

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 167, 176)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 167, 176) contains.

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Color

RGB(162, 167, 176)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A2A7B0
RGB	162, 167, 176
RGB Percent	64%, 65%, 69%
CMY	0.3647, 0.3451, 0.3098
CMYK	0.08, 0.05, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	219°, 8%, 66%
HSV	219°, 8%, 69%
XYZ	36.5555, 38.4534, 46.5699
YIQ	166.5310, -5.8690, 1.7390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

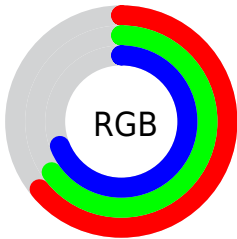
Format	Color
RYB	162, 166, 176
Decimal	10659760
CIELab	68.35, 0.02, -5.25
CIELCh	68, 5.251, 270.241
Yxy	38.4534, 0.3007, 0.3163
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288849840 (0xFFA2A7B0)
YUV	166.5310, 4.6682, -3.9737
Hunter-Lab	62.0108, -3.2929, -1.1190

Details

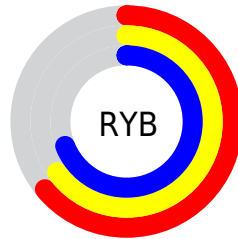
The RGB color **162, 167, 176** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **176, 171, 162**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 222, 232**, and **110, 115, 124** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144, 156, 176**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180, 178, 176**.

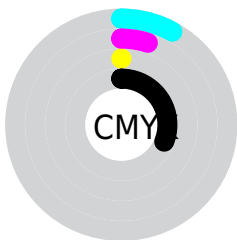
Distribution



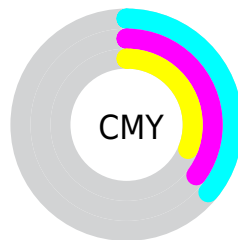
- Red (64%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 167, 176 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, 167, 176 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 162, 167, 176


255, 255, 255

 217, 222, 232

 245, 251, 255


 162, 167, 176


 136, 141, 149

 110, 115, 124

 86, 91, 99

 63, 67, 75


 41, 45, 52

 20, 25, 31

 0, 0, 6

 0, 0, 0

 162, 167, 176

 162, 167, 176

■ 144, 156, 176

■ 180, 178, 176

■ 127, 144, 176

■ 197, 190, 176

■ 109, 133, 176

■ 215, 201, 176

■ 92, 122, 176

■ 232, 212, 176

■ 74, 110, 176

■ 250, 224, 176

■ 56, 99, 176

■ 255, 235, 176

■ 39, 88, 176

■ 255, 246, 176

■ 21, 76, 176

■ 255, 255, 176

■ 4, 65, 176

Harmonies

Analogous

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



157, 168, 175



162, 167, 176



168, 165, 175

Triad

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



162, 167, 176



177, 164, 162



160, 169, 162

Complementary

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



162, 167, 176



176, 171, 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.



165, 168, 158



162, 167, 176



175, 165, 159

Square

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



162, 167, 176



176, 164, 167



171, 166, 157



156, 170, 166

Rectangle

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



162, 167, 176



171, 165, 173



171, 166, 157



162, 169, 160

Sweetspot

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



162, 167, 176



225, 227, 230



162, 176, 171



112, 113, 115



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



162, 167, 176



207, 215, 230



164, 162, 176



80, 84, 89



0, 55, 153



0, 9, 26

Inverse Universe

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



176, 162, 167



230, 207, 215



174, 176, 162



89, 80, 84



153, 0, 55



26, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 167, 176 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

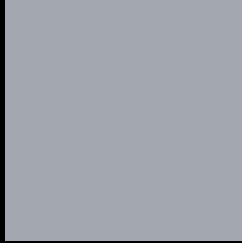
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 167, 176 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

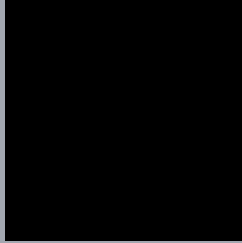
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

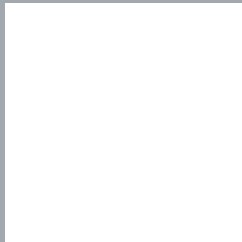
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 162, 167, 176 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 167, 176.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 167, 176.

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, 167, 176

Protanopia
167, 166, 175

Deuteranopia
178, 162, 177



Tritanopia

163, 166, 180

Trichromacy



Original Color

162, 167, 176

Protanomaly

165, 166, 175

Deuteranomaly

172, 164, 177

Tritanomaly

163, 166, 179

Monochromacy



Original Color

162, 167, 176

Achromatopsia

167, 167, 167

Achromatomaly

165, 167, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 167, 176 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, 167, 176) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 167, 176)  
}
```

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, 167, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 167, 176) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 167, 176 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, 167, 176) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 167, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 167, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 167, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 167, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 167,  
176) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 167, 176 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 167, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
167, 176) }
```

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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