

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 163, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 163, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(162, 163, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A2A393
RGB	162, 163, 147
RGB Percent	64%, 64%, 58%
CMY	0.3647, 0.3608, 0.4235
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.10, 0.36
HSL	64°, 8%, 61%
HSV	64°, 10%, 64%
XYZ	33.2639, 35.9824, 32.7959
YIQ	160.8770, 4.5400, -5.1880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

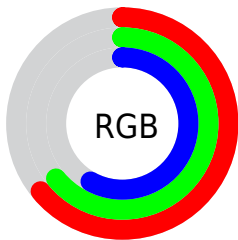
Format	Color
RYB	147, 163, 148
Decimal	10658707
CIELab	66.51, -3.28, 8.19
CIElCh	67, 8.818, 111.803
Yxy	35.9824, 0.3260, 0.3526
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288848787 (0xFFA2A393)
YUV	160.8770, -6.8414, 0.9849
Hunter-Lab	59.9853, -5.9898, 9.5740

Details

The RGB color **162, 163, 147** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **148, 147, 163**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 218, 201**, and **110, 111, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161, 163, 131**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 163, 163**.

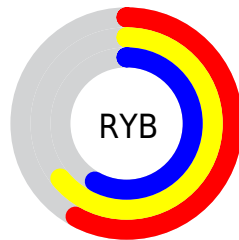
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (64%)

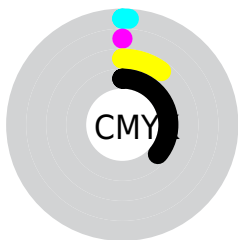
Blue (58%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (58%)

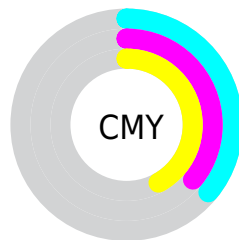


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 163, 147 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, 163, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 162, 163, 147

255, 255, 255

 217, 218, 201


 245, 246, 229


 162, 163, 147


 136, 137, 121

 110, 111, 96

 86, 87, 73


 63, 64, 50


 41, 42, 29


 21, 21, 4

 0, 0, 0

 162, 163, 147

 161, 163, 131

 162, 163, 147

 163, 163, 163

■ 160, 163, 114

■ 164, 163, 180

■ 159, 163, 98

■ 165, 163, 196

■ 158, 163, 82

■ 166, 163, 212

■ 157, 163, 66

■ 167, 163, 229

■ 156, 163, 49

■ 168, 163, 245

■ 155, 163, 33

■ 169, 163, 255

■ 154, 163, 17

■ 170, 163, 255

■ 153, 163, 0

■ 171, 163, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



171, 160, 146



162, 163, 147



153, 165, 152

Triad

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



162, 163, 147



144, 165, 174



177, 157, 164

Complementary

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



162, 163, 147



148, 147, 163

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.



170, 158, 172



162, 163, 147



151, 163, 177

Square

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



162, 163, 147



142, 166, 167



161, 160, 176



179, 157, 156

Rectangle

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



162, 163, 147



148, 166, 157



161, 160, 176



175, 157, 167

Sweetspot

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



162, 163, 147



211, 212, 205



163, 148, 147



107, 107, 103



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



162, 163, 147



210, 212, 186



154, 163, 147



81, 82, 73



136, 145, 0



17, 18, 0

Inverse Universe

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



148, 147, 163



188, 186, 212



156, 147, 163



74, 73, 82



9, 0, 145



1, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 163, 147 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

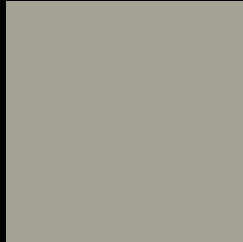
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 163, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

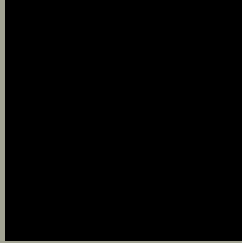
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

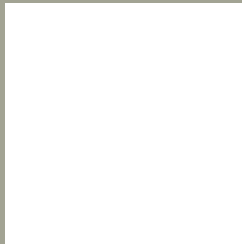
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 162, 163, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 163, 147.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 163, 147.

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, 163, 147

Protanopia
168, 161, 146

Deuteranopia
182, 156, 148



Tritanopia
166, 159, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color

162, 163, 147

Protanomaly

166, 162, 146

Deuteranomaly

175, 159, 148

Tritanomaly

165, 160, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color

162, 163, 147

Achromatopsia

161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly

161, 162, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 163, 147 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, 163, 147) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 163, 147)  
}
```

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, 163, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 163, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 163, 147 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, 163, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 163, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 163, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 163, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 163, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 163,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 163, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 163, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
163, 147) }
```

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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