

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 184, 255)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 184, 255) contains.

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Color

RGB(162, 184, 255)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A2B8FF
RGB	162, 184, 255
RGB Percent	64%, 72%, 100%
CMY	0.3647, 0.2784, 0.0000
CMYK	0.36, 0.28, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	226°, 100%, 82%
HSV	226°, 36%, 100%
XYZ	50.0908, 49.1824, 101.4608
YIQ	185.5160, -35.9030, 17.4170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

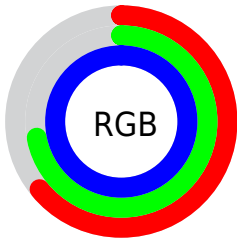
Format	Color
RYB	162, 180, 255
Decimal	10664191
CIELab	75.56, 9.20, -37.48
CIELCh	76, 38.590, 283.787
Yxy	49.1824, 0.2495, 0.2450
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288854271 (0xFFA2B8FF)
YUV	185.5160, 34.2556, -20.6235
Hunter-Lab	70.1301, 4.7667, -36.6867

Details

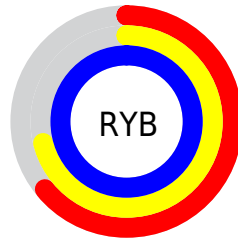
The RGB color **162, 184, 255** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **255, 233, 162**, and the grayscale version is **185, 185, 185**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 240, 255**, and **107, 131, 198** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **136, 165, 255**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187, 203, 255**.

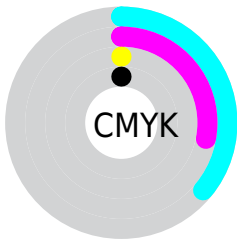
Distribution



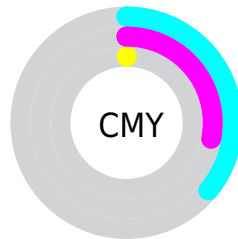
- Red (64%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 184, 255 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, 184, 255 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 162, 184, 255

255, 255, 255


 219, 240, 255


 248, 255, 255

 162, 184, 255

 134, 157, 226


 107, 131, 198

 79, 106, 170

 51, 82, 144

 17, 59, 118

 0, 38, 93

 0, 18, 69

 0, 4, 46

 0, 1, 24

■ 162, 184, 255

■ 162, 184, 255

■ 136, 165, 255

■ 187, 203, 255

■ 111, 145, 255

■ 213, 223, 255

■ 86, 126, 255

■ 239, 242, 255

■ 60, 106, 255

255, 255, 255

■ 34, 87, 255

■ 9, 67, 255

■ 0, 60, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



103, 195, 254



162, 184, 255



211, 171, 238

Triad

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



162, 184, 255



249, 166, 139



110, 204, 165

Complementary

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



162, 184, 255



255, 233, 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.



154, 198, 134



162, 184, 255



227, 177, 118

Square

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



162, 184, 255



255, 159, 171



194, 189, 116



64, 205, 202

Rectangle

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



162, 184, 255



235, 164, 218



194, 189, 116



125, 203, 154

Sweetspot

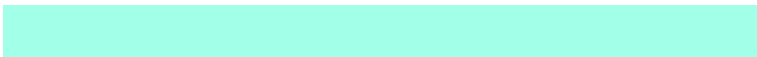
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



162, 184, 255



227, 234, 255



162, 255, 232



111, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



162, 184, 255



143, 169, 255



185, 162, 255



115, 118, 128



0, 45, 191



0, 15, 64

Inverse Universe

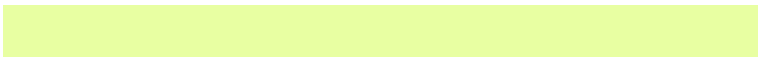
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



255, 162, 184



255, 143, 169



232, 255, 162



128, 115, 118



191, 0, 45



64, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 184, 255 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

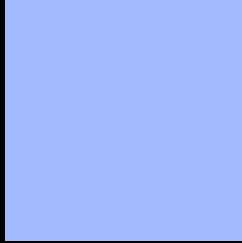
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 184, 255 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

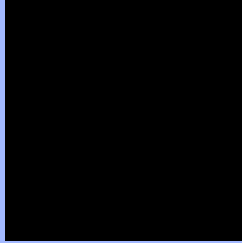
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 184, 255 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 184, 255.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 184, 255.

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](#).

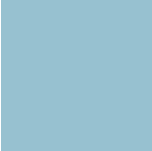
Dichromacy



Original Color
162, 184, 255

Protanopia
165, 183, 254

Deuteranopia
164, 183, 255



Tritanopia
151, 193, 208

Trichromacy



Original Color

162, 184, 255

Protanomaly

164, 183, 254

Deuteranomaly

163, 183, 255

Tritanomaly

155, 190, 225

Monochromacy



Original Color

162, 184, 255

Achromatopsia

186, 186, 186

Achromatomaly

177, 185, 211

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 184, 255 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, 184, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 184, 255)  
}
```

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, 184, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 184, 255) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 184, 255 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, 184, 255) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 184, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 184, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 184, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 184, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 184,  
255) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 184, 255 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 184, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
184, 255) }
```

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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