

Converting Colors

RGB(172, 156, 160)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(172, 156, 160) contains.

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Color

RGB(172, 156, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AC9CA0
RGB	172, 156, 160
RGB Percent	67%, 61%, 63%
CMY	0.3255, 0.3882, 0.3725
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.07, 0.33
HSL	345°, 9%, 64%
HSV	345°, 9%, 67%
XYZ	35.2469, 35.0857, 38.1722
YIQ	161.2400, 8.2520, 4.6360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

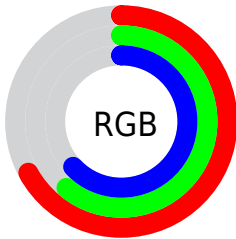
Format	Color
RYB	172, 156, 160
Decimal	11312288
CIELab	65.82, 6.57, 0.04
CIElCh	66, 6.571, 0.323
Yxy	35.0857, 0.3248, 0.3234
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289502368 (0xFFAC9CA0)
YUV	161.2400, -0.6113, 9.4365
Hunter-Lab	59.2331, 2.5590, 3.2544

Details

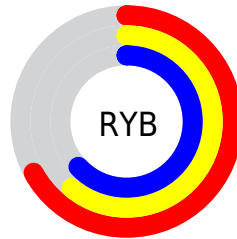
The RGB color **172, 156, 160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **156, 172, 168**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **227, 210, 215**, and **120, 105, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **172, 139, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 173, 173**.

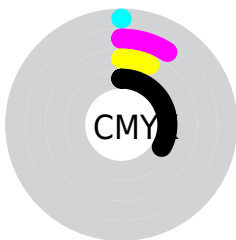
Distribution



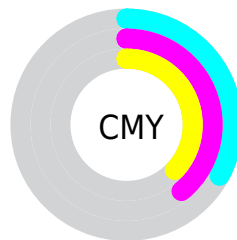
- Red (67%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 172, 156, 160 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, 156, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 172, 156, 160

255, 255, 255


 227, 210, 215


 255, 239, 243

 172, 156, 160

 145, 130, 134

 120, 105, 109


 95, 81, 84

 71, 58, 61


 49, 36, 39

 28, 15, 19

 0, 0, 0

 172, 156, 160


 172, 139, 147

 172, 156, 160

 172, 173, 173

 172, 122, 134

 172, 190, 186

 172, 104, 121

 172, 208, 199

 172, 87, 108

 172, 225, 212

 172, 70, 95

 172, 242, 225

 172, 53, 83

 172, 255, 237

 172, 36, 70

 172, 255, 250

 172, 18, 57

 172, 255, 255

 172, 1, 44

Harmonies

Analogous

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



168, 157, 166



172, 156, 160



173, 156, 154

Triad

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



172, 156, 160



158, 161, 150



148, 162, 170

Complementary

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



172, 156, 160



156, 172, 168

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.



146, 163, 166



172, 156, 160



152, 163, 154

Square

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



172, 156, 160



165, 159, 148



147, 163, 160



154, 160, 172

Rectangle

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



172, 156, 160



171, 157, 151



147, 163, 160



147, 163, 169

Sweetspot

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



172, 156, 160



224, 218, 219



168, 156, 172



112, 108, 109



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



172, 156, 160



224, 200, 206



172, 160, 156



87, 78, 80



150, 0, 38



23, 0, 6

Inverse Universe

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



172, 156, 160



224, 200, 206



156, 168, 172



87, 78, 80



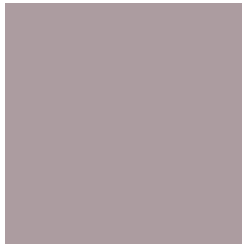
150, 0, 38



23, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 172, 156, 160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

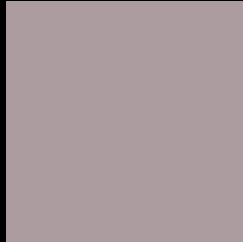
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 156, 160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

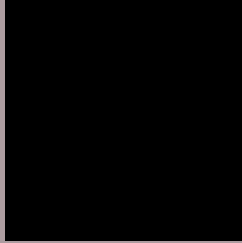
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 156, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 172, 156, 160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 172, 156, 160.

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, 156, 160

Protanopia
162, 159, 162

Deuteranopia
175, 155, 160



Tritanopia
173, 155, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color

172, 156, 160

Protanomaly

166, 158, 161

Deuteranomaly

174, 155, 160

Tritanomaly

173, 155, 164

Monochromacy



Original Color

172, 156, 160

Achromatopsia

161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly

165, 159, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 172, 156, 160 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, 156, 160) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(172, 156, 160)  
}
```

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, 156, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(172, 156, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 172, 156, 160 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, 156, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(172, 156, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(172, 156, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(172, 156, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 156, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 156,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 172, 156, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(172, 156, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(172,  
156, 160) }
```

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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