

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 147, 113)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 147, 113) contains.

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Color

RGB(162, 147, 113)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A29371
RGB	162, 147, 113
RGB Percent	64%, 58%, 44%
CMY	0.3647, 0.4235, 0.5569
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.30, 0.36
HSL	42°, 21%, 54%
HSV	42°, 30%, 64%
XYZ	28.3146, 29.7411, 19.8710
YIQ	147.6090, 19.8540, -7.3940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

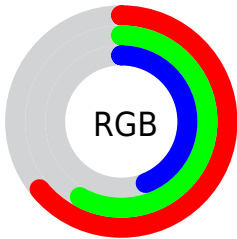
Format	Color
RYB	135, 162, 113
Decimal	10654577
CIELab	61.43, 0.18, 20.06
CIElCh	61, 20.057, 89.476
Yxy	29.7411, 0.3633, 0.3817
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288844657 (0xFFA29371)
YUV	147.6090, -17.0622, 12.6209
Hunter-Lab	54.5354, -2.7601, 16.5713

Details

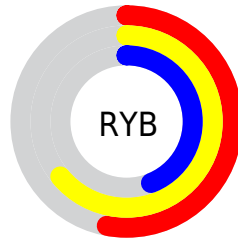
The RGB color **162, 147, 113** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **113, 128, 162**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 201, 165**, and **110, 97, 65** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162, 142, 97**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 152, 129**.

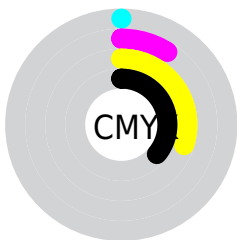
Distribution



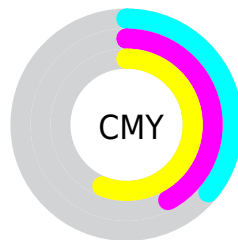
- Red (64%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 147, 113 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, 147, 113 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 162, 147, 113

255, 255, 255

 217, 201, 165

 246, 229, 192


 255, 255, 220


 255, 255, 249

 162, 147, 113

 135, 121, 88

 110, 97, 65

 85, 73, 42

 61, 50, 21

 39, 29, 0

 9, 5, 0

 0, 0, 0

 162, 147, 113

 162, 142, 97

 162, 147, 113

 162, 152, 129

162, 137, 81

162, 157, 145

162, 132, 64

162, 162, 162

162, 127, 48

162, 167, 178

162, 122, 32

162, 172, 194

162, 117, 16

162, 177, 210

162, 112, 0

162, 182, 226

162, 187, 243

162, 192, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 141, 118



162, 147, 113



143, 153, 117

Triad

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



162, 147, 113



98, 158, 165



171, 138, 167

Complementary

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



162, 147, 113



113, 128, 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.



151, 144, 179



162, 147, 113



106, 155, 178

Square

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



162, 147, 113



105, 158, 147



127, 150, 183



183, 136, 149

Rectangle

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



162, 147, 113



129, 155, 125



127, 150, 183



165, 140, 172

Sweetspot

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



162, 147, 113



212, 206, 193



162, 113, 129



107, 103, 95



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



162, 147, 113



212, 188, 135



153, 162, 113



82, 79, 73



145, 101, 0



18, 12, 0

Inverse Universe

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



113, 128, 162



135, 159, 212



122, 113, 162



73, 76, 82



0, 44, 145



0, 5, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 147, 113 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

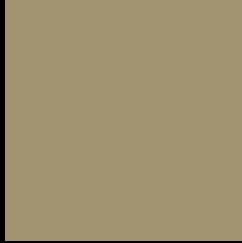
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 147, 113 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

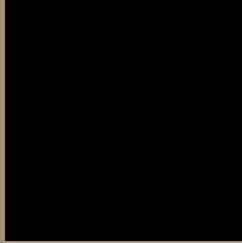
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 147, 113 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 147, 113.

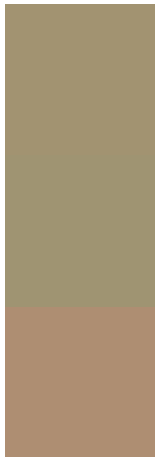


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 147, 113.

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, 147, 113

Protanopia
159, 148, 114

Deuteranopia
174, 142, 114



Tritanopia
167, 142, 153

Trichromacy



Original Color
162, 147, 113

Protanomaly
160, 148, 114

Deuteranomaly
170, 144, 114

Tritanomaly
165, 144, 138

Monochromacy



Original Color
162, 147, 113

Achromatopsia
148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly
153, 148, 135

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 147, 113 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, 147, 113)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 147, 113)  
}
```

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, 147, 113) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 147, 113) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 147, 113 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, 147, 113) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 147, 113) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 147, 113)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 147, 113); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 147, 113);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 147,  
113) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 147, 113 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 147, 113) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
147, 113) }
```

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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