

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 159, 115)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 159, 115) contains.

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Color

RGB(162, 159, 115)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A29F73
RGB	162, 159, 115
RGB Percent	64%, 62%, 45%
CMY	0.3647, 0.3765, 0.5490
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.29, 0.36
HSL	56°, 20%, 54%
HSV	56°, 29%, 64%
XYZ	30.3929, 33.7155, 21.1255
YIQ	154.8810, 15.9120, -13.0480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

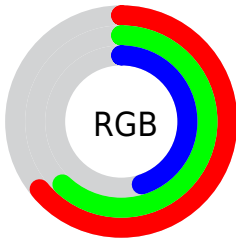
Format	Color
RYB	118, 162, 115
Decimal	10657651
CIELab	64.74, -6.09, 23.42
CIELCh	65, 24.195, 104.573
Yxy	33.7155, 0.3566, 0.3956
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288847731 (0xFFA29F73)
YUV	154.8810, -19.6613, 6.2434
Hunter-Lab	58.0650, -8.1816, 19.0743

Details

The RGB color **162, 159, 115** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **115, 118, 162**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 214, 167**, and **110, 108, 66** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162, 158, 99**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 160, 131**.

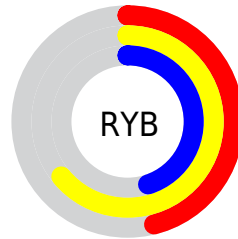
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (62%)

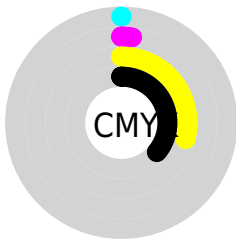
Blue (45%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (45%)

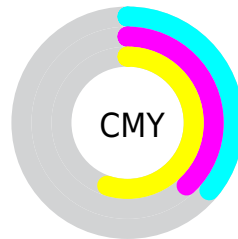


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (29%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 159, 115 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, 159, 115 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 162, 159, 115

255, 255, 255

 217, 214, 167

 246, 242, 195

 255, 255, 223


 255, 255, 251

 162, 159, 115


 135, 133, 90

 110, 108, 66


 85, 84, 44

 61, 61, 22


 39, 39, 0

 11, 19, 0

 0, 0, 0

 162, 159, 115

 162, 158, 99

 162, 159, 115


 162, 160, 131

 162, 157, 83

 162, 161, 147


 162, 156, 66

 162, 162, 164


 162, 155, 50

 162, 163, 180

 162, 154, 34

 162, 164, 196


 162, 153, 18


 162, 165, 212

 162, 152, 2

 162, 166, 228

 162, 152, 0

 162, 167, 245

 162, 168, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



183, 152, 116



162, 159, 115



138, 165, 126

Triad

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



162, 159, 115



95, 167, 187



193, 143, 169

Complementary

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



162, 159, 115



115, 118, 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.



173, 148, 188



162, 159, 115



115, 162, 198

Square

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



162, 159, 115



96, 169, 167



145, 155, 199



201, 141, 147

Rectangle

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



162, 159, 115



121, 167, 138



145, 155, 199



188, 144, 176

Sweetspot

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



162, 159, 115



212, 210, 193



162, 115, 118



107, 106, 95



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



162, 159, 115



212, 207, 138



142, 162, 115



82, 81, 73



145, 136, 0



18, 17, 0

Inverse Universe

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



115, 118, 162



138, 142, 212



135, 115, 162



73, 74, 82



0, 9, 145



0, 1, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 159, 115 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

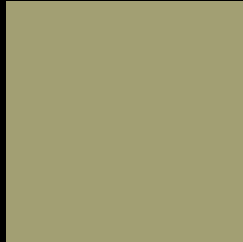
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 159, 115 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

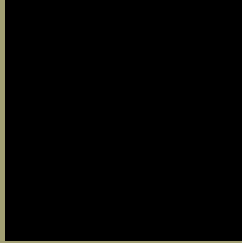
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 159, 115 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 159, 115.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 159, 115.

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, 159, 115

Protanopia
169, 157, 114

Deuteranopia
185, 150, 117



Tritanopia
168, 153, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color
162, 159, 115

Protanomaly
166, 158, 114

Deuteranomaly
177, 153, 116

Tritanomaly
166, 155, 147

Monochromacy



Original Color
162, 159, 115

Achromatopsia
155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly
158, 156, 140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 159, 115 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, 159, 115)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 159, 115)  
}
```

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, 159, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 159, 115) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 159, 115 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

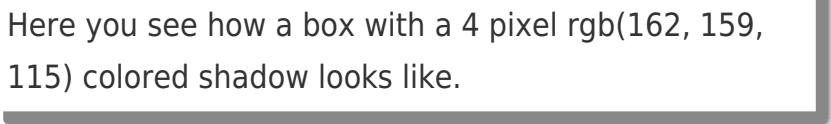
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(162, 159, 115) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 159, 115) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 159, 115)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 159, 115); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 159, 115);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 159,  
115) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 159, 115 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 159, 115) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
159, 115) }
```

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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