

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 224, 168)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 224, 168) contains.

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Color

RGB(162, 224, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A2E0A8
RGB	162, 224, 168
RGB Percent	64%, 88%, 66%
CMY	0.3647, 0.1216, 0.3412
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.25, 0.12
HSL	126°, 50%, 76%
HSV	126°, 28%, 88%
XYZ	48.6238, 63.8198, 46.8015
YIQ	199.0780, -18.9760, -30.5600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

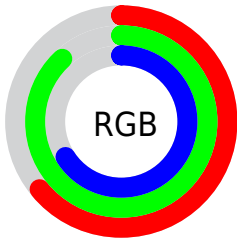
Format	Color
RYB	162, 219, 224
Decimal	10674344
CIELab	83.87, -30.59, 21.26
CIElCh	84, 37.252, 145.209
Yxy	63.8198, 0.3053, 0.4008
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288864424 (0xFFA2E0A8)
YUV	199.0780, -15.3215, -32.5174
Hunter-Lab	79.8873, -31.1579, 21.1864

Details

The RGB color **162, 224, 168** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **224, 162, 218**, and the grayscale version is **199, 199, 199**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 255, 223**, and **109, 168, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 224, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184, 224, 188**.

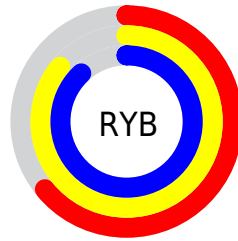
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (88%)

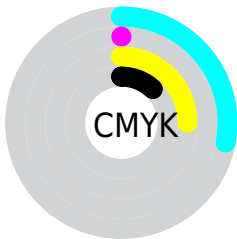
Blue (66%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (86%)

Blue (88%)

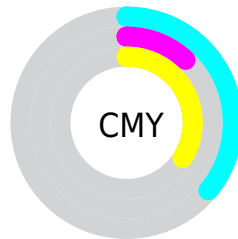


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (12%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 224, 168 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, 224, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 162, 224, 168

255, 255, 255


 218, 255, 223

 247, 255, 252


 162, 224, 168

 135, 196, 141

 109, 168, 116

 83, 142, 91

 57, 116, 67

 31, 91, 44

 0, 67, 23

 0, 44, 0

 0, 22, 0

 0, 0, 0

 162, 224, 168

 162, 224, 168

 140, 224, 148

 184, 224, 188

 117, 224, 128

 207, 224, 208

 95, 224, 107

 229, 224, 229

 72, 224, 87

 252, 224, 249

 50, 224, 67

 255, 224, 255

 28, 224, 47

 5, 224, 26

 0, 224, 22

Harmonies

Analogous

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



203, 216, 145



162, 224, 168



121, 228, 202

Triad

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



162, 224, 168



153, 214, 255



255, 184, 181

Complementary

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



162, 224, 168



224, 162, 218

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, 183, 216



162, 224, 168



206, 202, 255

Square

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



162, 224, 168



105, 223, 255



248, 190, 250



255, 193, 153

Rectangle

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



162, 224, 168



98, 228, 226



248, 190, 250



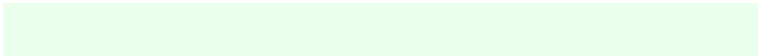
255, 183, 192

Sweetspot

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



162, 224, 168



235, 255, 237



219, 224, 162



115, 128, 116



0, 0, 0



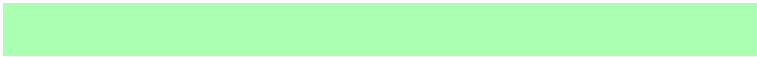
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



162, 224, 168



171, 255, 179



162, 224, 198



101, 112, 102



0, 176, 17



0, 48, 5

Inverse Universe

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



224, 162, 218



255, 171, 247



224, 162, 188



112, 101, 111



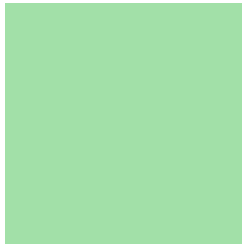
176, 0, 159



48, 0, 44

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 224, 168 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

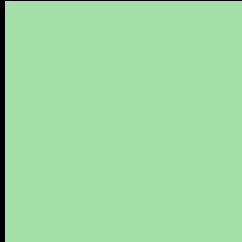
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 224, 168 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

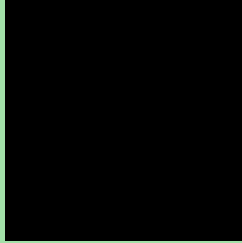
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 224, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 224, 168.

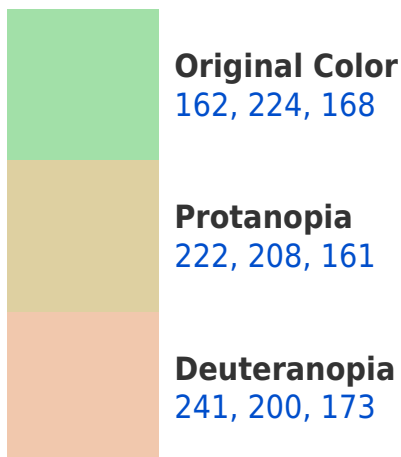


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 224, 168.

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





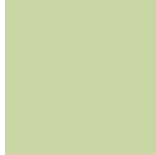
Tritanopia
174, 215, 233

Trichromacy



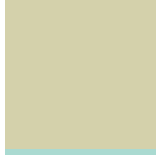
Original Color

162, 224, 168



Protanomaly

200, 214, 164



Deuteranomaly

212, 209, 171



Tritanomaly

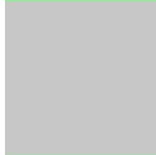
170, 218, 209

Monochromacy



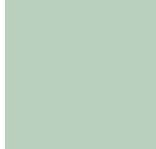
Original Color

162, 224, 168



Achromatopsia

199, 199, 199



Achromatomaly

186, 208, 188

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 224, 168 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, 224, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 224, 168)  
}
```

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, 224, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 224, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 224, 168 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, 224, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 224, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 224, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 224, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 224, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 224,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 224, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 224, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
224, 168) }
```

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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