

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 200, 246)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 200, 246) contains.

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Color

RGB(162, 200, 246)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A2C8F6
RGB	162, 200, 246
RGB Percent	64%, 78%, 96%
CMY	0.3647, 0.2157, 0.0353
CMYK	0.34, 0.19, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	213°, 82%, 80%
HSV	213°, 34%, 96%
XYZ	52.1891, 55.6438, 95.1784
YIQ	193.8820, -37.4140, 6.2500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

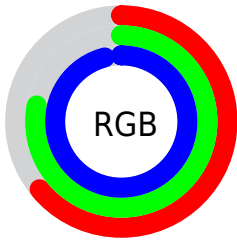
Format	Color
R _Y B	162, 188, 246
Decimal	10668278
CIE Lab	79.41, -1.82, -26.73
CIE LCh	79, 26.791, 266.107
Yxy	55.6438, 0.2571, 0.2741
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288858358 (0xFFA2C8F6)
YUV	193.8820, 25.6942, -27.9605
Hunter-Lab	74.5947, -5.6559, -23.4342

Details

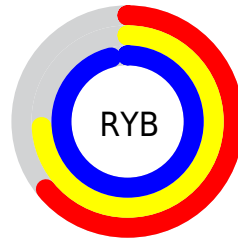
The RGB color **162, 200, 246** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **246, 208, 162**, and the grayscale version is **194, 194, 194**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 255, 255**, and **107, 146, 190** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 187, 246**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187, 213, 246**.

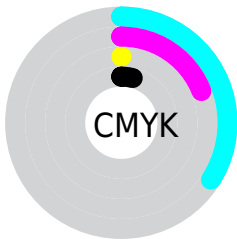
Distribution



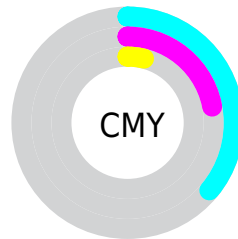
- Red (64%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (4%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 200, 246 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, 246 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 162, 200, 246


255, 255, 255


 219, 255, 255

 248, 255, 255

 162, 200, 246

 134, 173, 217

 107, 146, 190

 81, 121, 162


 54, 96, 136

 24, 72, 111

 0, 50, 86

 0, 29, 62

 0, 3, 41

 0, 1, 18

■ 162, 200, 246

■ 162, 200, 246

■ 137, 187, 246

■ 187, 213, 246

■ 113, 173, 246

■ 211, 227, 246

■ 88, 160, 246

■ 236, 240, 246

■ 64, 146, 246

■ 255, 254, 246

■ 39, 133, 246

■ 255, 255, 246

■ 14, 119, 246

■ 0, 111, 246

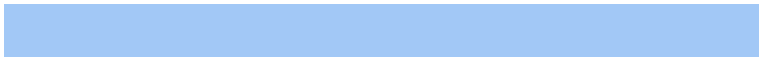
Harmonies

Analogous

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



134, 207, 237



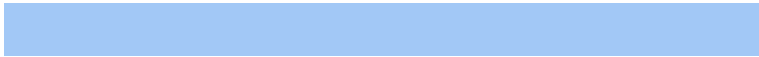
162, 200, 246



197, 191, 241

Triad

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



162, 200, 246



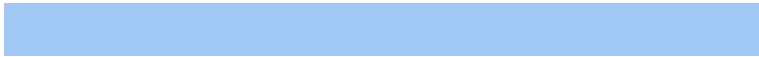
248, 180, 176



163, 208, 168

Complementary

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



162, 200, 246



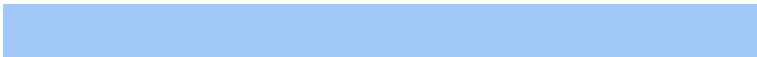
246, 208, 162

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.



