

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 228, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 228, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(162, 228, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A2E4A7
RGB	162, 228, 167
RGB Percent	64%, 89%, 65%
CMY	0.3647, 0.1059, 0.3451
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.27, 0.11
HSL	125°, 55%, 76%
HSV	125°, 29%, 89%
XYZ	49.6187, 65.9582, 46.6752
YIQ	201.3120, -19.7550, -32.9630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

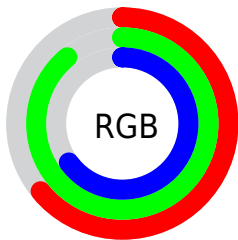
Format	Color
RYB	162, 223, 228
Decimal	10675367
CIELab	84.98, -32.64, 23.29
CIELCh	85, 40.098, 144.485
Yxy	65.9582, 0.3058, 0.4065
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288865447 (0xFFA2E4A7)
YUV	201.3120, -16.9158, -34.4766
Hunter-Lab	81.2147, -33.0696, 22.7754

Details

The RGB color **162, 228, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **228, 162, 223**, and the grayscale version is **201, 201, 201**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 255, 222**, and **108, 172, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 228, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185, 228, 188**.

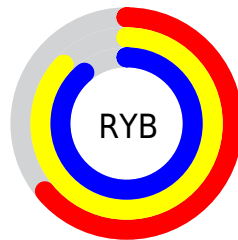
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (89%)

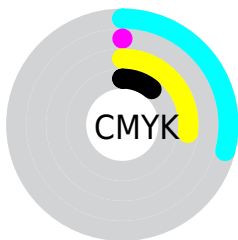
Blue (65%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (87%)

Blue (89%)

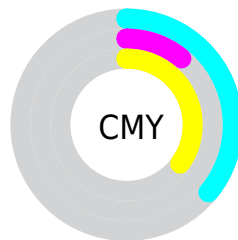


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (27%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 228, 167 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, 228, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 162, 228, 167

255, 255, 255


 218, 255, 222

 247, 255, 251

 162, 228, 167

 135, 200, 140

 108, 172, 115

 82, 145, 90

 56, 119, 66

 29, 94, 43

 0, 70, 21

 0, 47, 0

 0, 26, 0

 0, 0, 0

 162, 228, 167

 162, 228, 167


 139, 228, 146


 185, 228, 188

 116, 228, 125

 208, 228, 209

 94, 228, 104

 230, 228, 230

 71, 228, 83

 253, 228, 251

 48, 228, 62

 255, 228, 255

 25, 228, 41

 2, 228, 19

 0, 228, 17

Harmonies

Analogous

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



206, 219, 142



162, 228, 167



116, 232, 204

Triad

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



162, 228, 167



149, 218, 255



255, 185, 183

Complementary

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



162, 228, 167



228, 162, 223

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, 184, 221



162, 228, 167



207, 205, 255

Square

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



162, 228, 167



93, 228, 255



254, 192, 255



255, 195, 152

Rectangle

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



162, 228, 167



88, 233, 230



254, 192, 255



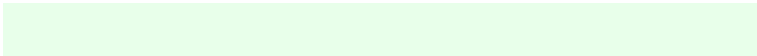
255, 184, 195

Sweetspot

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



162, 228, 167



232, 255, 234



224, 228, 162



113, 128, 115



0, 0, 0



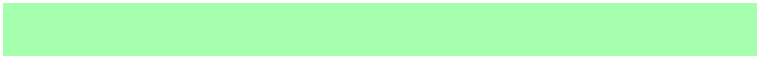
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



162, 228, 167



166, 255, 173



162, 228, 199



103, 115, 104



0, 179, 14



0, 51, 4

Inverse Universe

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



228, 162, 223



255, 166, 248



228, 162, 191



115, 103, 114



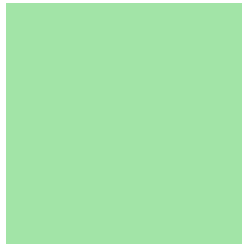
179, 0, 165



51, 0, 47

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 228, 167 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, 228, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

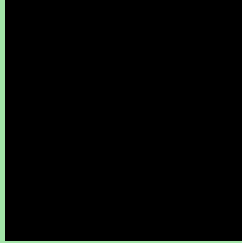
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 228, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 228, 167.

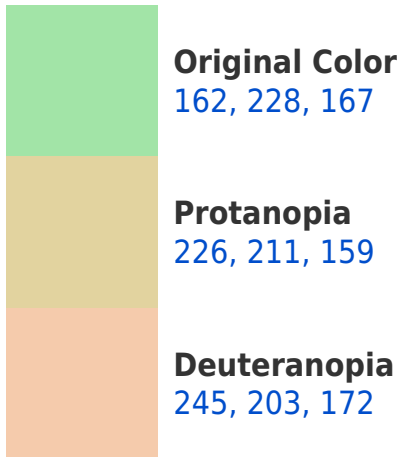


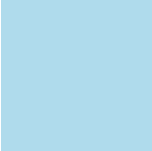
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 228, 167.

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
175, 219, 236

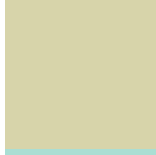
Trichromacy



Original Color
162, 228, 167



Protanomaly
203, 217, 162



Deuteranomaly
215, 212, 170



Tritanomaly
170, 222, 211

Monochromacy



Original Color
162, 228, 167



Achromatopsia
201, 201, 201



Achromatomaly
187, 211, 189

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 228, 167 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, 228, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 228, 167)  
}
```

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, 228, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 228, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 228, 167 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, 228, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 228, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(162, 228, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 228, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 228, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 228,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 228, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 228, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
228, 167) }
```

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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