

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 210, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 210, 220) contains.

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Color

RGB(162, 210, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A2D2DC
RGB	162, 210, 220
RGB Percent	64%, 82%, 86%
CMY	0.3647, 0.1765, 0.1373
CMYK	0.26, 0.05, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	190°, 45%, 75%
HSV	190°, 26%, 86%
XYZ	50.8652, 58.9419, 76.4062
YIQ	196.7880, -31.8180, -7.0660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

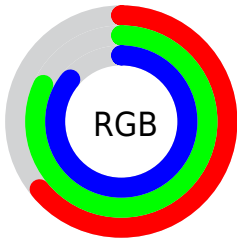
Format	Color
RYB	162, 188, 220
Decimal	10670812
CIELab	81.26, -13.28, -10.04
CIELCh	81, 16.647, 217.083
Yxy	58.9419, 0.2732, 0.3165
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288860892 (0xFFA2D2DC)
YUV	196.7880, 11.4435, -30.5091
Hunter-Lab	76.7736, -16.0914, -5.2647

Details

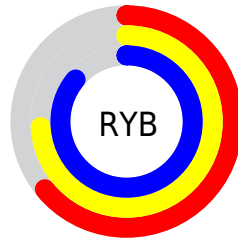
The RGB color **162, 210, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **220, 172, 162**, and the grayscale version is **197, 197, 197**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 255, 255**, and **109, 155, 165** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 206, 220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184, 214, 220**.

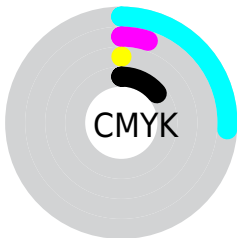
Distribution



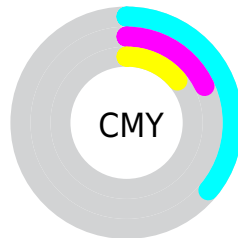
- Red (64%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 210, 220 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, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 162, 210, 220

255, 255, 255


 218, 255, 255

 247, 255, 255

 162, 210, 220

 135, 182, 192

 109, 155, 165


 83, 129, 139

 58, 104, 113

 32, 80, 89

 0, 57, 65

 0, 35, 43

 0, 10, 23

 0, 0, 0

■ 162, 210, 220

■ 162, 210, 220

■ 140, 206, 220

■ 184, 214, 220

■ 118, 202, 220

■ 206, 218, 220

■ 96, 199, 220

■ 228, 221, 220

■ 74, 195, 220

■ 250, 225, 220

■ 52, 191, 220

■ 255, 229, 220

■ 30, 187, 220

■ 255, 233, 220

■ 8, 183, 220

■ 255, 237, 220

■ 0, 182, 220

■ 255, 240, 220

■ 255, 244, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



164, 211, 205



162, 210, 220



172, 207, 230

Triad

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



162, 210, 220



226, 193, 214



211, 202, 171

Complementary

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



162, 210, 220



220, 172, 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.



225, 197, 174



162, 210, 220



234, 191, 199

Square

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



162, 210, 220



209, 197, 227



234, 193, 184



193, 207, 177

Rectangle

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



162, 210, 220



183, 204, 233



234, 193, 184



216, 200, 171

Sweetspot

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



162, 210, 220



235, 251, 255



162, 220, 172



115, 125, 128



0, 0, 0



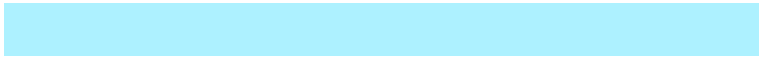
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



162, 210, 220



173, 241, 255



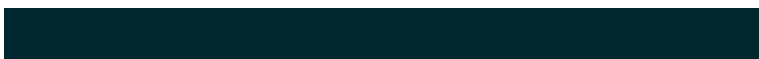
162, 181, 220



99, 108, 110



0, 144, 173



0, 38, 46

Inverse Universe

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



220, 162, 210



255, 173, 241



220, 201, 162



110, 99, 108



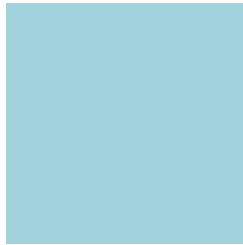
173, 0, 144



46, 0, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 210, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

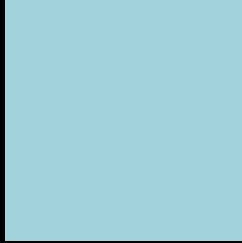
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

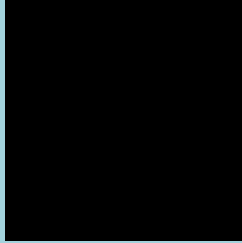
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

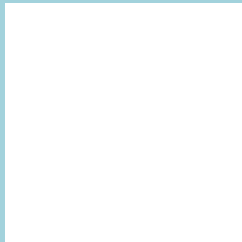
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 162, 210, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 210, 220.

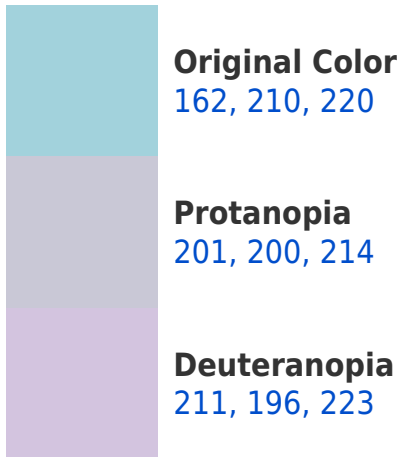


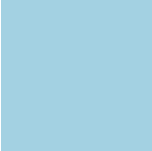
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 210, 220.

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](#).

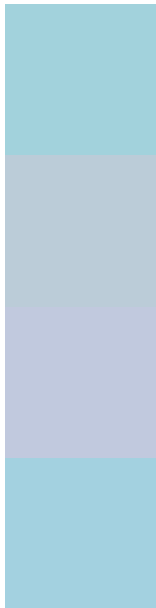
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
163, 209, 226

Trichromacy



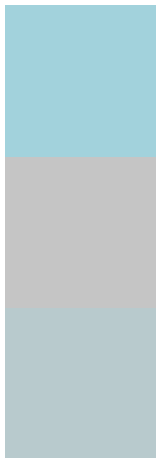
Original Color
162, 210, 220

Protanomaly
187, 204, 216

Deuteranomaly
193, 201, 222

Tritanomaly
163, 209, 224

Monochromacy



Original Color
162, 210, 220

Achromatopsia
197, 197, 197

Achromatomaly
184, 202, 205

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 210, 220 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, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 210, 220)  
}
```

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, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 210, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 210, 220 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, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 210, 220) }
```

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, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 210, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 210, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 210,  
220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 210, 220 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, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
210, 220) }
```

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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