

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 143, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 143, 148) contains.

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Color

RGB(162, 143, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A28F94
RGB	162, 143, 148
RGB Percent	64%, 56%, 58%
CMY	0.3647, 0.4392, 0.4196
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.09, 0.36
HSL	344°, 9%, 60%
HSV	344°, 12%, 64%
XYZ	30.0680, 29.4644, 32.1194
YIQ	149.2510, 9.7190, 5.5830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

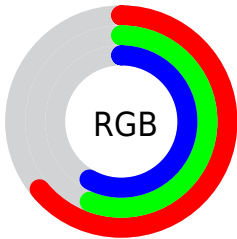
Format	Color
RYB	162, 143, 148
Decimal	10653588
CIELab	61.19, 7.98, -0.05
CIELCh	61, 7.977, 359.626
Yxy	29.4644, 0.3281, 0.3215
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288843668 (0xFFA28F94)
YUV	149.2510, -0.6167, 11.1809
Hunter-Lab	54.2811, 3.8848, 2.9135

Details

The RGB color **162, 143, 148** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **143, 162, 157**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 197, 202**, and **110, 93, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162, 127, 136**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 159, 160**.

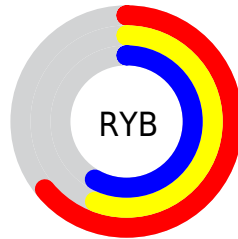
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (56%)

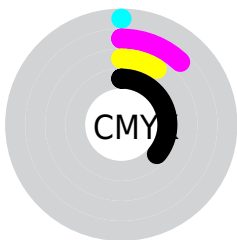
Blue (58%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (58%)

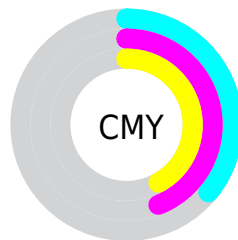


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 143, 148 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, 143, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 162, 143, 148

255, 255, 255

 217, 197, 202

 245, 225, 230

 255, 253, 255

 162, 143, 148

 136, 117, 122

 110, 93, 97

 86, 69, 74

 62, 47, 51


 40, 26, 30


 21, 0, 5

 0, 0, 0

 162, 143, 148

 162, 127, 136


 162, 143, 148

 162, 159, 160

 162, 111, 124

 162, 175, 172

 162, 94, 112

 162, 192, 184

 162, 78, 100

 162, 208, 196

 162, 62, 88

 162, 224, 208

 162, 46, 76

 162, 240, 220

 162, 30, 64

 162, 255, 232

 162, 13, 53

 162, 255, 243

 162, 0, 43

 162, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



157, 144, 155



162, 143, 148



163, 143, 141

Triad

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



162, 143, 148



146, 149, 135



133, 150, 160

Complementary

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



162, 143, 148



143, 162, 157

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, 152, 154



162, 143, 148



138, 151, 140

Square

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



162, 143, 148



154, 147, 134



132, 152, 147



140, 148, 162

Rectangle

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



162, 143, 148



161, 144, 137



132, 152, 147



132, 151, 158

Sweetspot

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



162, 143, 148



212, 203, 205



157, 143, 162



107, 102, 103



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



162, 143, 148



212, 182, 190



162, 147, 143



82, 73, 76



145, 0, 38



18, 0, 5

Inverse Universe

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



162, 143, 148



212, 182, 190



143, 158, 162



82, 73, 76



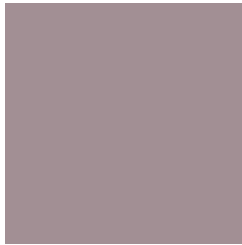
145, 0, 38



18, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 143, 148 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

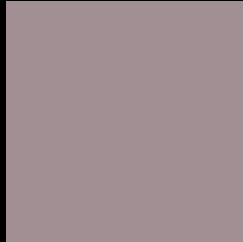
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 143, 148 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

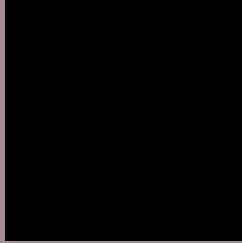
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 143, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 143, 148.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 143, 148.

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, 143, 148

Protanopia

150, 147, 150

Deuteranopia

162, 143, 148



Tritanopia
163, 142, 153

Trichromacy



Original Color

162, 143, 148

Protanomaly

154, 146, 149

Deuteranomaly

162, 143, 148

Tritanomaly

163, 142, 151

Monochromacy



Original Color

162, 143, 148

Achromatopsia

149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly

154, 147, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 143, 148 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, 143, 148) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 143, 148)  
}
```

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, 143, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 143, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 143, 148 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, 143, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 143, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 143, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 143, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 143, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 143,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 143, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 143, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
143, 148) }
```

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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