

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 168, 195)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 168, 195) contains.

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Color

RGB(162, 168, 195)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A2A8C3
RGB	162, 168, 195
RGB Percent	64%, 66%, 76%
CMY	0.3647, 0.3412, 0.2353
CMYK	0.17, 0.14, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	229°, 22%, 70%
HSV	229°, 17%, 76%
XYZ	38.7532, 39.6268, 57.2360
YIQ	169.2840, -12.2430, 7.1250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

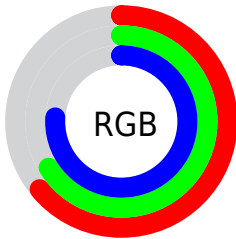
Format	Color
RYB	162, 167, 195
Decimal	10660035
CIELab	69.20, 3.51, -14.51
CIELCh	69, 14.927, 283.586
Yxy	39.6268, 0.2858, 0.2922
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288850115 (0xFFA2A8C3)
YUV	169.2840, 12.6780, -6.3881
Hunter-Lab	62.9498, -0.2737, -9.8435

Details

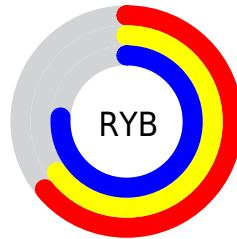
The RGB color **162, 168, 195** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **195, 189, 162**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 223, 252**, and **110, 116, 141** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143, 152, 195**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182, 184, 195**.

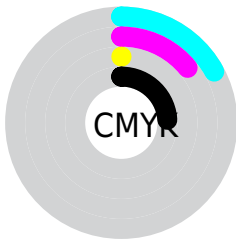
Distribution



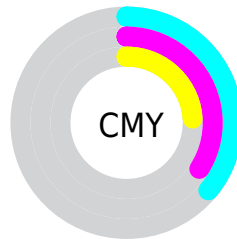
- Red (64%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 168, 195 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, 168, 195 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 162, 168, 195

255, 255, 255

 217, 223, 252

 246, 252, 255

 162, 168, 195

 136, 142, 168

 110, 116, 141

 85, 92, 116

 62, 68, 91

 39, 46, 68

 17, 25, 45

 0, 1, 25

 0, 0, 0


 162, 168, 195

 162, 168, 195

 143, 152, 195


 182, 184, 195

 123, 136, 195

 201, 200, 195

 104, 120, 195

 220, 216, 195

 84, 104, 195

 240, 232, 195

 65, 88, 195

 255, 248, 195

 45, 72, 195

 255, 255, 195

 25, 56, 195

 6, 40, 195

 0, 35, 195

Harmonies

Analogous

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



146, 172, 194



162, 168, 195



179, 164, 189

Triad

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



162, 168, 195



196, 162, 151



144, 176, 161

Complementary

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



162, 168, 195



195, 189, 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.



158, 174, 149



162, 168, 195



187, 166, 143

Square

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



162, 168, 195



198, 160, 163



173, 170, 143



135, 177, 175

Rectangle

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



162, 168, 195



188, 161, 181



173, 170, 143



148, 176, 157

Sweetspot

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



162, 168, 195



240, 242, 252



162, 195, 189



120, 121, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



162, 168, 195



202, 211, 252



172, 162, 195



87, 89, 97



0, 29, 161



0, 6, 33

Inverse Universe

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



195, 162, 168



252, 202, 211



185, 195, 162



97, 87, 89



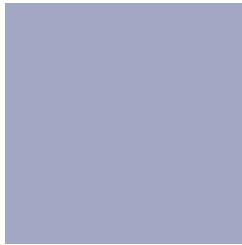
161, 0, 29



33, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 168, 195 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

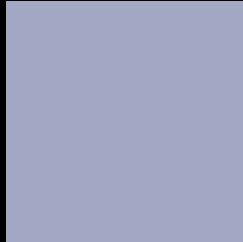
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 168, 195 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

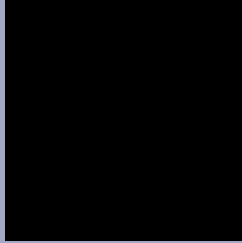
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 168, 195 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 168, 195.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 168, 195.

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](#).

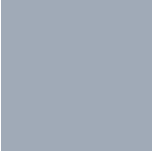
Dichromacy



Original Color
162, 168, 195

Protanopia
164, 167, 195

Deuteranopia
172, 165, 196



Tritanopia
160, 170, 183

Trichromacy



Original Color
162, 168, 195

Protanomaly
163, 167, 195

Deuteranomaly
168, 166, 196

Tritanomaly
161, 169, 187

Monochromacy



Original Color
162, 168, 195

Achromatopsia
169, 169, 169

Achromatomaly
166, 169, 178

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 168, 195 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, 168, 195)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 168, 195)  
}
```

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, 168, 195) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 168, 195) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 168, 195 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, 168, 195) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 168, 195) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 168, 195)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 168, 195); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 168, 195);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 168,  
195) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 168, 195 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 168, 195) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
168, 195) }
```

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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