

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 170, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 170, 146) contains.

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Color

RGB(162, 170, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A2AA92
RGB	162, 170, 146
RGB Percent	64%, 67%, 57%
CMY	0.3647, 0.3333, 0.4275
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.14, 0.33
HSL	80°, 12%, 62%
HSV	80°, 14%, 67%
XYZ	34.4633, 38.5062, 32.8101
YIQ	164.8720, 2.9360, -9.1600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

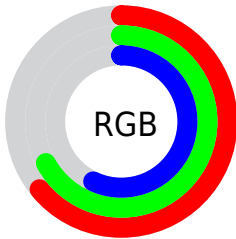
Format	Color
RYB	146, 170, 154
Decimal	10660498
CIELab	68.39, -7.22, 11.42
CIELCh	68, 13.509, 122.296
Yxy	38.5062, 0.3258, 0.3640
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288850578 (0xFFA2AA92)
YUV	164.8720, -9.3039, -2.5187
Hunter-Lab	62.0533, -9.4576, 12.0883

Details

The RGB color **162, 170, 146** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **154, 146, 170**, and the grayscale version is **165, 165, 165**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 225, 200**, and **110, 118, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 170, 129**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 170, 163**.

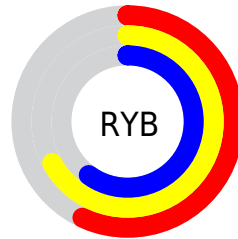
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (67%)

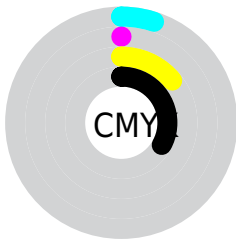
Blue (57%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (60%)

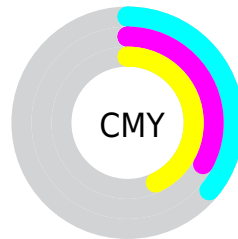


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 170, 146 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, 170, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 162, 170, 146

255, 255, 255

 217, 225, 200

 245, 254, 228

 162, 170, 146


 136, 144, 120

 110, 118, 95


 86, 93, 72

 62, 70, 49


 40, 47, 28

 21, 27, 2


 0, 0, 0

 162, 170, 146


 156, 170, 129

 162, 170, 146

 168, 170, 163

 151, 170, 112

 173, 170, 180


 145, 170, 95

 179, 170, 197


 139, 170, 78

 185, 170, 214

 134, 170, 61

 190, 170, 231

 128, 170, 44


 196, 170, 248

 122, 170, 27

 202, 170, 255

 117, 170, 10

 207, 170, 255

 113, 170, 0

 213, 170, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



176, 166, 143



162, 170, 146



148, 173, 155

Triad

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



162, 170, 146



142, 171, 188



192, 158, 166

Complementary

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



162, 170, 146



154, 146, 170

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.



184, 160, 178



162, 170, 146



155, 167, 191

Square

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



162, 170, 146



135, 173, 179



170, 163, 187



192, 159, 154

Rectangle

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



162, 170, 146



141, 174, 163



170, 163, 187



190, 159, 170

Sweetspot

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



162, 170, 146



219, 222, 213



170, 154, 146



110, 112, 107



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



162, 170, 146



209, 222, 184



150, 170, 146



81, 84, 76



99, 148, 0



14, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



154, 146, 170



197, 184, 222



166, 146, 170



79, 76, 84



49, 0, 148



7, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 170, 146 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, 170, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

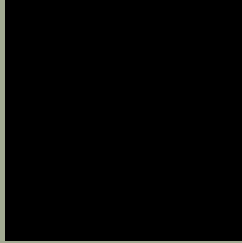
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

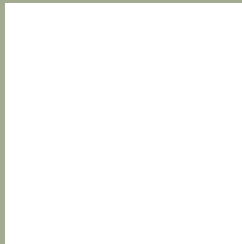
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 162, 170, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 170, 146.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 170, 146.

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





Tritanopia
167, 165, 178

Trichromacy



Original Color
162, 170, 146

Protanomaly
170, 167, 145

Deuteranomaly
179, 164, 147

Tritanomaly
165, 167, 166

Monochromacy



Original Color
162, 170, 146

Achromatopsia
165, 165, 165

Achromatomaly
164, 167, 158

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 170, 146 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, 170, 146) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 170, 146)  
}
```

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, 170, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 170, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 170, 146 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, 170, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 170, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 170, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 170, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 170, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 170,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 170, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 170, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
170, 146) }
```

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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