192, 202, 152



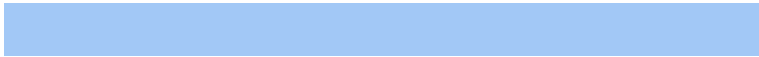
162, 200, 246



238, 186, 156

Square

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



162, 200, 246



244, 179, 201



218, 194, 147



138, 211, 192

Rectangle

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



162, 200, 246



217, 186, 232



218, 194, 147



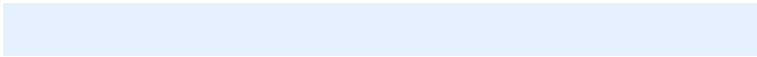
173, 206, 162

Sweetspot

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



162, 200, 246



230, 241, 255



162, 246, 207



112, 119, 128



0, 0, 0



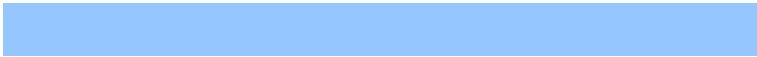
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



162, 200, 246



150, 198, 255



165, 162, 246



110, 116, 122



0, 84, 186



0, 27, 59

Inverse Universe

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



246, 162, 200



255, 150, 198



243, 246, 162



122, 110, 116



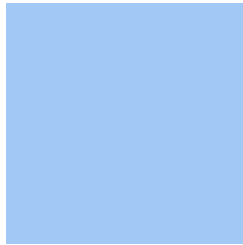
186, 0, 84



59, 0, 27

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 200, 246 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

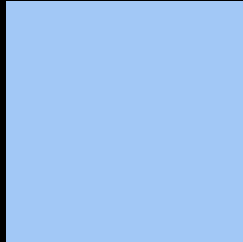
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 246 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

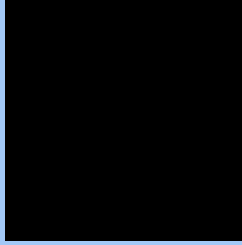
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

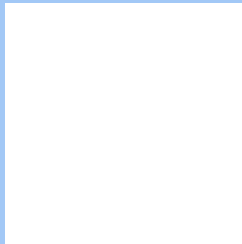
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 162, 200, 246 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 200, 246.

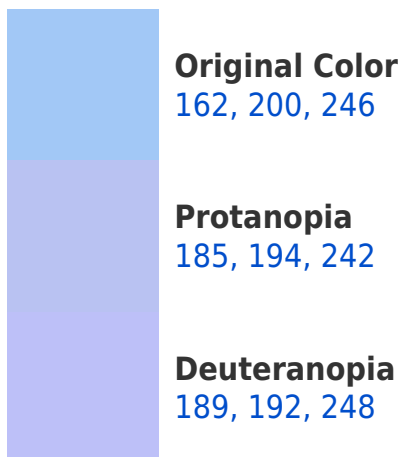


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 200, 246.

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](#).

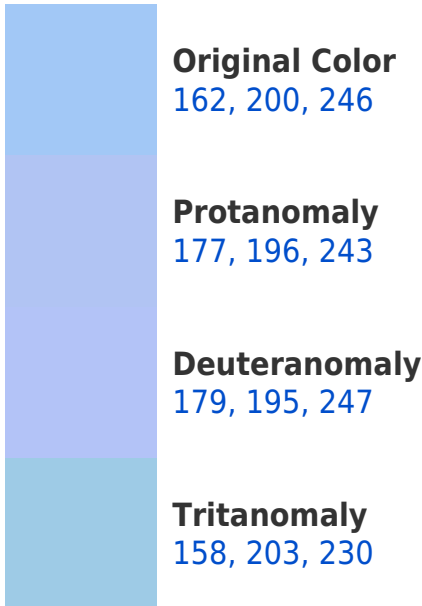
Dichromacy



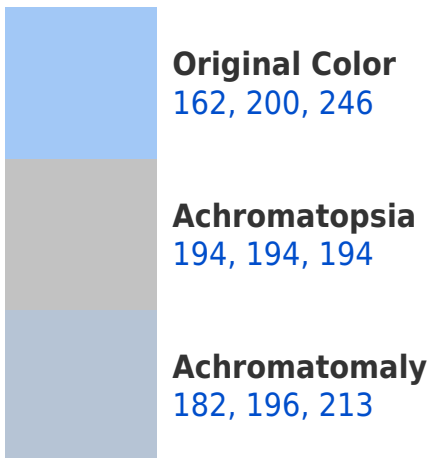


Tritanopia
156, 204, 221

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 200, 246 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, 246)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 200, 246)  
}
```

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, 246) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 200, 246) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 200, 246 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, 246) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 200, 246) }
```

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, 246)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 200, 246); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 200, 246);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 200,  
246) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 200, 246 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, 246) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
200, 246) }
```

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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