Converting Colors

RGB(162, 166, 149)

Have a look what the booklet for RGB(162, 166, 149) contains.

Color

RGB(162, 166, 149)

Conversions

Format	Color
	Conversions Part 1
Hex	A2A695
RGB	162, 166, 149
RGB Percent	64%, 65%, 58%
CMY	0.3647, 0.3490, 0.4157
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.10, 0.35
HSL	74°, 9%, 62%
HSV	74°, 10%, 65%
XYZ	33.9613, 37.1237, 33.8094
YIQ	162.8660, 3.0730, -6.1350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

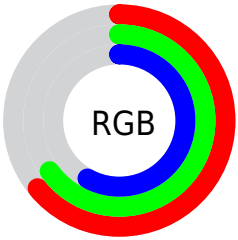
Format	Color
RYB	149, 166, 153
Decimal	10659477
CIELab	67.37, -4.55, 8.31
CIELCh	67, 9.473, 118.711
Yxy	37.1237, 0.3238, 0.3539
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288849557 (0xFFA2A695)
YUV	162.8660, -6.8359, -0.7595
Hunter-Lab	60.9293, -7.1322, 9.7507

Details

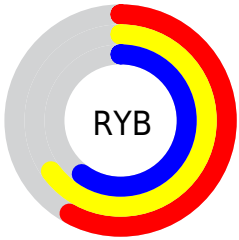
The RGB color 162, 166, 149 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 999999. A complement of this color would be 153, 149, 166, and the grayscale version is 163, 163, 163.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 217, 221, 203, and 110, 114, 98 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 158, 166, 132, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 166, 166, 166.

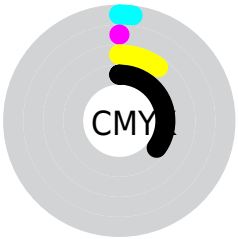
Distribution



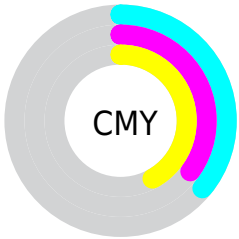
- Red (64%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 166, 149 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, 166, 149 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

162, 166, 149	162, 166, 149
255, 255, 255	136, 140, 123
217, 221, 203	110, 114, 98
245, 250, 231	86, 90, 74
	63, 66, 52
	41, 44, 31
	21, 24, 6
	0, 0, 0

162, 166, 149	162, 166, 149
158, 166, 132	166, 166, 166

154, 166, 116	170, 166, 182
150, 166, 99	174, 166, 199
146, 166, 83	178, 166, 215
142, 166, 66	182, 166, 232
139, 166, 49	185, 166, 249
135, 166, 33	189, 166, 255
131, 166, 16	193, 166, 255
127, 166, 0	197, 166, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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

172, 163, 147

162, 166, 149

152, 168, 155

Triad

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

162, 166, 149

146, 167, 178

181, 158, 165

Complementary

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

162, 166, 149

153, 149, 166

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.

175, 160, 173

162, 166, 149

155, 165, 181

Square

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

162, 166, 149

143, 169, 172

165, 162, 179

183, 159, 156

Rectangle

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

162, 166, 149

147, 169, 160

165, 162, 179

180, 159, 168

Sweetspot

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

162, 166, 149

215, 217, 210

166, 153, 149

109, 110, 105

237, 237, 237

110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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

162, 166, 149

211, 217, 191

154, 166, 149

82, 84, 76

113, 148, 0

16, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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

153, 149, 166

197, 191, 217

161, 149, 166

78, 76, 84

35, 0, 148

5, 0, 20

Previews

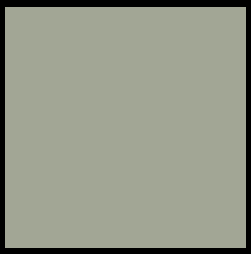
White Background

This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 166, 149 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



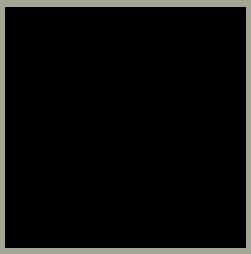
This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 166, 149 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

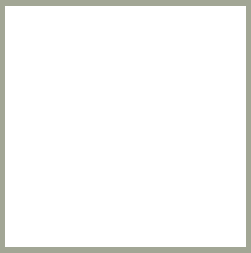
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the Color Contrast Checker.

RGB 162, 166, 149 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 166, 149.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 166, 149.

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

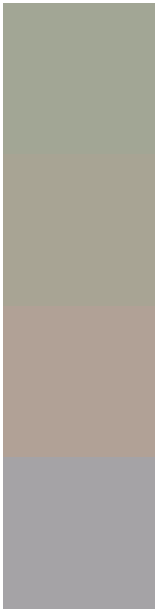
Original Color
162, 166, 149

Protanopia
171, 163, 148

Deuteranopia
185, 158, 151

Tritanopia
166, 162, 175

Trichromacy



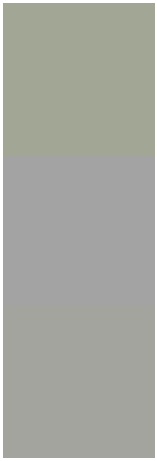
Original Color
162, 166, 149

Protanomaly
168, 164, 148

Deuteranomaly
177, 161, 150

Tritanomaly
165, 163, 166

Monochromacy



Original Color
162, 166, 149

Achromatopsia
163, 163, 163

Achromatomaly
163, 164, 158

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 166, 149 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, 166, 149) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{
    color:rgb(162, 166, 149)
}
```

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, 166, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 166, 149) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 166, 149 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, 166, 149) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 166, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(162, 166, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 166, 149); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 166, 149); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 166, 149) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 166, 149 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{
background:rgb(162, 166, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(162,
166, 149) }
```

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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