

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 211, 190)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 211, 190) contains.

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Color

RGB(162, 211, 190)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A2D3BE
RGB	162, 211, 190
RGB Percent	64%, 83%, 75%
CMY	0.3647, 0.1725, 0.2549
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.10, 0.17
HSL	154°, 36%, 73%
HSV	154°, 23%, 83%
XYZ	47.4888, 57.9876, 57.4050
YIQ	193.9550, -22.4630, -16.9190

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

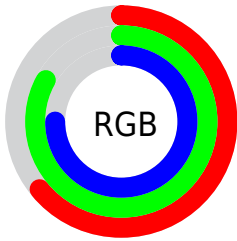
Format	Color
RYB	162, 193, 211
Decimal	10671038
CIELab	80.73, -20.19, 5.21
CIELCh	81, 20.855, 165.535
Yxy	57.9876, 0.2916, 0.3560
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288861118 (0xFFA2D3BE)
YUV	193.9550, -1.9498, -28.0245
Hunter-Lab	76.1496, -21.9447, 8.6092

Details

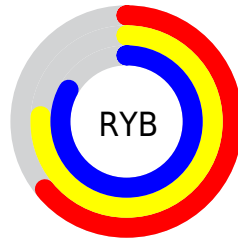
The RGB color **162, 211, 190** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **211, 162, 183**, and the grayscale version is **194, 194, 194**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 255, 246**, and **109, 156, 137** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141, 211, 181**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183, 211, 199**.

Distribution



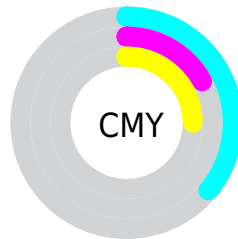
- Red (64%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 211, 190 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, 211, 190 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 162, 211, 190

255, 255, 255


 218, 255, 246


 246, 255, 255

 162, 211, 190

 135, 183, 163


 109, 156, 137

 84, 130, 111

 60, 105, 87

 35, 80, 64

 9, 57, 42


 0, 35, 21

 0, 5, 0

 0, 0, 0

 162, 211, 190

 162, 211, 190

 141, 211, 181

 183, 211, 199

 120, 211, 172

 204, 211, 208

 99, 211, 163

 225, 211, 217

 78, 211, 154

 246, 211, 226

 57, 211, 145


 255, 211, 235

 35, 211, 136

 255, 211, 244

 14, 211, 127

 255, 211, 253

 0, 211, 121

 255, 211, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



183, 208, 173



162, 211, 190



149, 212, 210

Triad

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



162, 211, 190



192, 199, 238



238, 190, 173

Complementary

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



162, 211, 190



211, 162, 183

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.



241, 187, 191



162, 211, 190



216, 192, 228

Square

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



162, 211, 190



167, 205, 238



234, 188, 211



224, 196, 163

Rectangle

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



162, 211, 190



148, 211, 222



234, 188, 211



240, 189, 179

Sweetspot

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



162, 211, 190



237, 255, 247



183, 211, 162



117, 128, 123



0, 0, 0



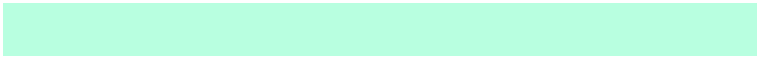
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



162, 211, 190



184, 255, 224



162, 208, 211



94, 105, 100



0, 168, 96



0, 41, 23

Inverse Universe

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



211, 162, 183



255, 184, 214



211, 165, 162



105, 94, 99



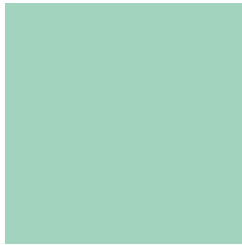
168, 0, 72



41, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 211, 190 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

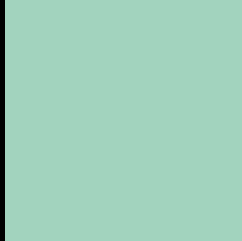
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 211, 190 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

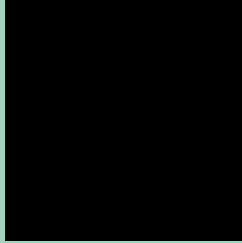
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

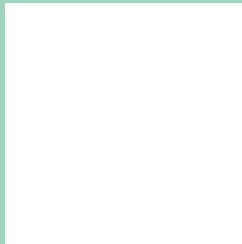
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 162, 211, 190 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 211, 190.

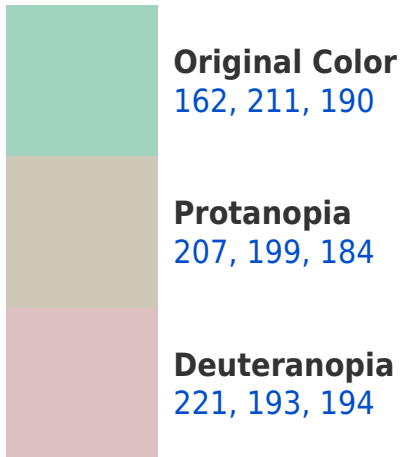


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 211, 190.

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
168, 206, 223

Trichromacy



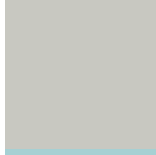
Original Color

162, 211, 190



Protanomaly

191, 203, 186



Deuteranomaly

200, 200, 193



Tritanomaly

166, 208, 211

Monochromacy



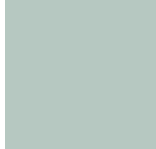
Original Color

162, 211, 190



Achromatopsia

194, 194, 194



Achromatomaly

182, 200, 193

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 211, 190 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, 211, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 211, 190)  
}
```

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, 211, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 211, 190) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 211, 190 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, 211, 190) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 211, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 211, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 211, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 211, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 211,  
190) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 211, 190 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 211, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
211, 190) }
```

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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