

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 189, 204)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 189, 204) contains.

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Color

RGB(162, 189, 204)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A2BDCC
RGB	162, 189, 204
RGB Percent	64%, 74%, 80%
CMY	0.3647, 0.2588, 0.2000
CMYK	0.21, 0.07, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	201°, 29%, 72%
HSV	201°, 21%, 80%
XYZ	43.9970, 48.4362, 64.1570
YIQ	182.6370, -20.9070, -1.0590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

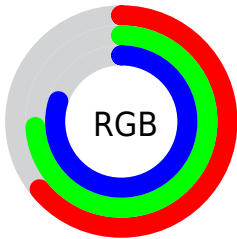
Format	Color
R _{YB}	162, 178, 204
Decimal	10665420
CIE Lab	75.10, -5.89, -10.60
CIE LCh	75, 12.129, 240.955
Yxy	48.4362, 0.2810, 0.3093
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288855500 (0xFFA2BDCC)
YUV	182.6370, 10.5320, -18.0986
Hunter-Lab	69.5961, -8.9499, -5.9390

Details

The RGB color **162, 189, 204** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **204, 177, 162**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 245, 255**, and **110, 136, 150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 182, 204**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182, 196, 204**.

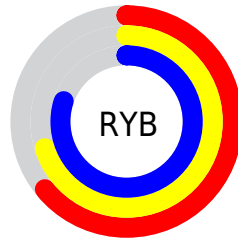
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (74%)

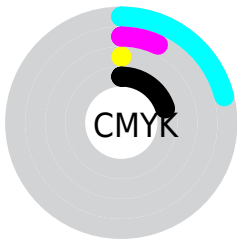
Blue (80%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (70%)

Blue (80%)

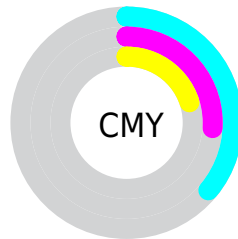


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (20%)



Cyan (36%)


Magenta (26%)

Yellow (20%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 189, 204 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, 189, 204 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 162, 189, 204


255, 255, 255


 217, 245, 255


 246, 255, 255

 162, 189, 204

 135, 162, 177

 110, 136, 150

 85, 110, 124

 61, 86, 99

 37, 63, 75

 14, 41, 53

 0, 21, 31

 0, 0, 5

 0, 0, 0

■ 162, 189, 204

■ 162, 189, 204

■ 142, 182, 204

■ 182, 196, 204

■ 121, 174, 204

■ 203, 204, 204

■ 101, 167, 204

■ 223, 211, 204

■ 80, 160, 204

■ 244, 218, 204

■ 60, 153, 204

■ 255, 225, 204

■ 40, 145, 204

■ 255, 233, 204

■ 19, 138, 204

■ 255, 240, 204

■ 0, 131, 204

■ 255, 247, 204

■ 255, 255, 204

Harmonies

Analogous

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



157, 191, 196



162, 189, 204



174, 186, 207

Triad

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



162, 189, 204



208, 177, 185



181, 188, 166

Complementary

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



162, 189, 204



204, 177, 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.



194, 184, 163



162, 189, 204



209, 178, 174

Square

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



162, 189, 204



200, 179, 196



204, 181, 166



169, 190, 174

Rectangle

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



162, 189, 204



183, 183, 206



204, 181, 166



186, 187, 164

Sweetspot

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



162, 189, 204



240, 250, 255



162, 204, 177



119, 124, 128



0, 0, 0



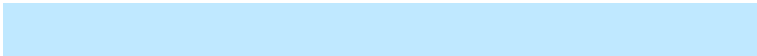
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



162, 189, 204



191, 232, 255



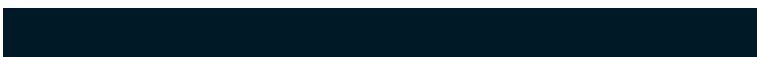
162, 168, 204



92, 98, 102



0, 107, 166



0, 25, 38

Inverse Universe

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



204, 162, 189



255, 191, 232



204, 198, 162



102, 92, 98



166, 0, 107



38, 0, 25

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 189, 204 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

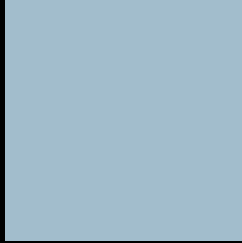
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 189, 204 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

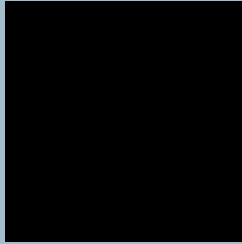
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

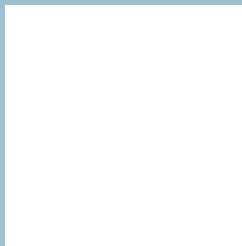
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 162, 189, 204 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 189, 204.

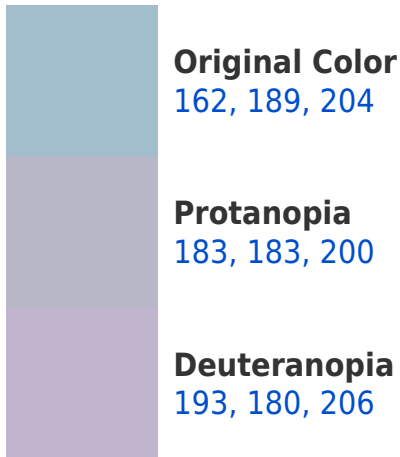


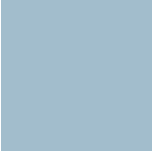
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 189, 204.

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](#).

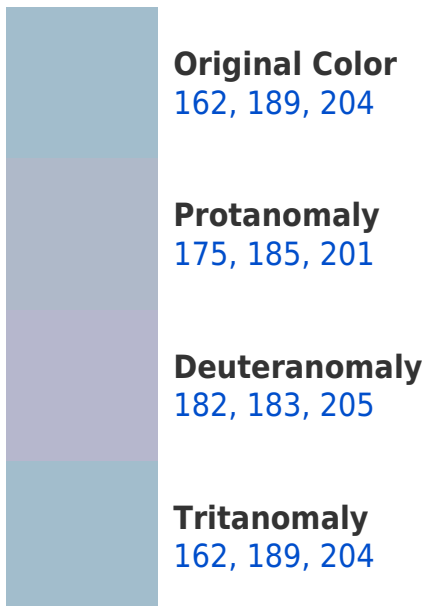
Dichromacy



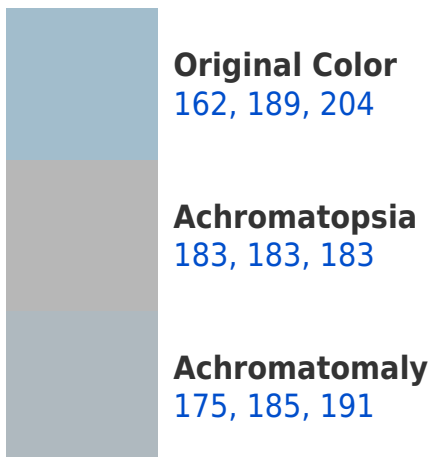


Tritanopia
162, 189, 204

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 189, 204 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, 189, 204)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 189, 204)  
}
```

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, 189, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 189, 204) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 189, 204 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, 189, 204) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 189, 204) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 189, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 189, 204); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 189, 204);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 189,  
204) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 189, 204 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 189, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
189, 204) }
```

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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