

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 220, 247)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 220, 247) contains.

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Color

RGB(162, 220, 247)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A2DCF7
RGB	162, 220, 247
RGB Percent	64%, 86%, 97%
CMY	0.3647, 0.1373, 0.0314
CMYK	0.34, 0.11, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	199°, 84%, 80%
HSV	199°, 34%, 97%
XYZ	57.2820, 65.5832, 97.6354
YIQ	205.7360, -43.2350, -3.8990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

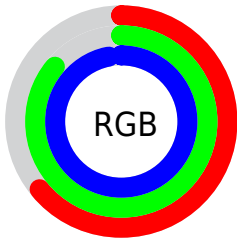
Format	Color
RYB	162, 196, 247
Decimal	10673399
CIELab	84.78, -12.07, -19.10
CIELCh	85, 22.592, 237.706
Yxy	65.5832, 0.2598, 0.2974
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288863479 (0xFFA2DCF7)
YUV	205.7360, 20.3432, -38.3565
Hunter-Lab	80.9834, -15.4627, -14.7929

Details

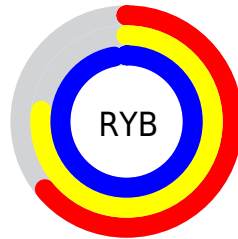
The RGB color **162, 220, 247** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **247, 189, 162**, and the grayscale version is **206, 206, 206**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 255, 255**, and **107, 165, 191** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 212, 247**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187, 228, 247**.

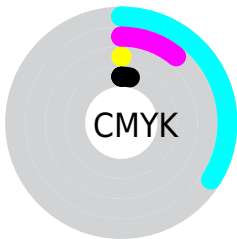
Distribution



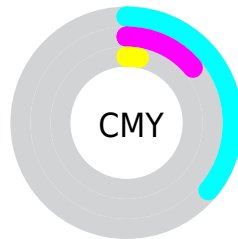
- Red (64%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (97%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (3%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 220, 247 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, 220, 247 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 162, 220, 247


255, 255, 255


 219, 255, 255


 248, 255, 255

 162, 220, 247

 134, 192, 218

 107, 165, 191

 80, 139, 164

 52, 113, 137

 19, 89, 112

 0, 65, 87

 0, 43, 64

 0, 23, 42

 0, 1, 21

■ 162, 220, 247

■ 162, 220, 247

■ 137, 212, 247

■ 187, 228, 247

■ 113, 204, 247

■ 211, 236, 247

■ 88, 196, 247

■ 236, 244, 247

■ 63, 189, 247

■ 255, 251, 247

■ 38, 181, 247

■ 255, 255, 247

■ 14, 173, 247

■ 0, 169, 247

Harmonies

Analogous

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



154, 223, 231



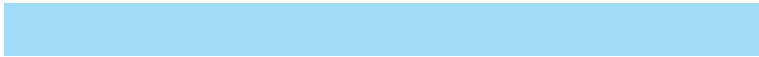
162, 220, 247



185, 214, 254

Triad

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



162, 220, 247



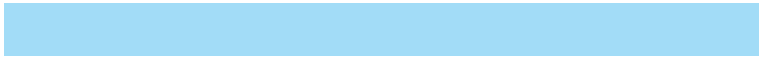
253, 197, 214



207, 216, 174

Complementary

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



162, 220, 247



247, 189, 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.



230, 210, 169



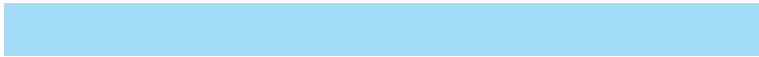
162, 220, 247



255, 198, 193

Square

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



162, 220, 247



238, 200, 235



247, 203, 176



182, 221, 188

Rectangle

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



162, 220, 247



204, 209, 252



247, 203, 176



215, 214, 171

Sweetspot

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



162, 220, 247



230, 247, 255



162, 247, 189



112, 123, 128



0, 0, 0



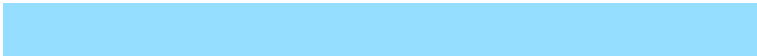
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



162, 220, 247



150, 222, 255



162, 178, 247



110, 119, 122



0, 127, 186



0, 40, 59

Inverse Universe

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



247, 162, 220



255, 150, 222



247, 231, 162



122, 110, 119



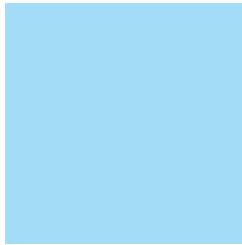
186, 0, 127



59, 0, 40

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 220, 247 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

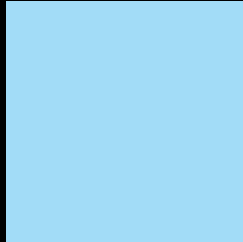
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 220, 247 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

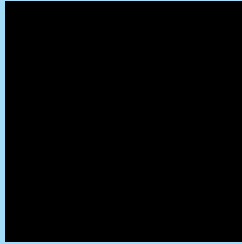
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 220, 247 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 220, 247.

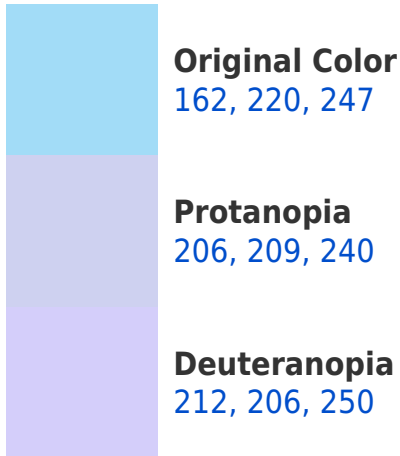


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 220, 247.

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



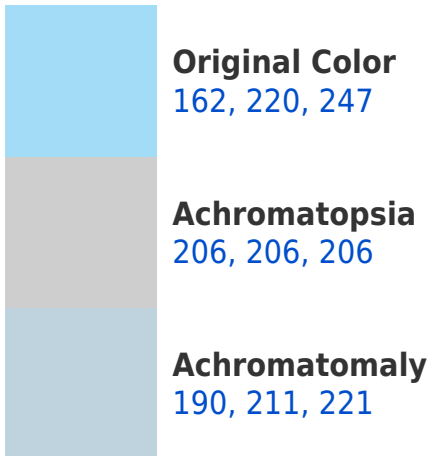


Tritanopia
160, 221, 239

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 220, 247 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, 220, 247)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 220, 247)  
}
```

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, 220, 247) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 220, 247) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 220, 247 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, 220, 247) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 220, 247) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 220, 247)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 220, 247); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 220, 247);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 220,  
247) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 220, 247 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 220, 247) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
220, 247) }
```

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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