

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 182, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 182, 153) contains.

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Color

RGB(162, 182, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A2B699
RGB	162, 182, 153
RGB Percent	64%, 71%, 60%
CMY	0.3647, 0.2863, 0.4000
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.16, 0.29
HSL	101°, 17%, 66%
HSV	101°, 16%, 71%
XYZ	37.3780, 43.4372, 36.5512
YIQ	172.7140, -2.6110, -13.2590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

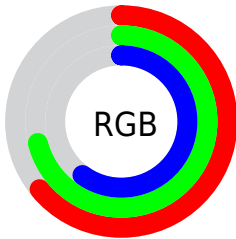
Format	Color
RYB	153, 182, 173
Decimal	10663577
CIELab	71.85, -12.35, 12.47
CIELCh	72, 17.546, 134.716
Yxy	43.4372, 0.3185, 0.3701
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288853657 (0xFFA2B699)
YUV	172.7140, -9.7190, -9.3962
Hunter-Lab	65.9069, -14.1037, 13.2533

Details

The RGB color **162, 182, 153** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **173, 153, 182**, and the grayscale version is **173, 173, 173**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 238, 207**, and **110, 129, 102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149, 182, 135**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175, 182, 171**.

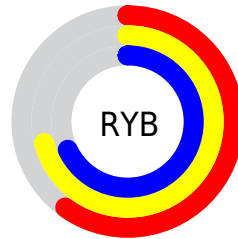
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (71%)

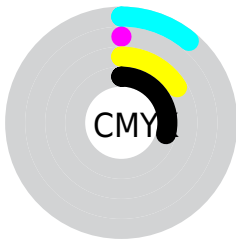
Blue (60%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (71%)

Blue (68%)

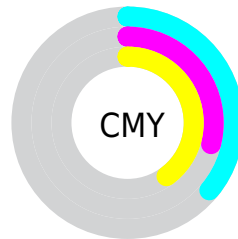


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 182, 153 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, 182, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 162, 182, 153


255, 255, 255

 217, 238, 207

 245, 255, 236

 162, 182, 153

 136, 155, 127

 110, 129, 102

 86, 104, 78


 62, 80, 55

 40, 57, 33


 19, 35, 12

 0, 12, 0


 0, 0, 0

 162, 182, 153


 162, 182, 153


 149, 182, 135

 175, 182, 171


 137, 182, 117

 187, 182, 189

 124, 182, 98

 200, 182, 208

 112, 182, 80

 212, 182, 226


 99, 182, 62

 225, 182, 244


 87, 182, 44


 237, 182, 255

 74, 182, 26

 250, 182, 255

 62, 182, 7

 255, 182, 255

 56, 182, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



180, 178, 145



162, 182, 153



145, 185, 167

Triad

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



162, 182, 153



148, 180, 206



210, 165, 169

Complementary

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



162, 182, 153



173, 153, 182

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.



203, 166, 185



162, 182, 153



168, 175, 207

Square

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



162, 182, 153



135, 184, 198



189, 169, 199



207, 168, 154

Rectangle

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



162, 182, 153



137, 185, 178



189, 169, 199



209, 165, 174

Sweetspot

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



162, 182, 153



229, 237, 225



182, 173, 153



115, 120, 113



247, 247, 247



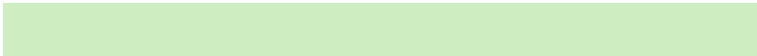
120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



162, 182, 153



206, 237, 192



153, 182, 158



85, 92, 83



48, 156, 0



9, 28, 0

Inverse Universe

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



173, 153, 182



223, 192, 237



182, 153, 177



89, 83, 92



107, 0, 156



19, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 182, 153 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

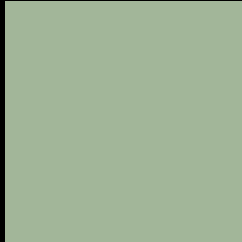
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 182, 153 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

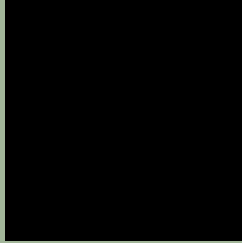
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

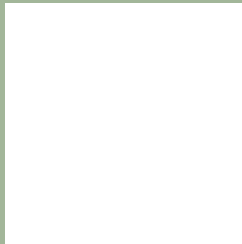
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 162, 182, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 182, 153.

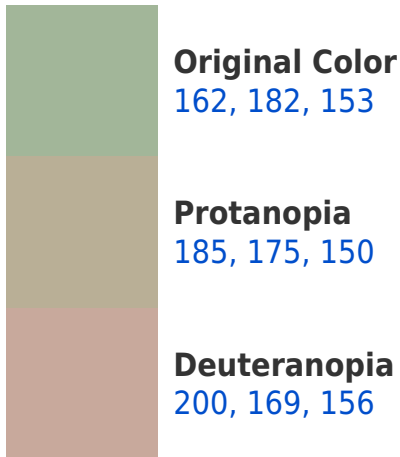


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 182, 153.

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
168, 177, 191

Trichromacy



Original Color

162, 182, 153

Protanomaly

177, 178, 151

Deuteranomaly

186, 174, 155

Tritanomaly

166, 179, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color

162, 182, 153

Achromatopsia

173, 173, 173

Achromatomaly

169, 176, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 182, 153 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, 182, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 182, 153)  
}
```

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, 182, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 182, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 182, 153 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, 182, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 182, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 182, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 182, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 182, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 182,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 182, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 182, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
182, 153) }
```

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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