

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 146, 145)

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

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Color

RGB(162, 146, 145)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A29291
RGB	162, 146, 145
RGB Percent	64%, 57%, 57%
CMY	0.3647, 0.4275, 0.4314
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.10, 0.36
HSL	4°, 8%, 60%
HSV	4°, 10%, 64%
XYZ	30.2900, 30.2835, 31.0369
YIQ	150.6700, 9.8570, 3.0810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

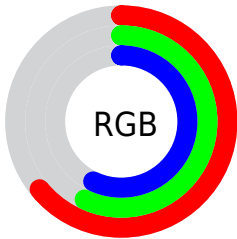
Format	Color
R _Y B	162, 146, 145
Decimal	10654353
CIE Lab	61.90, 5.76, 2.68
CIE LCh	62, 6.353, 24.979
Yxy	30.2835, 0.3306, 0.3306
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288844433 (0xFFA29291)
YUV	150.6700, -2.7953, 9.9364
Hunter-Lab	55.0304, 1.9472, 5.0820

Details

The RGB color **162, 146, 145** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **145, 161, 162**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

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

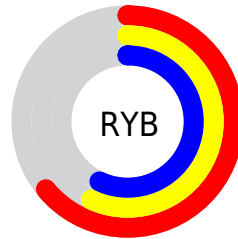
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (57%)

Blue (57%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (57%)

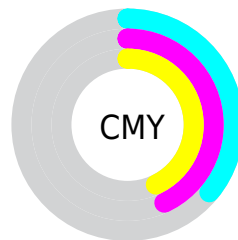


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

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


 162, 146, 145


255, 255, 255

 217, 200, 199

 245, 228, 227

 162, 146, 145

 136, 120, 119

 110, 96, 95


 86, 72, 71


 62, 49, 49


 40, 28, 28

 21, 2, 1


 0, 0, 0

 162, 146, 145

 162, 131, 129


 162, 146, 145

 162, 161, 161

 162, 116, 113

 162, 176, 177

 162, 100, 96

 162, 192, 194

 162, 85, 80

 162, 207, 210

 162, 70, 64

 162, 222, 226

 162, 55, 48

 162, 237, 242

 162, 39, 32

 162, 253, 255

 162, 24, 15

 162, 255, 255

 162, 10, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



161, 146, 151



162, 146, 145



160, 147, 141

Triad

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



162, 146, 145



143, 152, 143



143, 150, 161

Complementary

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



162, 146, 145



145, 161, 162

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.



138, 152, 159



162, 146, 145



138, 153, 148

Square

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



162, 146, 145



149, 151, 139



136, 153, 154



150, 148, 160

Rectangle

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



162, 146, 145



157, 148, 139



136, 153, 154



141, 151, 160

Sweetspot

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



162, 146, 145



212, 206, 205



162, 145, 161



107, 103, 103



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



162, 146, 145



212, 186, 184



162, 154, 145



82, 74, 73



145, 9, 0



18, 1, 0

Inverse Universe

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



145, 161, 162



184, 210, 212



145, 153, 162



73, 81, 82



0, 137, 145



0, 17, 18

Previews

White Background



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

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

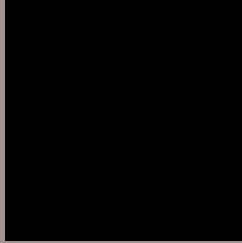
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 146, 145 Background



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



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

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, 146, 145

Protanopia
153, 149, 147

Deuteranopia
166, 145, 145



Tritanopia
163, 144, 156

Trichromacy



Original Color

162, 146, 145

Protanomaly

156, 148, 146

Deuteranomaly

165, 145, 145

Tritanomaly

163, 145, 152

Monochromacy



Original Color

162, 146, 145

Achromatopsia

151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly

155, 149, 149

CSS Examples

Text

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

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

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, 146, 145) colored shadow looks like.

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

Border

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

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

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

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

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

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

Background

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

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

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

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

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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