

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 199, 158)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 199, 158) contains.

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Color

RGB(162, 199, 158)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A2C79E
RGB	162, 199, 158
RGB Percent	64%, 78%, 62%
CMY	0.3647, 0.2196, 0.3804
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.21, 0.22
HSL	114°, 27%, 70%
HSV	114°, 21%, 78%
XYZ	41.4953, 50.9969, 40.0041
YIQ	183.2630, -8.8910, -20.5950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

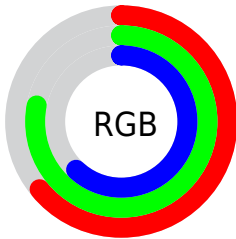
Format	Color
RYB	158, 199, 195
Decimal	10667934
CIELab	76.68, -20.16, 16.54
CIElCh	77, 26.082, 140.633
Yxy	50.9969, 0.3132, 0.3849
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288858014 (0xFFA2C79E)
YUV	183.2630, -12.4547, -18.6477
Hunter-Lab	71.4121, -21.2505, 16.7750

Details

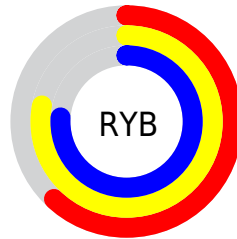
The RGB color **162, 199, 158** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **195, 158, 199**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 255, 213**, and **110, 145, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144, 199, 138**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180, 199, 178**.

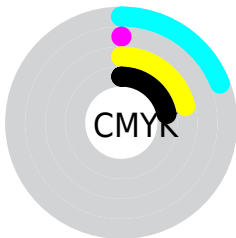
Distribution



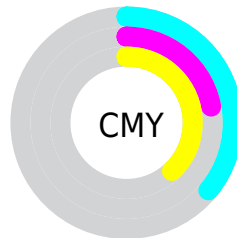
- Red (64%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (21%)
- Black (22%)




- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 199, 158 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, 199, 158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 162, 199, 158


255, 255, 255

 217, 255, 213


 246, 255, 241


 162, 199, 158

 135, 172, 132

 110, 145, 107

 85, 119, 82

 61, 94, 59


 38, 70, 37

 15, 48, 16


 0, 28, 0


 0, 0, 0

 162, 199, 158


 162, 199, 158

 144, 199, 138


 180, 199, 178

 126, 199, 118


 198, 199, 198


 108, 199, 98

 216, 199, 218

 90, 199, 78

 234, 199, 238

 72, 199, 59

 252, 199, 255

 54, 199, 39

 255, 199, 255

 36, 199, 19

 19, 199, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



190, 193, 144



162, 199, 158



136, 202, 181

Triad

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



162, 199, 158



150, 194, 236



239, 172, 173

Complementary

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



162, 199, 158



195, 158, 199

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.



232, 172, 198



162, 199, 158



183, 186, 234

Square

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



162, 199, 158



125, 200, 226



213, 178, 220



232, 177, 153

Rectangle

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



162, 199, 158



124, 203, 197



213, 178, 220



238, 172, 181

Sweetspot

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



162, 199, 158



241, 255, 240



199, 195, 158



119, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



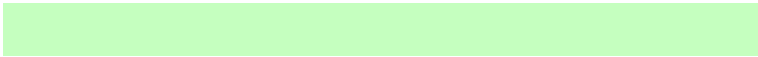
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



162, 199, 158



197, 255, 191



158, 199, 174



90, 99, 90



16, 163, 0



3, 36, 0

Inverse Universe

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



195, 158, 199



249, 191, 255



199, 158, 183



98, 90, 99



147, 0, 163



32, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 199, 158 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

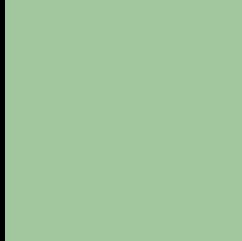
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 199, 158 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

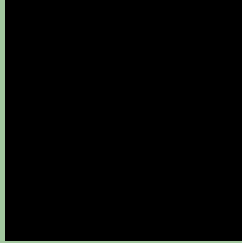
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 199, 158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 199, 158.

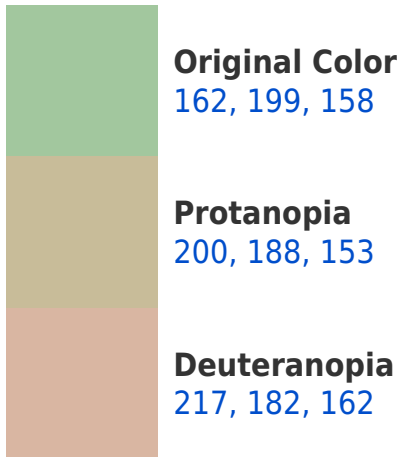


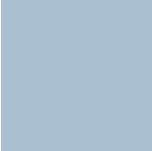
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 199, 158.

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](#).

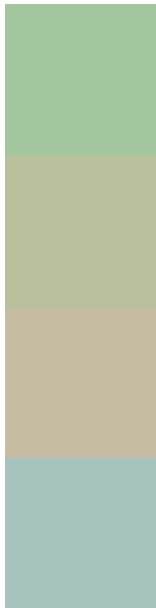
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
170, 192, 208

Trichromacy



Original Color
162, 199, 158

Protanomaly
186, 192, 155

Deuteranomaly
197, 188, 161

Tritanomaly
167, 195, 190

Monochromacy



Original Color
162, 199, 158

Achromatopsia
183, 183, 183

Achromatomaly
175, 189, 174

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 199, 158 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, 199, 158)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 199, 158)  
}
```

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, 199, 158) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 199, 158) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 199, 158 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, 199, 158) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 199, 158) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 199, 158)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 199, 158); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 199, 158);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 199,  
158) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 199, 158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 199, 158) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
199, 158) }
```

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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