

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 170, 189)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 170, 189) contains.

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Color

RGB(162, 170, 189)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A2AABD
RGB	162, 170, 189
RGB Percent	64%, 67%, 74%
CMY	0.3647, 0.3333, 0.2588
CMYK	0.14, 0.10, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	222°, 17%, 69%
HSV	222°, 14%, 74%
XYZ	38.4603, 40.1050, 53.8581
YIQ	169.7740, -10.8670, 4.2130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

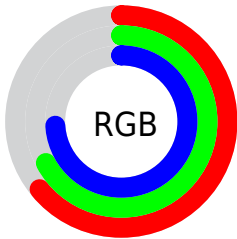
Format	Color
RYB	162, 168, 189
Decimal	10660541
CIELab	69.54, 1.10, -10.68
CIELCh	70, 10.737, 275.873
Yxy	40.1050, 0.2904, 0.3029
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288850621 (0xFFA2AABD)
YUV	169.7740, 9.4784, -6.8178
Hunter-Lab	63.3285, -2.4191, -6.0936

Details

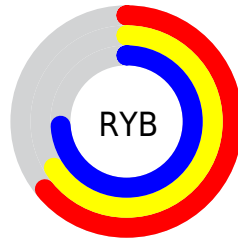
The RGB color **162, 170, 189** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **189, 181, 162**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 225, 245**, and **110, 118, 136** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143, 157, 189**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 183, 189**.

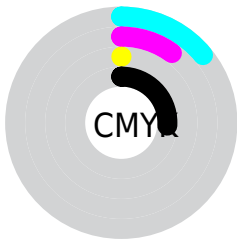
Distribution



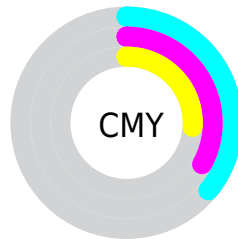
- Red (64%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 170, 189 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, 189 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 162, 170, 189

255, 255, 255

■ 217, 225, 245

■ 246, 254, 255

■ 162, 170, 189

■ 136, 144, 162

■ 110, 118, 136

■ 86, 93, 110

■ 62, 70, 86

■ 40, 48, 63

■ 19, 27, 41

■ 0, 1, 21

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 162, 170, 189

■ 162, 170, 189

■ 143, 157, 189

■ 181, 183, 189

■ 124, 143, 189

■ 200, 197, 189

■ 105, 130, 189

■ 219, 210, 189

■ 86, 117, 189

■ 238, 223, 189

■ 68, 104, 189

■ 255, 236, 189

■ 49, 90, 189

■ 255, 250, 189

■ 30, 77, 189

■ 255, 255, 189

■ 11, 64, 189

■ 0, 56, 189

Harmonies

Analogous

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



151, 173, 187



162, 170, 189



174, 167, 186

Triad

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



162, 170, 189



190, 164, 159



154, 175, 162

Complementary

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



162, 170, 189



189, 181, 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, 173, 154



162, 170, 189



185, 167, 152

Square

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



162, 170, 189



190, 163, 168



176, 170, 151



147, 176, 171

Rectangle

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



162, 170, 189



181, 165, 181



176, 170, 151



157, 174, 159

Sweetspot

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



162, 170, 189



235, 238, 245



162, 189, 181



116, 118, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



162, 170, 189



203, 216, 245



167, 162, 189



85, 88, 94



0, 47, 158



0, 9, 31

Inverse Universe

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



189, 162, 170



245, 203, 216



184, 189, 162



94, 85, 88



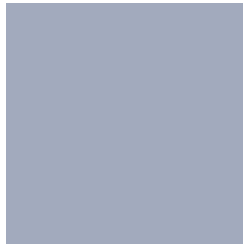
158, 0, 47



31, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 170, 189 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

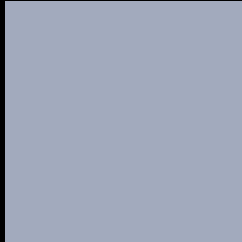
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 189 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, 189 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 170, 189.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 170, 189.

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, 170, 189

Protanopia

167, 168, 188

Deuteranopia

177, 165, 190



Tritanopia

161, 171, 184

Trichromacy



Original Color

162, 170, 189

Protanomaly

165, 169, 188

Deuteranomaly

172, 167, 190

Tritanomaly

161, 171, 186

Monochromacy



Original Color

162, 170, 189

Achromatopsia

170, 170, 170

Achromatomaly

167, 170, 177

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 170, 189 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, 189) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 170, 189)  
}
```

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, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 170, 189) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 170, 189 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, 189) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 170, 189) }
```

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, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 170, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 170, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 170,  
189) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 170, 189 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, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
170, 189) }
```

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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