

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 225, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 225, 156) contains.

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Color

RGB(162, 225, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A2E19C
RGB	162, 225, 156
RGB Percent	64%, 88%, 61%
CMY	0.3647, 0.1176, 0.3882
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.31, 0.12
HSL	115°, 53%, 75%
HSV	115°, 31%, 88%
XYZ	47.8263, 63.9321, 41.2719
YIQ	198.2970, -15.3990, -34.8150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

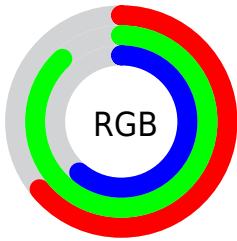
Format	Color
RYB	156, 225, 219
Decimal	10674588
CIELab	83.93, -33.04, 27.55
CIElCh	84, 43.023, 140.178
Yxy	63.9321, 0.3125, 0.4178
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288864668 (0xFFA2E19C)
YUV	198.2970, -20.8524, -31.8325
Hunter-Lab	79.9576, -33.1567, 25.3664

Details

The RGB color **162, 225, 156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **219, 156, 225**, and the grayscale version is **199, 199, 199**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 255, 211**, and **108, 169, 104** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141, 225, 134**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183, 225, 179**.

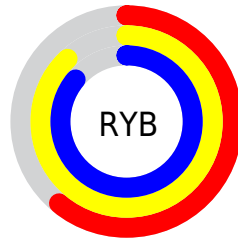
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (88%)

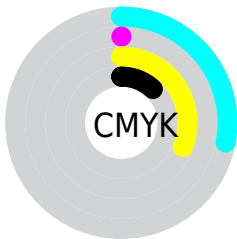
Blue (61%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (88%)

Blue (86%)

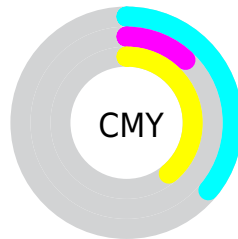


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (12%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 225, 156 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, 225, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 162, 225, 156

255, 255, 255


 218, 255, 211

 247, 255, 239

 162, 225, 156

 135, 197, 130


 108, 169, 104


 82, 143, 80

 56, 117, 56

 30, 92, 33

 0, 68, 10

 0, 45, 0

 0, 22, 0

 0, 0, 0

 162, 225, 156


 162, 225, 156

 141, 225, 134

 183, 225, 179

 121, 225, 111

 203, 225, 201

 100, 225, 89

 224, 225, 224


 80, 225, 66

 244, 225, 246

 59, 225, 44

 255, 225, 255

 39, 225, 21

 20, 225, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



208, 215, 132



162, 225, 156



110, 230, 194

Triad

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



162, 225, 156



128, 217, 255



255, 179, 183

Complementary

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



162, 225, 156



219, 156, 225

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, 179, 224



162, 225, 156



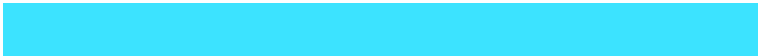
195, 204, 255

Square

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



162, 225, 156



60, 227, 255



247, 189, 255



255, 188, 149

Rectangle

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



162, 225, 156



73, 231, 222



247, 189, 255



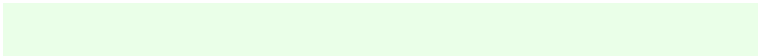
255, 178, 197

Sweetspot

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



162, 225, 156



234, 255, 232



225, 218, 156



115, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



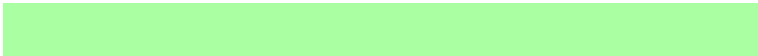
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



162, 225, 156



169, 255, 161



156, 225, 184



102, 112, 101



15, 176, 0



4, 48, 0

Inverse Universe

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



219, 156, 225



247, 161, 255



225, 156, 197



111, 101, 112



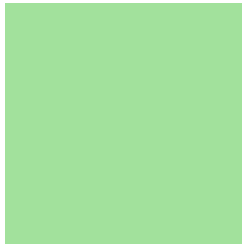
161, 0, 176



44, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 225, 156 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, 225, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

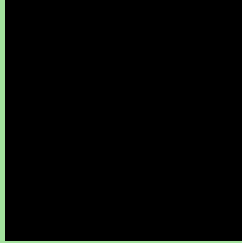
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 225, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 225, 156.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 225, 156.

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](#).

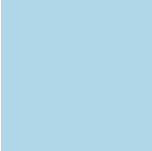
Dichromacy



Original Color
162, 225, 156

Protanopia
225, 208, 149

Deuteranopia
244, 200, 161



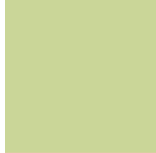
Tritanopia
175, 215, 232

Trichromacy



Original Color

162, 225, 156



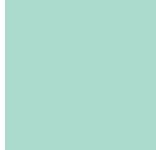
Protanomaly

202, 214, 152



Deuteranomaly

214, 209, 159



Tritanomaly

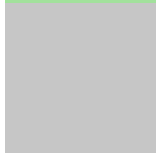
170, 219, 204

Monochromacy



Original Color

162, 225, 156



Achromatopsia

198, 198, 198



Achromatomaly

185, 208, 183

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 225, 156 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, 225, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 225, 156)  
}
```

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, 225, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 225, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 225, 156 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, 225, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 225, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 225, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 225, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 225, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 225,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 225, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 225, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
225, 156) }
```

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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