2)
YUV	161.7010, 0.1474, -0.6148
Hunter-Lab	60.0220, -3.5095, 3.1582

Details

The RGB color **161, 162, 162** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **162, 161, 161**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **216, 217, 217**, and **110, 110, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 162, 162**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 162, 162**.

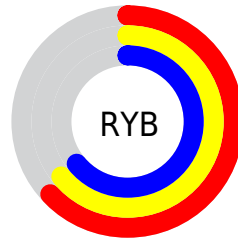
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (64%)

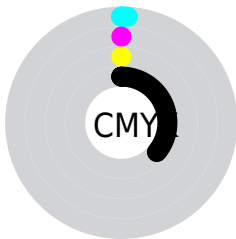
Blue (64%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (64%)

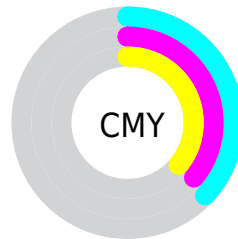


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (37%)


Magenta (36%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 161, 162, 162 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 161, 162, 162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 161, 162, 162


255, 255, 255

 216, 217, 217

 244, 245, 245

 161, 162, 162

 135, 136, 136

 110, 110, 110

 85, 86, 86

 62, 63, 63


 40, 41, 41


 20, 21, 21

 0, 0, 0

 161, 162, 162


 145, 162, 162


 161, 162, 162


 177, 162, 162

 129, 162, 162


 193, 162, 162


 112, 162, 162


 210, 162, 162

 96, 162, 162

 226, 162, 162


 80, 162, 162


 242, 162, 162

 64, 162, 162

 255, 162, 162

 48, 162, 162

 31, 162, 162

 15, 162, 162

Harmonies

Triad

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



161, 162, 162



162, 162, 162



162, 162, 161

Complementary

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



161, 162, 162



162, 161, 161

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.



162, 162, 161



161, 162, 162



162, 162, 162

Square

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



161, 162, 162



162, 162, 162



163, 162, 162



162, 162, 161

Rectangle

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



161, 162, 162



161, 162, 162



163, 162, 162



162, 162, 161

Sweetspot

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



161, 162, 162



212, 212, 212



161, 162, 161



107, 107, 107



235, 235, 235

Same Dimension

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



161, 162, 162



210, 212, 212



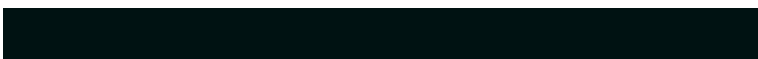
161, 162, 162



81, 82, 82



0, 145, 145



0, 18, 18

Inverse Universe

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



162, 161, 162



212, 210, 212



162, 162, 161



82, 81, 82



145, 0, 145



18, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 161, 162, 162 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 161, 162, 162 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

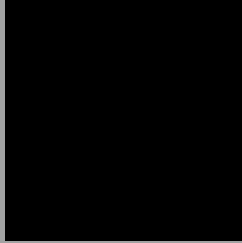
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

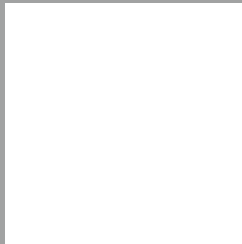
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 161, 162, 162 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 162, 162.

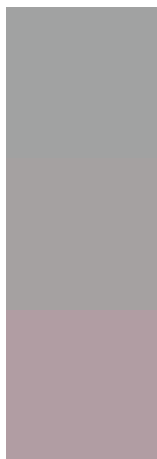


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 161, 162, 162.

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


161, 162, 162

Protanopia

165, 161, 161

Deuteranopia

177, 157, 163



Tritanopia
163, 160, 173

Trichromacy



Original Color

161, 162, 162

Protanomaly

164, 161, 161

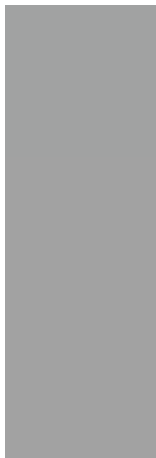
Deuteranomaly

171, 159, 163

Tritanomaly

162, 161, 169

Monochromacy



Original Color

161, 162, 162

Achromatopsia

162, 162, 162

Achromatomaly

162, 162, 162

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 161, 162, 162 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(161, 162, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 162, 162)  
}
```

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(161, 162, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 162, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 161, 162, 162 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(161, 162, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 162, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 162, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 162, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 162, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 162,  
162) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 161, 162, 162 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 162, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
162, 162) }
```

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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