

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 157, 175)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 157, 175) contains.

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Color

RGB(162, 157, 175)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A29DAF
RGB	162, 157, 175
RGB Percent	64%, 62%, 69%
CMY	0.3647, 0.3843, 0.3137
CMYK	0.07, 0.10, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	257°, 10%, 65%
HSV	257°, 10%, 69%
XYZ	34.6951, 34.8905, 45.4633
YIQ	160.5470, -2.7980, 6.6580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

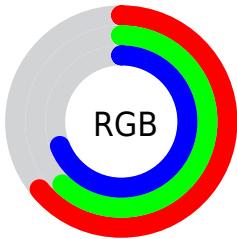
Format	Color
RYB	162, 157, 175
Decimal	10657199
CIELab	65.66, 5.34, -8.69
CIELCh	66, 10.197, 301.590
Yxy	34.8905, 0.3016, 0.3033
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288847279 (0xFFA29DAF)
YUV	160.5470, 7.1253, 1.2743
Hunter-Lab	59.0682, 1.4771, -4.2864

Details

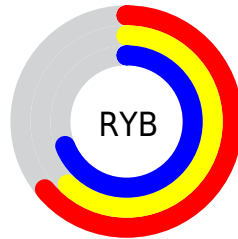
The RGB color **162, 157, 175** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **170, 175, 157**, and the grayscale version is **160, 160, 160**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 212, 231**, and **110, 106, 123** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149, 140, 175**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175, 175, 175**.

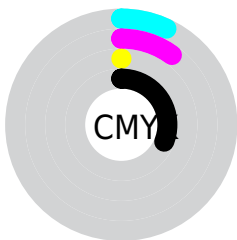
Distribution



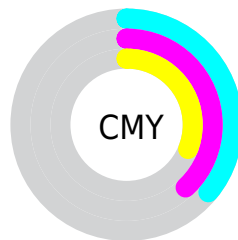
- Red (64%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 157, 175 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, 157, 175 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 162, 157, 175

255, 255, 255

■ 217, 212, 231

■ 245, 240, 255

■ 162, 157, 175

■ 136, 131, 148

■ 110, 106, 123

■ 86, 82, 98

■ 63, 59, 74

■ 41, 37, 51

■ 21, 16, 30

■ 0, 0, 3

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 162, 157, 175

■ 162, 157, 175

■ 149, 140, 175

■ 175, 175, 175

■ 137, 122, 175

■ 187, 192, 175

■ 124, 105, 175

■ 200, 210, 175

■ 111, 87, 175

■ 213, 227, 175

■ 99, 70, 175

■ 225, 245, 175

■ 86, 52, 175

■ 238, 255, 175

■ 74, 35, 175

■ 250, 255, 175

■ 61, 17, 175

■ 255, 255, 175

■ 49, 0, 175

Harmonies

Analogous

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



151, 160, 178



162, 157, 175



172, 154, 168

Triad

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



162, 157, 175



175, 156, 144



139, 165, 160

Complementary

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



162, 157, 175



170, 175, 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.



146, 164, 151



162, 157, 175



167, 159, 141

Square

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



162, 157, 175



179, 154, 150



156, 162, 144



137, 165, 169

Rectangle

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



162, 157, 175



177, 154, 162



156, 162, 144



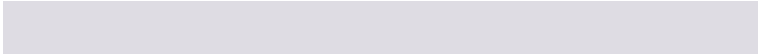
141, 165, 156

Sweetspot

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



162, 157, 175



222, 220, 227



157, 170, 175



111, 110, 115



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



162, 157, 175



207, 200, 227



171, 157, 175



80, 78, 87



42, 0, 150



6, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



175, 157, 170



227, 200, 219



161, 175, 157



87, 78, 84



150, 0, 109



23, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 157, 175 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, 157, 175 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

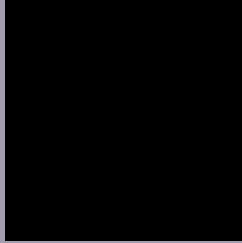
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

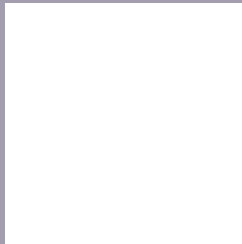
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 162, 157, 175 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 157, 175.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 157, 175.

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, 157, 175

Protanopia
157, 158, 176

Deuteranopia
168, 155, 175



Tritanopia
161, 158, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color

162, 157, 175

Protanomaly

159, 158, 176

Deuteranomaly

166, 156, 175

Tritanomaly

161, 158, 172

Monochromacy



Original Color

162, 157, 175

Achromatopsia

161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly

161, 160, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 157, 175 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, 157, 175) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 157, 175)  
}
```

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, 157, 175) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 157, 175) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 157, 175 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, 157, 175) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 157, 175) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 157, 175)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 157, 175); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 157, 175);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 157,  
175) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 157, 175 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 157, 175) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
157, 175) }
```

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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