

# Converting Colors

RGB(162, 145, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(162, 145, 146) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(162, 145, 146)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A29192
RGB	162, 145, 146
RGB Percent	64%, 57%, 57%
CMY	0.3647, 0.4314, 0.4275
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.10, 0.36
HSL	356°, 8%, 60%
HSV	356°, 10%, 64%
XYZ	30.2140, 30.0075, 31.3937
YIQ	150.1970, 9.8110, 3.9150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

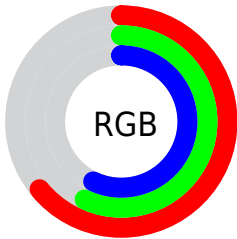
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	162, 145, 146
Decimal	10654098
CIELab	61.66, 6.50, 1.77
CIELCh	62, 6.733, 15.251
Yxy	30.0075, 0.3298, 0.3275
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288844178 (0xFFA29192)
YUV	150.1970, -2.0691, 10.3512
Hunter-Lab	54.7791, 2.5901, 4.3665

# Details

The RGB color **162, 145, 146** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **145, 162, 161**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 199, 200**, and **110, 95, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162, 129, 131**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 161, 161**.

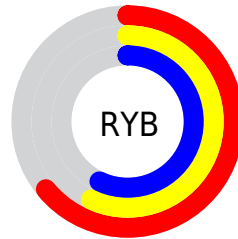
# Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (57%)

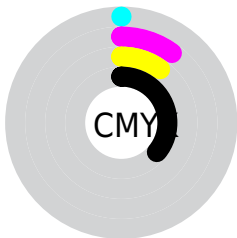
Blue (57%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (57%)

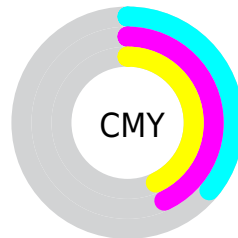


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (43%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 145, 146 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, 145, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 162, 145, 146

255, 255, 255


 217, 199, 200

 245, 227, 228

 162, 145, 146

 136, 119, 120

 110, 95, 96

 86, 71, 72


 62, 49, 50


 40, 28, 29


 21, 1, 2


 0, 0, 0

 162, 145, 146

 162, 129, 131


 162, 145, 146

 162, 161, 161

 162, 113, 116

 162, 177, 176

 162, 96, 100

 162, 194, 192

 162, 80, 85

 162, 210, 207

 162, 64, 70

 162, 226, 222

 162, 48, 55

 162, 242, 237

 162, 32, 39

 162, 255, 253

 162, 15, 24

 162, 255, 255

 162, 0, 10

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



159, 145, 152



162, 145, 146



161, 146, 141

# Triad

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



162, 145, 146



144, 151, 140



140, 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, 145, 146



145, 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.



135, 152, 157



162, 145, 146



138, 152, 146

# Square

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



162, 145, 146



151, 149, 137



135, 153, 152



147, 148, 160

# Rectangle

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



162, 145, 146



159, 147, 138



135, 153, 152



138, 151, 160



# Sweetspot

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



162, 145, 146



212, 205, 206



161, 145, 162



107, 103, 103



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107



# Same Dimension

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



162, 145, 146



212, 184, 186



162, 152, 145



82, 73, 74



145, 0, 9



18, 0, 1



# Inverse Universe

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



162, 145, 146



212, 184, 186



145, 155, 162



82, 73, 74



145, 0, 9



18, 0, 1



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 145, 146 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, 145, 146 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

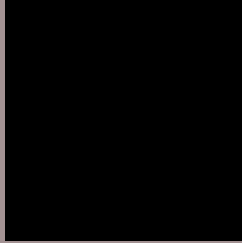
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

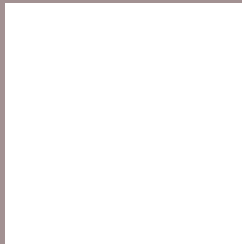
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 162, 145, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 145, 146.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 145, 146.

# 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, 145, 146

### Protanopia

152, 148, 148

### Deuteranopia

164, 144, 146



**Tritanopia**  
163, 144, 155

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

162, 145, 146

**Protanomaly**

156, 147, 147

**Deuteranomaly**

163, 144, 146

**Tritanomaly**

163, 144, 152

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

162, 145, 146

**Achromatopsia**

150, 150, 150

**Achromatomaly**

154, 148, 149

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 145, 146 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, 145, 146) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 145, 146)  
}
```

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, 145, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 145, 146) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 145, 146 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, 145, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 145, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 145, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 145, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 145, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 145,  
146) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 145, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 145, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
145, 146) }
```

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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