

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 178, 88)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 178, 88) contains.

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Color

RGB(162, 178, 88)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A2B258
RGB	162, 178, 88
RGB Percent	64%, 70%, 35%
CMY	0.3647, 0.3020, 0.6549
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.51, 0.30
HSL	71°, 37%, 52%
HSV	71°, 51%, 70%
XYZ	32.5821, 40.2268, 15.2798
YIQ	162.9560, 19.3540, -31.3820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

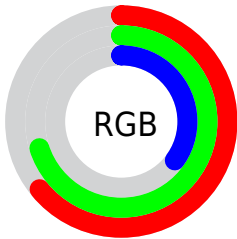
Format	Color
RYB	88, 178, 104
Decimal	10662488
CIELab	69.63, -19.17, 43.71
CIELCh	70, 47.725, 113.678
Yxy	40.2268, 0.3699, 0.4567
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288852568 (0xFFA2B258)
YUV	162.9560, -36.9533, -0.8384
Hunter-Lab	63.4246, -19.2949, 30.1135

Details

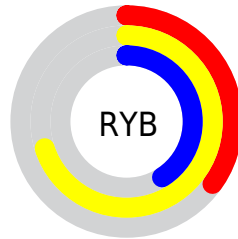
The RGB color **162, 178, 88** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999933**. A complement of this color would be **104, 88, 178**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 234, 140**, and **108, 125, 38** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159, 178, 70**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 178, 106**.

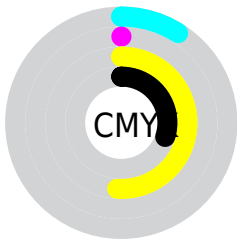
Distribution



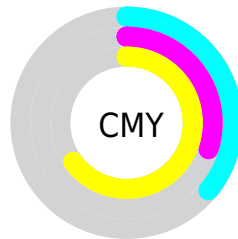
- Red (64%)
- Green (70%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (65%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 178, 88 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, 178, 88 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 162, 178, 88  162, 178, 88

255, 255, 255  135, 151, 63

 218, 234, 140  108, 125, 38


 247, 255, 167  82, 100, 8

 255, 255, 195  58, 76, 0

 255, 255, 223  33, 54, 0

 255, 255, 252  4, 33, 0

 0, 0, 0

 162, 178, 88  162, 178, 88

 159, 178, 70  165, 178, 106

156, 178, 52

168, 178, 124

153, 178, 35

171, 178, 141

149, 178, 17

175, 178, 159

146, 178, 0

178, 178, 177

181, 178, 195

184, 178, 213

187, 178, 230

190, 178, 248

Harmonies

Analogous

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



204, 165, 82



162, 178, 88



110, 187, 117

Triad

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



162, 178, 88



0, 187, 239



246, 135, 181

Complementary

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



162, 178, 88



104, 88, 178

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.



215, 146, 222



162, 178, 88



72, 177, 255

Square

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



162, 178, 88



0, 192, 203



159, 162, 249



252, 137, 138

Rectangle

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



162, 178, 88



63, 191, 144



159, 162, 249



238, 137, 196

Sweetspot

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



162, 178, 88



226, 232, 197



178, 103, 88



114, 117, 96



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



162, 178, 88



207, 232, 90



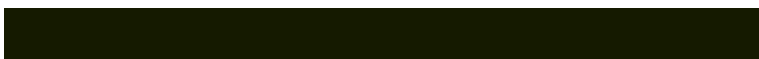
118, 178, 88



88, 89, 80



126, 153, 0



21, 26, 0

Inverse Universe

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



104, 88, 178



116, 90, 232



148, 88, 178



82, 80, 89



27, 0, 153



5, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 178, 88 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, 178, 88 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, 178, 88 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 178, 88.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 178, 88.

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, 178, 88

Protanopia
188, 170, 85

Deuteranopia
208, 162, 92



Tritanopia
173, 168, 181

Trichromacy



Original Color
162, 178, 88

Protanomaly
179, 173, 86

Deuteranomaly
191, 168, 91

Tritanomaly
169, 172, 147

Monochromacy



Original Color
162, 178, 88

Achromatopsia
163, 163, 163

Achromatomaly
163, 168, 136

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 178, 88 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, 178, 88)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 178, 88)  
}
```

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, 178, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 178, 88) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 178, 88 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, 178, 88) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 178, 88) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(162, 178, 88) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 178, 88); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 178, 88);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 178,  
88) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 178, 88 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 178, 88) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
178, 88) }
```

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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