

Converting Colors

RGB(172, 144, 162)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(172, 144, 162) contains.

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Color

RGB(172, 144, 162)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AC90A2
RGB	172, 144, 162
RGB Percent	67%, 56%, 64%
CMY	0.3255, 0.4353, 0.3647
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.06, 0.33
HSL	321°, 14%, 62%
HSV	321°, 16%, 67%
XYZ	33.5081, 31.3258, 38.4628
YIQ	154.4240, 10.9100, 11.5340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

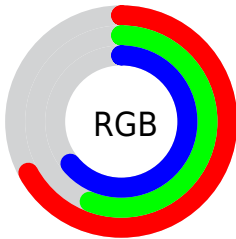
Format	Color
RYB	172, 144, 162
Decimal	11309218
CIELab	62.78, 13.64, -5.55
CIELCh	63, 14.726, 337.858
Yxy	31.3258, 0.3244, 0.3033
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289499298 (0xFFAC90A2)
YUV	154.4240, 3.7350, 15.4142
Hunter-Lab	55.9695, 8.9188, -1.5661

Details

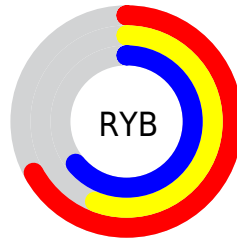
The RGB color **172, 144, 162** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **144, 172, 154**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **228, 198, 217**, and **120, 94, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **172, 127, 156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 161, 168**.

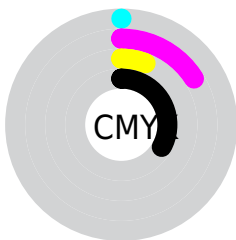
Distribution



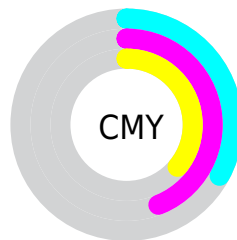
- Red (67%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (36%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 172, 144, 162 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 172, 144, 162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 172, 144, 162

255, 255, 255

 228, 198, 217


 255, 226, 245


255, 255, 255

 172, 144, 162

 145, 118, 136

 120, 94, 110

 95, 70, 86


 71, 47, 63


 48, 26, 41


 28, 0, 21

 0, 0, 0

 172, 144, 162

 172, 127, 156

 172, 144, 162

 172, 161, 168

172, 110, 150

172, 178, 174

172, 92, 144

172, 196, 180

172, 75, 137

172, 213, 187

172, 58, 131

172, 230, 193

172, 41, 125

172, 247, 199

172, 24, 119

172, 255, 205

172, 6, 113

172, 255, 211

172, 0, 111

172, 255, 217

Harmonies

Analogous

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



159, 147, 173



172, 144, 162



179, 143, 149

Triad

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



172, 144, 162



159, 152, 126



118, 159, 167

Complementary

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



172, 144, 162



144, 172, 154

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.



120, 160, 155



172, 144, 162



144, 156, 131

Square

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



172, 144, 162



171, 148, 128



130, 159, 142



126, 156, 176

Rectangle

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



172, 144, 162



179, 143, 140



130, 159, 142



117, 159, 164

Sweetspot

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



172, 144, 162



224, 213, 220



154, 144, 172



112, 105, 110



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



172, 144, 162



224, 180, 208



172, 144, 148



87, 78, 84



150, 0, 97



23, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



172, 144, 162



224, 180, 208



144, 172, 168



87, 78, 84



150, 0, 97



23, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 172, 144, 162 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

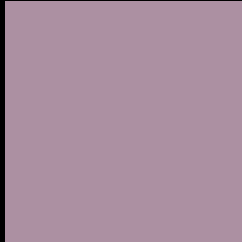
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 172, 144, 162 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

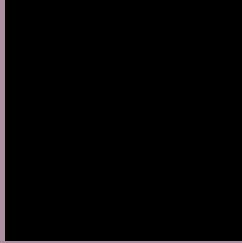
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 172, 144, 162 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 172, 144, 162.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 172, 144, 162.

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
172, 144, 162

Protanopia
151, 151, 166

Deuteranopia
163, 148, 161



Tritanopia
171, 145, 156

Trichromacy



Original Color

172, 144, 162

Protanomaly

159, 148, 165

Deuteranomaly

166, 147, 161

Tritanomaly

171, 145, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color

172, 144, 162

Achromatopsia

154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly

161, 150, 157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 172, 144, 162 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(172, 144, 162) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(172, 144, 162)  
}
```

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(172, 144, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(172, 144, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 172, 144, 162 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(172, 144, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(172, 144, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(172, 144, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(172, 144, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 144, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 144,  
162) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 172, 144, 162 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(172, 144, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(172,  
144, 162) }
```

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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