

# Converting Colors

RGB(162, 166, 150)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(162, 166, 150) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(162, 166, 150)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A2A696
RGB	162, 166, 150
RGB Percent	64%, 65%, 59%
CMY	0.3647, 0.3490, 0.4118
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.10, 0.35
HSL	75°, 8%, 62%
HSV	75°, 10%, 65%
XYZ	34.0415, 37.1558, 34.2318
YIQ	162.9800, 2.7520, -5.8240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

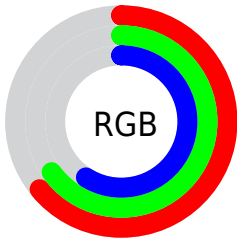
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	150, 166, 154
Decimal	10659478
CIELab	67.39, -4.38, 7.79
CIELCh	67, 8.933, 119.327
Yxy	37.1558, 0.3229, 0.3524
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288849558 (0xFFA2A696)
YUV	162.9800, -6.3991, -0.8595
Hunter-Lab	60.9556, -6.9863, 9.3725

# Details

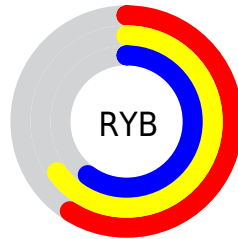
The RGB color **162, 166, 150** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **154, 150, 166**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 221, 204**, and **110, 114, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 166, 133**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 166, 167**.

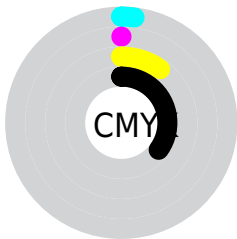
# Distribution



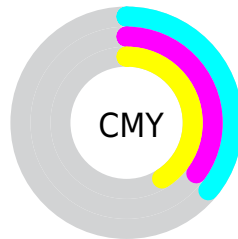
- Red (64%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (60%)



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



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (41%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 166, 150 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, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 162, 166, 150

255, 255, 255

 217, 221, 204

 245, 250, 232


 162, 166, 150


 136, 140, 124

 110, 114, 99


 86, 90, 75


 63, 66, 53


 41, 44, 31

 21, 24, 8

 0, 0, 0

 162, 166, 150


 158, 166, 133

 162, 166, 150


 166, 166, 167

 154, 166, 117


 170, 166, 183


 150, 166, 100

 174, 166, 200

 145, 166, 84


 179, 166, 216


 141, 166, 67

 183, 166, 233

 137, 166, 50

 187, 166, 250

 133, 166, 34

 191, 166, 255

 129, 166, 17

 195, 166, 255

 125, 166, 1

 199, 166, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



171, 163, 148



162, 166, 150



153, 168, 156

# Triad

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



162, 166, 150



148, 167, 178



180, 159, 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, 150



154, 150, 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, 172



162, 166, 150



156, 165, 180

# Square

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



162, 166, 150



144, 169, 172



166, 162, 178



182, 159, 157

# Rectangle

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



162, 166, 150



148, 169, 161



166, 162, 178



179, 159, 167



# Sweetspot

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



162, 166, 150



215, 217, 210



166, 154, 150



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, 150



210, 217, 191



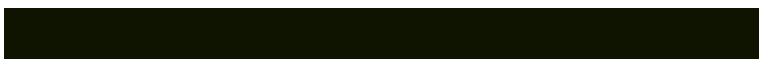
154, 166, 150



82, 84, 76



111, 148, 0



15, 20, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



154, 150, 166



197, 191, 217



162, 150, 166



78, 76, 84



37, 0, 148



5, 0, 20



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 166, 150 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, 150 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

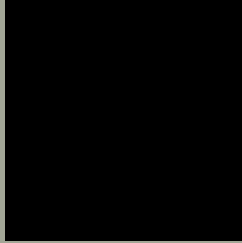
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

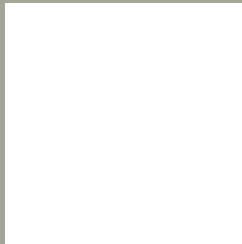
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 162, 166, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 166, 150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 166, 150.

# 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, 150

**Protanopia**  
170, 163, 149

**Deuteranopia**  
184, 158, 152



**Tritanopia**  
166, 162, 175

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

162, 166, 150

**Protanomaly**

167, 164, 149

**Deuteranomaly**

176, 161, 151

**Tritanomaly**

165, 163, 166

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

162, 166, 150

**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, 150 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, 150) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 166, 150)  
}
```

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, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 166, 150) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 166, 150 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, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 166, 150) }
```

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, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 166, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 166, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 166,  
150) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 166, 150 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, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
166, 150) }
```

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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