

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 172, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 172, 156) contains.

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Color

RGB(162, 172, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A2AC9C
RGB	162, 172, 156
RGB Percent	64%, 67%, 61%
CMY	0.3647, 0.3255, 0.3882
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.09, 0.33
HSL	98°, 9%, 64%
HSV	98°, 9%, 67%
XYZ	35.6536, 39.5867, 37.2143
YIQ	167.1860, -0.8240, -7.0960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

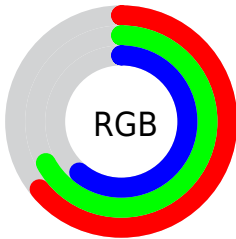
Format	Color
RYB	156, 172, 166
Decimal	10661020
CIELab	69.17, -6.53, 7.02
CIELCh	69, 9.586, 132.941
Yxy	39.5867, 0.3170, 0.3520
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288851100 (0xFFA2AC9C)
YUV	167.1860, -5.5147, -4.5481
Hunter-Lab	62.9180, -8.9564, 8.9741

Details

The RGB color **162, 172, 156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **166, 156, 172**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 227, 210**, and **110, 120, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151, 172, 139**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173, 172, 173**.

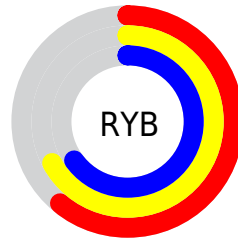
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (67%)

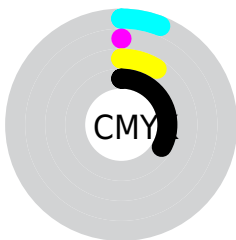
Blue (61%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (65%)

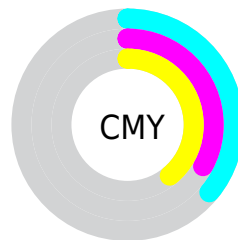


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 172, 156 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, 172, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 162, 172, 156

255, 255, 255

 217, 227, 210

 245, 255, 239


 162, 172, 156


 136, 145, 130

 110, 120, 105


 86, 95, 81

 63, 71, 58

 41, 49, 36

 21, 28, 15

 0, 0, 0


 162, 172, 156


 151, 172, 139

 162, 172, 156

 173, 172, 173

 140, 172, 122


 184, 172, 190

 130, 172, 104

 194, 172, 208

 119, 172, 87


 205, 172, 225


 108, 172, 70

 216, 172, 242

 97, 172, 53


 227, 172, 255

 87, 172, 36

 237, 172, 255

 76, 172, 18

 248, 172, 255

 65, 172, 1

 255, 172, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



172, 169, 152



162, 172, 156



153, 174, 163

Triad

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



162, 172, 156



154, 171, 185



188, 163, 165

Complementary

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



162, 172, 156



166, 156, 172

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, 164, 174



162, 172, 156



164, 168, 186

Square

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



162, 172, 156



148, 173, 180



175, 165, 182



187, 164, 157

Rectangle

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



162, 172, 156



149, 174, 169



175, 165, 182



187, 163, 168

Sweetspot

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



162, 172, 156



220, 224, 218



172, 166, 156



109, 112, 108



240, 240, 240



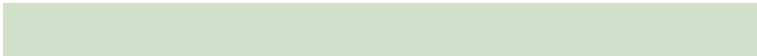
112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



162, 172, 156



209, 224, 200



156, 172, 158



81, 87, 78



56, 150, 0



9, 23, 0

Inverse Universe

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



166, 156, 172



215, 200, 224



172, 156, 170



83, 78, 87



94, 0, 150



14, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 172, 156 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, 172, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

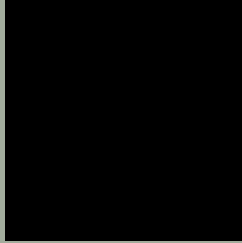
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

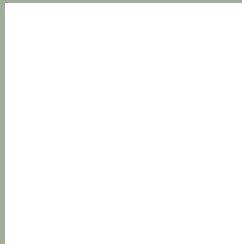
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 162, 172, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 172, 156.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 172, 156.

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, 172, 156

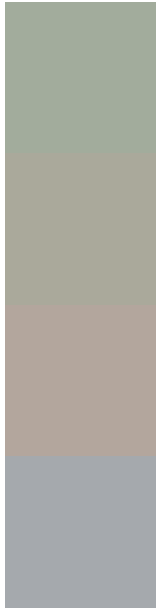
Protanopia
175, 168, 154

Deuteranopia
189, 163, 158



Tritanopia
166, 168, 182

Trichromacy



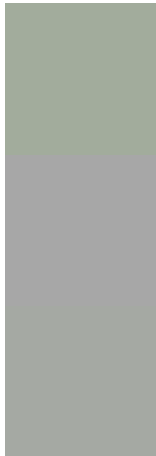
Original Color
162, 172, 156

Protanomaly
170, 169, 155

Deuteranomaly
179, 166, 157

Tritanomaly
165, 169, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color
162, 172, 156

Achromatopsia
167, 167, 167

Achromatomaly
165, 169, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 172, 156 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, 172, 156) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 172, 156)  
}
```

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, 172, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 172, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 172, 156 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, 172, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 172, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 172, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 172, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 172, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 172,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 172, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 172, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
172, 156) }
```

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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