

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 182, 227)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 182, 227) contains.

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Color

RGB(162, 182, 227)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A2B6E3
RGB	162, 182, 227
RGB Percent	64%, 71%, 89%
CMY	0.3647, 0.2863, 0.1098
CMYK	0.29, 0.20, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	222°, 54%, 76%
HSV	222°, 29%, 89%
XYZ	45.4934, 46.6833, 79.2861
YIQ	181.1500, -26.3650, 9.7550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

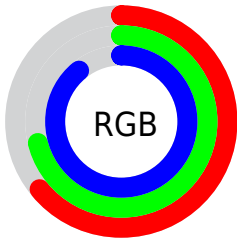
Format	Color
R_{YB}	162, 177, 227
Decimal	10663651
CIE Lab	73.99, 3.24, -24.78
CIE LCh	74, 24.994, 277.455
Yxy	46.6833, 0.2653, 0.2723
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288853731 (0xFFA2B6E3)
YUV	181.1500, 22.6041, -16.7945
Hunter-Lab	68.3252, -0.7174, -20.9738

Details

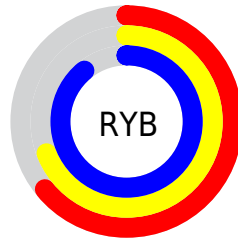
The RGB color **162, 182, 227** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **227, 207, 162**, and the grayscale version is **181, 181, 181**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 238, 255**, and **109, 129, 171** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 166, 227**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185, 198, 227**.

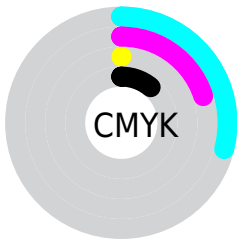
Distribution



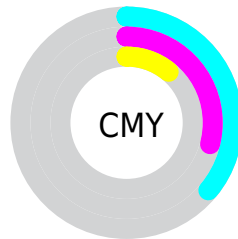
- Red (64%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 182, 227 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, 182, 227 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 162, 182, 227

255, 255, 255

■ 218, 238, 255

■ 247, 255, 255

■ 162, 182, 227

■ 135, 155, 199

■ 109, 129, 171

■ 83, 104, 145

■ 58, 80, 119

■ 32, 57, 94

■ 1, 36, 70

■ 0, 15, 48

■ 0, 1, 27

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 162, 182, 227

■ 162, 182, 227

■ 139, 166, 227

■ 185, 198, 227

■ 117, 151, 227

■ 207, 213, 227

■ 94, 135, 227

■ 230, 229, 227

■ 71, 119, 227

■ 253, 245, 227

■ 49, 103, 227

■ 255, 255, 227

■ 26, 88, 227

■ 3, 72, 227

■ 0, 70, 227

Harmonies

Analogous

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



132, 189, 224



162, 182, 227



193, 174, 218

Triad

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



162, 182, 227



227, 168, 155



142, 193, 164

Complementary

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



162, 182, 227



227, 207, 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.



168, 189, 145



162, 182, 227



214, 175, 140

Square

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



162, 182, 227



228, 165, 177



193, 182, 136



121, 195, 187

Rectangle

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



162, 182, 227



210, 169, 207



193, 182, 136



150, 192, 157

Sweetspot

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



162, 182, 227



232, 239, 255



162, 227, 206



113, 118, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



162, 182, 227



168, 195, 255



174, 162, 227



103, 107, 115



0, 55, 179



0, 16, 51

Inverse Universe

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



227, 162, 182



255, 168, 195



215, 227, 162



115, 103, 107



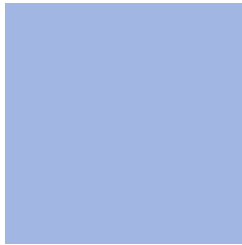
179, 0, 55



51, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 182, 227 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

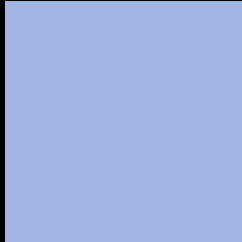
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 182, 227 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

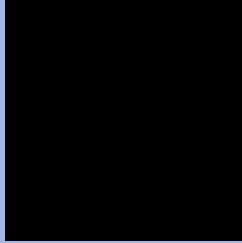
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 182, 227 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 182, 227.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 182, 227.

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, 182, 227

Protanopia
171, 180, 225

Deuteranopia
175, 178, 228



Tritanopia
157, 187, 201

Trichromacy



Original Color

162, 182, 227

Protanomaly

168, 181, 226

Deuteranomaly

170, 179, 228

Tritanomaly

159, 185, 210

Monochromacy



Original Color

162, 182, 227

Achromatopsia

181, 181, 181

Achromatomaly

174, 181, 198

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 182, 227 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, 182, 227)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 182, 227)  
}
```

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, 182, 227) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 182, 227) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 182, 227 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, 182, 227) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 182, 227) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(162, 182, 227) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 182, 227); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 182, 227);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 182,  
227) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 182, 227 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 182, 227) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
182, 227) }
```

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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