

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 219, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 219, 157) contains.

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Color

RGB(162, 219, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A2DB9D
RGB	162, 219, 157
RGB Percent	64%, 86%, 62%
CMY	0.3647, 0.1412, 0.3843
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.28, 0.14
HSL	115°, 46%, 74%
HSV	115°, 28%, 86%
XYZ	46.3176, 60.7787, 41.1886
YIQ	194.8890, -14.0700, -31.3660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

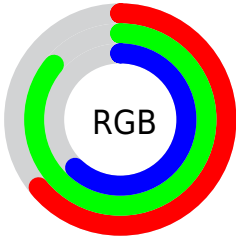
Format	Color
RYB	157, 219, 214
Decimal	10673053
CIELab	82.26, -30.07, 24.77
CIElCh	82, 38.956, 140.520
Yxy	60.7787, 0.3124, 0.4099
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288863133 (0xFFA2DB9D)
YUV	194.8890, -18.6793, -28.8437
Hunter-Lab	77.9607, -30.3818, 23.2481

Details

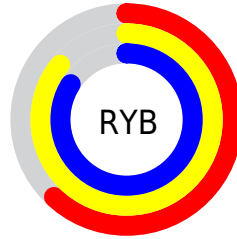
The RGB color **162, 219, 157** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **214, 157, 219**, and the grayscale version is **195, 195, 195**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 255, 212**, and **109, 164, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 219, 135**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182, 219, 179**.

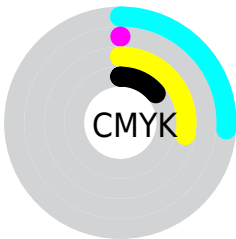
Distribution



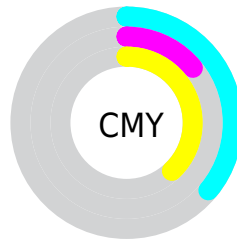
- Red (64%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 219, 157 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, 219, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 162, 219, 157

255, 255, 255


 218, 255, 212


 247, 255, 240

 162, 219, 157

 135, 191, 131


 109, 164, 105

 83, 137, 81

 58, 112, 57

 32, 87, 35

 2, 63, 12

 0, 41, 0

 0, 15, 0

 0, 0, 0

 162, 219, 157


 162, 219, 157

 142, 219, 135

 182, 219, 179

 122, 219, 113

 202, 219, 201

 102, 219, 91

 222, 219, 223


 81, 219, 69

 243, 219, 245

 61, 219, 48

 255, 219, 255

 41, 219, 26

 21, 219, 4

 18, 219, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



204, 210, 135



162, 219, 157



117, 224, 191

Triad

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



162, 219, 157



136, 212, 255



255, 178, 181

Complementary

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



162, 219, 157



214, 157, 219

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.



255, 178, 218



162, 219, 157



193, 199, 255

Square

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



162, 219, 157



84, 220, 255



240, 186, 251



255, 186, 150

Rectangle

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



162, 219, 157



90, 225, 217



240, 186, 251



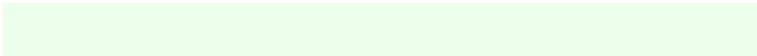
255, 177, 193

Sweetspot

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



162, 219, 157



236, 255, 235



219, 214, 157



116, 128, 115



0, 0, 0



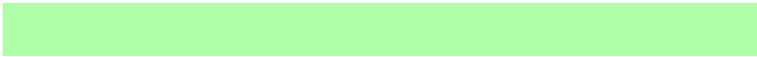
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



162, 219, 157



175, 255, 168



157, 219, 183



100, 110, 99



14, 173, 0



4, 46, 0

Inverse Universe

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



214, 157, 219



248, 168, 255



219, 157, 193



109, 99, 110



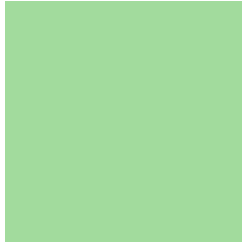
159, 0, 173



42, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 219, 157 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, 219, 157 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

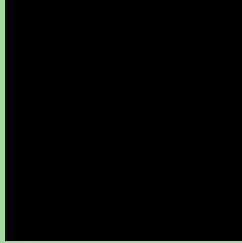
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 219, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 219, 157.

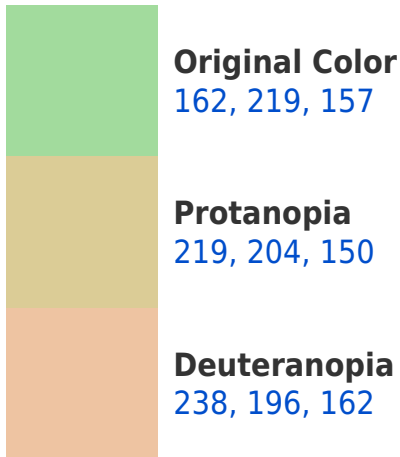


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 219, 157.

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
174, 210, 227

Trichromacy



Original Color

162, 219, 157



Protanomaly

198, 209, 153



Deuteranomaly

210, 204, 160



Tritanomaly

170, 213, 202

Monochromacy



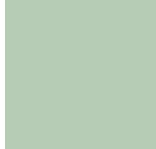
Original Color

162, 219, 157



Achromatopsia

195, 195, 195



Achromatomaly

183, 204, 181

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 219, 157 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, 219, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 219, 157)  
}
```

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, 219, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 219, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 219, 157 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, 219, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 219, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(162, 219, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 219, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 219, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 219,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 219, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 219, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
219, 157) }
```

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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