

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 200, 173)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 200, 173) contains.

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Color

RGB(162, 200, 173)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A2C8AD
RGB	162, 200, 173
RGB Percent	64%, 78%, 68%
CMY	0.3647, 0.2157, 0.3216
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.13, 0.22
HSL	137°, 26%, 71%
HSV	137°, 19%, 78%
XYZ	43.0974, 52.0071, 47.3021
YIQ	185.5600, -13.9810, -16.4530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

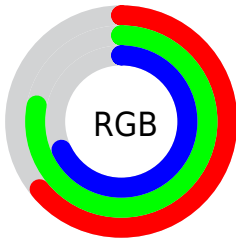
Format	Color
RYB	162, 191, 200
Decimal	10668205
CIELab	77.29, -17.96, 9.36
CIELCh	77, 20.258, 152.472
Yxy	52.0071, 0.3026, 0.3652
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288858285 (0xFFA2C8AD)
YUV	185.5600, -6.1921, -20.6621
Hunter-Lab	72.1159, -19.5290, 11.5918

Details

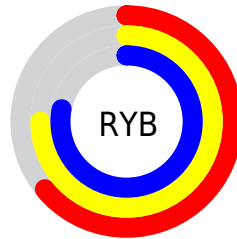
The RGB color **162, 200, 173** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **200, 162, 189**, and the grayscale version is **186, 186, 186**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 255, 228**, and **110, 146, 121** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 200, 159**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182, 200, 187**.

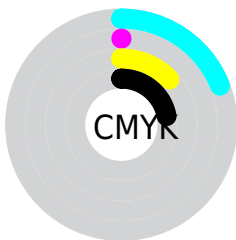
Distribution



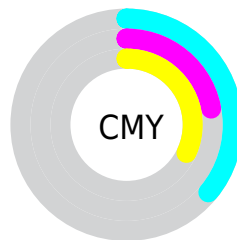
- Red (64%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 200, 173 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, 200, 173 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 162, 200, 173


255, 255, 255


 217, 255, 228


 246, 255, 255

 162, 200, 173

 135, 173, 146

 110, 146, 121

 85, 120, 96

 61, 95, 72

 38, 71, 50

 15, 49, 29

 0, 29, 3

 0, 0, 0

 162, 200, 173

 162, 200, 173

 142, 200, 159

 182, 200, 187

 122, 200, 145

 202, 200, 201

 102, 200, 130

 222, 200, 216

 82, 200, 116

 242, 200, 230

 62, 200, 102

 255, 200, 244

 42, 200, 88

 255, 200, 255

 22, 200, 74

 2, 200, 59

 0, 200, 58

Harmonies

Analogous

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



183, 196, 159



162, 200, 173



146, 202, 192

Triad

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



162, 200, 173



172, 192, 228



229, 179, 172

Complementary

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



162, 200, 173



200, 162, 189

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.



228, 178, 190



162, 200, 173



196, 186, 222

Square

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



162, 200, 173



150, 198, 224



217, 180, 209



220, 184, 158

Rectangle

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



162, 200, 173



140, 202, 204



217, 180, 209



230, 178, 177

Sweetspot

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



162, 200, 173



240, 255, 244



189, 200, 162



119, 128, 121



0, 0, 0



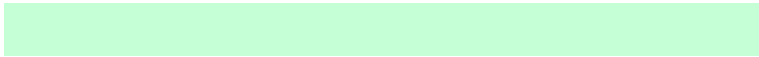
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



162, 200, 173



196, 255, 213



162, 200, 192



90, 99, 92



0, 163, 47



0, 36, 10

Inverse Universe

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



200, 162, 189



255, 196, 238



200, 162, 170



99, 90, 97



163, 0, 116



36, 0, 25

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 200, 173 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

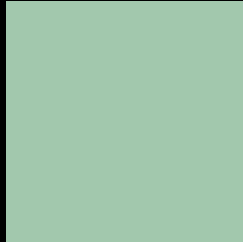
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 200, 173 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

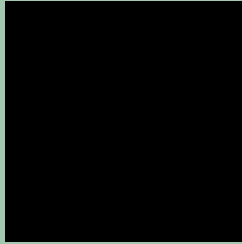
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 200, 173 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 200, 173.

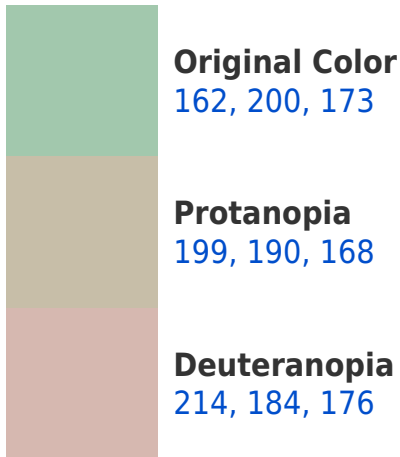


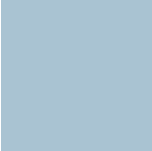
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 200, 173.

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](#).

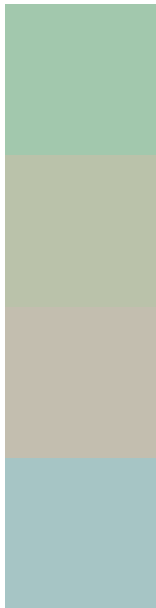
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
169, 195, 210

Trichromacy



Original Color

162, 200, 173

Protanomaly

186, 194, 170

Deuteranomaly

195, 190, 175

Tritanomaly

166, 197, 197

Monochromacy



Original Color

162, 200, 173

Achromatopsia

186, 186, 186

Achromatomaly

177, 191, 181

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 200, 173 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, 200, 173)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 200, 173)  
}
```

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, 200, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 200, 173) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 200, 173 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, 200, 173) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 200, 173) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(162, 200, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 200, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 200, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 200,  
173) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 200, 173 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 200, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
200, 173) }
```

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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