

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 164, 196)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 164, 196) contains.

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Color

RGB(162, 164, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A2A4C4
RGB	162, 164, 196
RGB Percent	64%, 64%, 77%
CMY	0.3647, 0.3569, 0.2314
CMYK	0.17, 0.16, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	236°, 22%, 70%
HSV	236°, 17%, 77%
XYZ	38.1396, 38.2178, 57.5912
YIQ	167.0500, -11.4640, 9.5280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

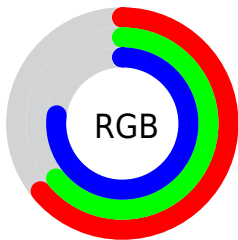
Format	Color
R_{YB}	162, 164, 196
Decimal	10659012
CIE _{Lab}	68.18, 5.94, -16.60
CIE _{LCh}	68, 17.637, 289.697
Yxy	38.2178, 0.2847, 0.2853
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288849092 (0xFFA2A4C4)
YUV	167.0500, 14.2724, -4.4288
Hunter-Lab	61.8206, 1.9377, -11.9593

Details

The RGB color **162, 164, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **196, 194, 162**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 219, 253**, and **110, 112, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 146, 196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182, 182, 196**.

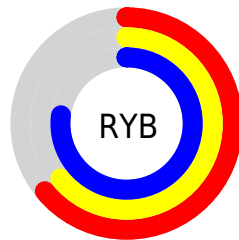
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (64%)

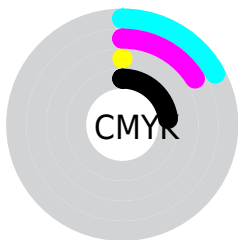
Blue (77%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (77%)

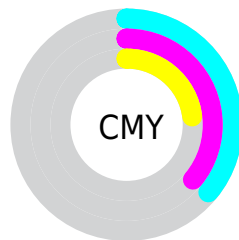


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 164, 196 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, 164, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 162, 164, 196


255, 255, 255

 217, 219, 253

 246, 247, 255

 162, 164, 196

 136, 138, 169

 110, 112, 142

 85, 88, 117

 62, 65, 92


 39, 43, 68

 17, 22, 46

 0, 1, 25

 0, 0, 0

 162, 164, 196

 162, 164, 196

■ 142, 146, 196

■ 182, 182, 196

■ 123, 127, 196

■ 201, 201, 196

■ 103, 109, 196

■ 221, 219, 196

■ 84, 90, 196

■ 240, 238, 196

■ 64, 72, 196

■ 255, 255, 196

■ 44, 53, 196

■ 25, 35, 196

■ 5, 16, 196

■ 0, 12, 196

Harmonies

Analogous

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



141, 169, 197



162, 164, 196



182, 159, 187

Triad

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



162, 164, 196



196, 158, 143



133, 175, 160

Complementary

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



162, 164, 196



196, 194, 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.



149, 173, 145



162, 164, 196



184, 163, 135

Square

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



162, 164, 196



200, 155, 156



167, 168, 136



124, 175, 176

Rectangle

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



162, 164, 196



191, 156, 178



167, 168, 136



138, 175, 155

Sweetspot

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



162, 164, 196



242, 243, 255



162, 196, 194



120, 120, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



162, 164, 196



201, 205, 255



177, 162, 196



87, 88, 97



0, 9, 161



0, 2, 33

Inverse Universe

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



196, 162, 164



255, 201, 205



181, 196, 162



97, 87, 88



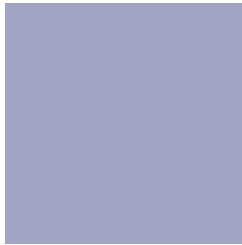
161, 0, 9



33, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 164, 196 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

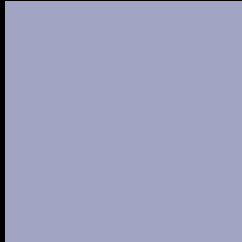
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 164, 196 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

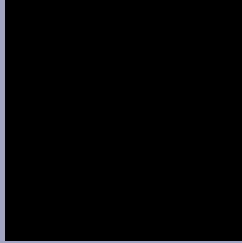
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

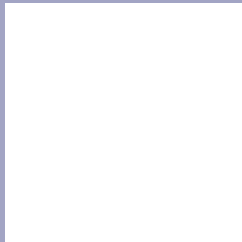
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 162, 164, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 164, 196.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 164, 196.

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](#).

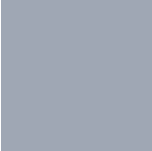
Dichromacy



Original Color
162, 164, 196

Protanopia
160, 165, 196

Deuteranopia
167, 162, 196



Tritanopia
159, 167, 180

Trichromacy



Original Color

162, 164, 196

Protanomaly

161, 165, 196

Deuteranomaly

165, 163, 196

Tritanomaly

160, 166, 186

Monochromacy



Original Color

162, 164, 196

Achromatopsia

167, 167, 167

Achromatomaly

165, 166, 178

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 164, 196 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, 164, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 164, 196)  
}
```

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, 164, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 164, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 164, 196 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, 164, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 164, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 164, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 164, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 164, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 164,  
196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 164, 196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 164, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
164, 196) }
```

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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