

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 161, 160)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 161, 160) contains.

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Color

RGB(162, 161, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A2A1A0
RGB	162, 161, 160
RGB Percent	64%, 63%, 63%
CMY	0.3647, 0.3686, 0.3725
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.01, 0.36
HSL	30°, 1%, 63%
HSV	30°, 1%, 64%
XYZ	33.9903, 35.7092, 38.3588
YIQ	161.1850, 0.9170, -0.0990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

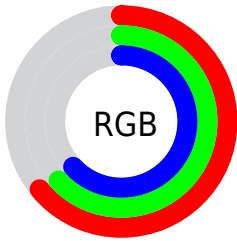
Format	Color
RYB	162, 162, 160
Decimal	10658208
CIELab	66.30, 0.17, 0.64
CIELCh	66, 0.662, 74.799
Yxy	35.7092, 0.3146, 0.3305
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288848288 (0xFFA2A1A0)
YUV	161.1850, -0.5842, 0.7148
Hunter-Lab	59.7572, -3.0429, 3.7711

Details

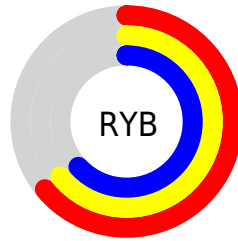
The RGB color **162, 161, 160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **160, 161, 162**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 216, 215**, and **110, 110, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162, 153, 144**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 169, 176**.

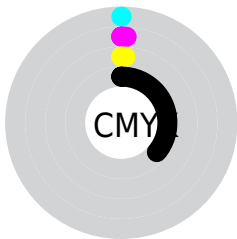
Distribution



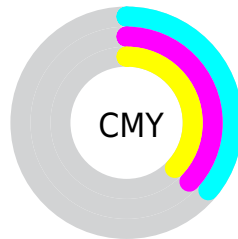
- Red (64%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 161, 160 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, 161, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 162, 161, 160

255, 255, 255

■ 217, 216, 215

■ 245, 244, 243

■ 162, 161, 160

■ 136, 135, 134

■ 110, 110, 109

■ 86, 85, 84

■ 63, 62, 61

■ 41, 40, 39

■ 21, 20, 19

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 162, 161, 160


■ 162, 153, 144


■ 162, 161, 160


■ 162, 169, 176


 162, 145, 128


 162, 177, 192

 162, 137, 111


 162, 185, 209

 162, 129, 95


 162, 193, 225

 162, 120, 79

 162, 202, 241

 162, 112, 63

 162, 210, 255

 162, 104, 47

 162, 218, 255

 162, 96, 30

 162, 226, 255

 162, 88, 14

 162, 234, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



162, 161, 160



162, 161, 160



161, 161, 160

Triad

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



162, 161, 160



160, 162, 161



162, 161, 162

Complementary

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



162, 161, 160



160, 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.



161, 161, 162



162, 161, 160



160, 161, 162

Square

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



162, 161, 160



160, 161, 161



160, 161, 162



162, 161, 161

Rectangle

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



162, 161, 160



161, 161, 160



160, 161, 162



161, 161, 162

Sweetspot

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



162, 161, 160



212, 212, 212



162, 160, 161



107, 107, 107



235, 235, 235

Same Dimension

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



162, 161, 160



212, 211, 210



162, 162, 160



82, 81, 81



145, 73, 0



18, 9, 0

Inverse Universe

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



160, 161, 162



210, 211, 212



160, 160, 162



81, 81, 82



0, 73, 145



0, 9, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 161, 160 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, 161, 160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

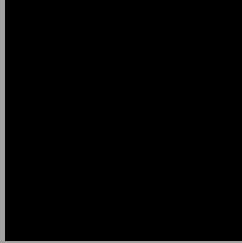
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

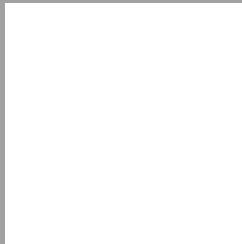
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 162, 161, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 161, 160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 161, 160.

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, 161, 160

Protanopia

164, 160, 160

Deuteranopia

177, 156, 161



Tritanopia
164, 159, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color

162, 161, 160

Protanomaly

163, 160, 160

Deuteranomaly

172, 158, 161

Tritanomaly

163, 160, 168

Monochromacy



Original Color

162, 161, 160

Achromatopsia

161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly

161, 161, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 161, 160 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, 161, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 161, 160)  
}
```

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, 161, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 161, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 161, 160 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, 161, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 161, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(162, 161, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 161, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 161, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 161,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 161, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 161, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
161, 160) }
```

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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