

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 152, 104)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 152, 104) contains.

RGB(162, 152, 104)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(162, 152, 104)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A29868
RGB	162, 152, 104
RGB Percent	64%, 60%, 41%
CMY	0.3647, 0.4039, 0.5922
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.36, 0.36
HSL	50°, 24%, 52%
HSV	50°, 36%, 64%
XYZ	28.6272, 31.1373, 17.5980
YIQ	149.5180, 21.3680, -12.8080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

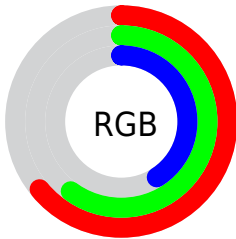
Format	Color
RYB	116, 162, 104
Decimal	10655848
CIELab	62.62, -3.74, 26.61
CIELCh	63, 26.876, 97.989
Yxy	31.1373, 0.3700, 0.4025
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288845928 (0xFFA29868)
YUV	149.5180, -22.4404, 10.9467
Hunter-Lab	55.8008, -6.0765, 20.3622

Details

The RGB color **162, 152, 104** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **104, 114, 162**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 206, 156**, and **109, 101, 56** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162, 149, 88**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 155, 120**.

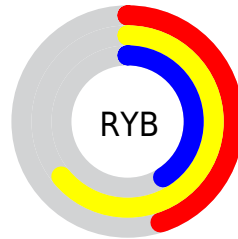
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (60%)

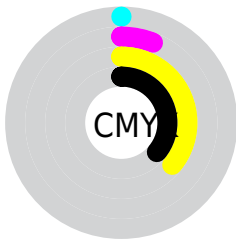
Blue (41%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (41%)

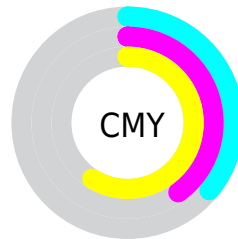


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (36%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)


Magenta (40%)

Yellow (59%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 152, 104 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, 152, 104 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 162, 152, 104

255, 255, 255

 218, 206, 156


 246, 234, 183

 255, 255, 210

 255, 255, 239

 162, 152, 104

 162, 149, 88

 162, 152, 104

 135, 126, 80

 109, 101, 56


 84, 77, 34


 60, 55, 11

 38, 33, 0

 5, 12, 0

 0, 0, 0

 162, 152, 104

 162, 155, 120

■ 162, 146, 72

■ 162, 158, 136

■ 162, 144, 55

■ 162, 160, 153

■ 162, 141, 39

■ 162, 163, 169

■ 162, 138, 23

■ 162, 166, 185

■ 162, 135, 7

■ 162, 169, 201

■ 162, 134, 0

■ 162, 172, 217

■ 162, 174, 234

■ 162, 177, 250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



184, 144, 108



162, 152, 104



136, 159, 113

Triad

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



162, 152, 104



76, 163, 180



187, 136, 170

Complementary

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



162, 152, 104



104, 114, 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.



163, 143, 189



162, 152, 104



96, 159, 195

Square

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



162, 152, 104



84, 165, 157



130, 152, 198



199, 134, 146

Rectangle

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



162, 152, 104



117, 162, 125



130, 152, 198



180, 138, 177

Sweetspot

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



162, 152, 104



212, 208, 188



162, 104, 115



107, 105, 93



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



162, 152, 104



212, 196, 121



144, 162, 104



82, 80, 73



145, 120, 0



18, 15, 0

Inverse Universe

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



104, 114, 162



121, 136, 212



122, 104, 162



73, 75, 82



0, 25, 145



0, 3, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 152, 104 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, 152, 104 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

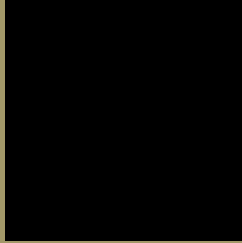
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 152, 104 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 152, 104.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 152, 104.

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, 152, 104

Protanopia
164, 151, 104

Deuteranopia
181, 145, 105



Tritanopia
168, 145, 157

Trichromacy



Original Color
162, 152, 104

Protanomaly
163, 151, 104

Deuteranomaly
174, 148, 105

Tritanomaly
166, 148, 138

Monochromacy



Original Color
162, 152, 104

Achromatopsia
150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly
154, 151, 133

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 152, 104 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, 152, 104)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 152, 104)  
}
```

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, 152, 104) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 152, 104) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 152, 104 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, 152, 104) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 152, 104) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 152, 104)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 152, 104); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 152, 104);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 152,  
104) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 152, 104 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 152, 104) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
152, 104) }
```

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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