

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 142, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 142, 143) contains.

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Color

RGB(162, 142, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A28E8F
RGB	162, 142, 143
RGB Percent	64%, 56%, 56%
CMY	0.3647, 0.4431, 0.4392
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.12, 0.36
HSL	357°, 10%, 60%
HSV	357°, 12%, 64%
XYZ	29.5312, 29.0106, 30.0297
YIQ	148.0940, 11.5990, 4.5510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

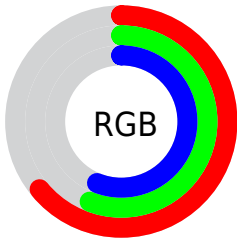
Format	Color
R _Y B	162, 142, 143
Decimal	10653327
CIE Lab	60.79, 7.65, 2.21
CIE LCh	61, 7.968, 16.127
Yxy	29.0106, 0.3334, 0.3275
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288843407 (0xFFA28E8F)
YUV	148.0940, -2.5113, 12.1956
Hunter-Lab	53.8614, 3.6107, 4.6467

Details

The RGB color **162, 142, 143** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **142, 162, 161**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 196, 197**, and **110, 92, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162, 126, 128**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 158, 158**.

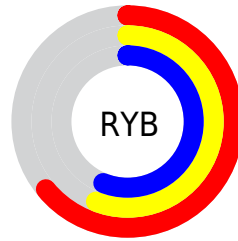
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (56%)

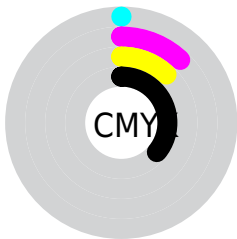
Blue (56%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (56%)

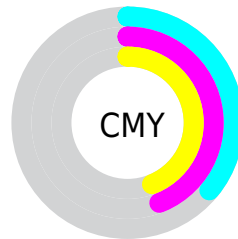


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (44%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 142, 143 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 162, 142, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 162, 142, 143

255, 255, 255

 217, 196, 197

 245, 224, 225

 255, 252, 253

 162, 142, 143

 136, 116, 117

 110, 92, 93

 86, 68, 69


 62, 46, 47


 40, 25, 26


 21, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 162, 142, 143

 162, 126, 128

 162, 142, 143

 162, 158, 158

162, 110, 112

162, 174, 174

162, 93, 97

162, 191, 189

162, 77, 81

162, 207, 205

162, 61, 66

162, 223, 220

162, 45, 51

162, 239, 235

162, 29, 35

162, 255, 251

162, 12, 20

162, 255, 255

162, 0, 8

Harmonies

Analogous

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



159, 142, 150



162, 142, 143



161, 143, 137

Triad

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



162, 142, 143



140, 149, 137



136, 148, 160

Complementary

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



162, 142, 143



142, 162, 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.



130, 150, 156



162, 142, 143



133, 151, 143

Square

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



162, 142, 143



148, 147, 133



130, 151, 150



144, 146, 160

Rectangle

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



162, 142, 143



158, 144, 134



130, 151, 150



134, 149, 159

Sweetspot

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



162, 142, 143



212, 203, 204



161, 142, 162



107, 102, 102



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



162, 142, 143



212, 180, 181



162, 151, 142



82, 73, 74



145, 0, 7



18, 0, 1

Inverse Universe

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



162, 142, 143



212, 180, 181



142, 153, 162



82, 73, 74



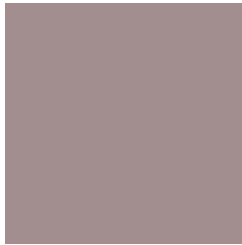
145, 0, 7



18, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 142, 143 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

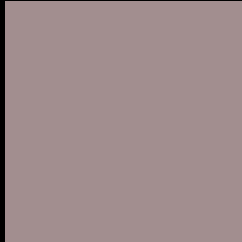
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 142, 143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

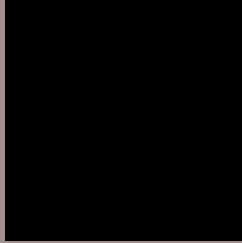
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 162, 142, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 142, 143.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 142, 143.

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


162, 142, 143

Protanopia

150, 146, 145

Deuteranopia

162, 142, 143



Tritanopia
163, 141, 152

Trichromacy



Original Color

162, 142, 143

Protanomaly

154, 145, 144

Deuteranomaly

162, 142, 143

Tritanomaly

163, 141, 149

Monochromacy



Original Color

162, 142, 143

Achromatopsia

148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly

153, 146, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 142, 143 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(162, 142, 143) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 142, 143)  
}
```

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(162, 142, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 142, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 142, 143 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(162, 142, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 142, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 142, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 142, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 142, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 142,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 142, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 142, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
142, 143) }
```

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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