

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 210, 162)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 210, 162) contains.

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Color

RGB(162, 210, 162)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A2D2A2
RGB	162, 210, 162
RGB Percent	64%, 82%, 64%
CMY	0.3647, 0.1765, 0.3647
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.23, 0.18
HSL	120°, 35%, 73%
HSV	120°, 23%, 82%
XYZ	44.4685, 56.3832, 42.7217
YIQ	190.1760, -13.2000, -25.1040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

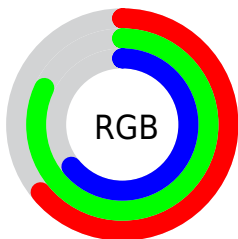
Format	Color
RYB	162, 210, 210
Decimal	10670754
CIELab	79.83, -24.91, 18.81
CIELCh	80, 31.213, 142.943
Yxy	56.3832, 0.3097, 0.3927
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288860834 (0xFFA2D2A2)
YUV	190.1760, -13.8908, -24.7104
Hunter-Lab	75.0888, -25.6954, 18.8291

Details

The RGB color **162, 210, 162** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **210, 162, 210**, and the grayscale version is **190, 190, 190**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 255, 217**, and **109, 155, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141, 210, 141**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183, 210, 183**.

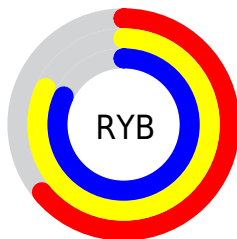
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (82%)

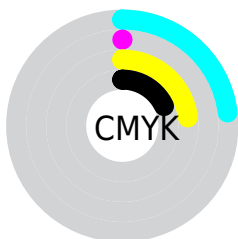
Blue (64%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (82%)

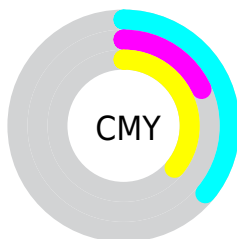


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (23%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 210, 162 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, 210, 162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 162, 210, 162

255, 255, 255


 218, 255, 217

 246, 255, 246

 162, 210, 162

 135, 182, 136

 109, 155, 110

 84, 129, 86

 60, 104, 62

 35, 79, 40

 9, 56, 19

 0, 35, 0

 0, 0, 0

 162, 210, 162

 162, 210, 162

 141, 210, 141

 183, 210, 183

 120, 210, 120

 204, 210, 204

 99, 210, 99

 225, 210, 225

 78, 210, 78

 246, 210, 246

 57, 210, 57

 255, 210, 255

 36, 210, 36

 15, 210, 15

 0, 210, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



195, 203, 144



162, 210, 162



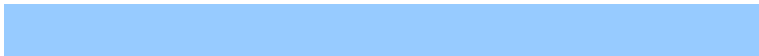
130, 214, 190

Triad

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



162, 210, 162



151, 203, 255



255, 178, 177

Complementary

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



162, 210, 162



210, 162, 210

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.



251, 177, 206



162, 210, 162



193, 193, 251

Square

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



162, 210, 162



117, 210, 243



229, 183, 233



247, 184, 153

Rectangle

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



162, 210, 162



114, 214, 210



229, 183, 233



255, 177, 186

Sweetspot

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



162, 210, 162



237, 255, 237



210, 210, 162



117, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



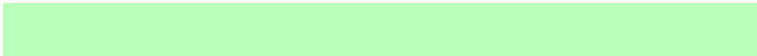
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



162, 210, 162



186, 255, 186



162, 210, 186



94, 105, 94



0, 168, 0



0, 41, 0

Inverse Universe

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



210, 162, 210



255, 186, 255



210, 162, 186



105, 94, 105



168, 0, 168



41, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 210, 162 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

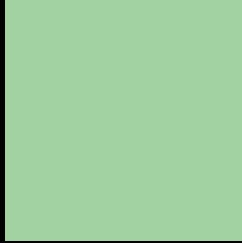
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 210, 162 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

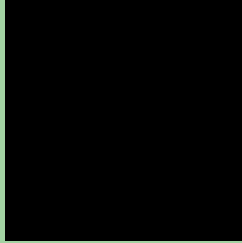
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 210, 162 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 210, 162.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 210, 162.

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, 210, 162

Protanopia
210, 197, 156

Deuteranopia
227, 190, 166



Tritanopia
172, 202, 219

Trichromacy



Original Color
162, 210, 162

Protanomaly
193, 202, 158

Deuteranomaly
203, 197, 165

Tritanomaly
168, 205, 198

Monochromacy



Original Color
162, 210, 162

Achromatopsia
190, 190, 190

Achromatomaly
180, 197, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 210, 162 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, 210, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 210, 162)  
}
```

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, 210, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 210, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 210, 162 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, 210, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 210, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 210, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 210, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 210, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 210,  
162) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 210, 162 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 210, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
210, 162) }
```

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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