

Converting Colors

`RYB(162, 166, 198)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(162, 166, 198) contains.

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Color

R_YB(162, 166, 198)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A2A7C6
RGB	162, 167, 198
RGB Percent	64%, 65%, 78%
CMY	0.3647, 0.3471, 0.2235
CMYK	0.18, 0.16, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	232°, 24%, 71%
HSV	232°, 18%, 78%
XYZ	38.8206, 39.2132, 58.9489
YIQ	169.0390, -12.9310, 8.5810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

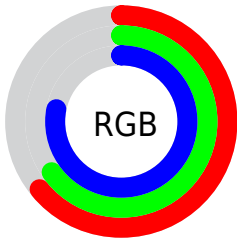
Format	Color
R_{YB}	162, 166, 198
Decimal	10659782
CIE Lab	68.91, 5.00, -16.62
CIE LCh	69, 17.354, 286.758
Yxy	39.2132, 0.2834, 0.2863
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288849862 (0xFFA2A7C6)
YUV	169.0390, 14.2778, -6.1732
Hunter-Lab	62.6204, 1.0727, -11.9795

Details

The RYB color **162, 166, 198** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **168, 198, 162**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 221, 255**, and **110, 114, 144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 148, 198**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182, 184, 198**.

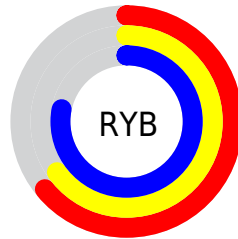
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (65%)

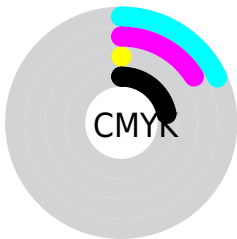
Blue (78%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (78%)

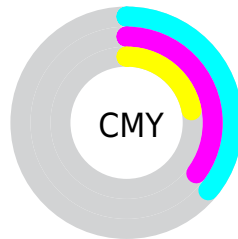


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 162, 166, 198 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 RYB color 162, 166, 198 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 162, 166, 198

255, 255, 255

■ 217, 221, 255

■ 246, 249, 255

■ 162, 166, 198

■ 136, 140, 171

■ 110, 114, 144

■ 85, 89, 118

■ 61, 66, 94

■ 39, 44, 70

■ 17, 23, 47

■ 0, 1, 27

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 162, 166, 198

■ 162, 166, 198

■ 142, 148, 198

■ 182, 184, 198

■ 122, 131, 198

■ 199, 202, 198

■ 103, 114, 198

■ 201, 221, 198

■ 83, 95, 198

■ 204, 241, 198

■ 63, 78, 198

■ 200, 255, 198

■ 43, 61, 198

■ 198, 255, 198

■ 23, 43, 198

■ 4, 25, 198

■ 0, 22, 198

Harmonies

Analogous

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



142, 162, 198



162, 166, 198



182, 161, 190

Triad

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



162, 166, 198



198, 165, 146



137, 162, 177

Complementary

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



162, 166, 198



168, 198, 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.



146, 174, 167



162, 166, 198



178, 187, 138

Square

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



162, 166, 198



201, 157, 160



139, 171, 138



127, 152, 177

Rectangle

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



162, 166, 198



192, 159, 181



139, 171, 138



142, 167, 176

Sweetspot

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



162, 166, 198



242, 244, 255



162, 181, 198



120, 121, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



162, 166, 198



199, 205, 255



175, 162, 198



90, 91, 99



0, 18, 163



0, 4, 36

Inverse Universe

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



198, 162, 167



255, 199, 206



162, 198, 175



99, 90, 91



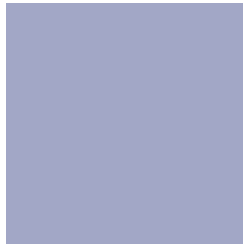
163, 0, 20



36, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 162, 166, 198 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

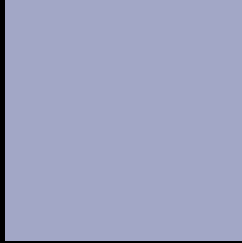
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 162, 166, 198 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

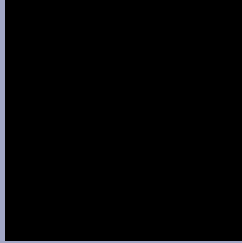
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

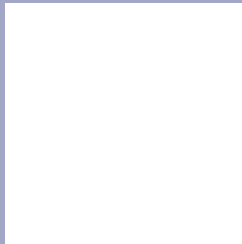
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RYB 162, 166, 198 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 162, 166, 198.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 162, 166, 198.

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, 166, 198

Protanopia
162, 166, 198

Deuteranopia
169, 164, 198



Tritanopia
159, 166, 183

Trichromacy



Original Color

162, 166, 198

Protanomaly

162, 166, 198

Deuteranomaly

166, 165, 198

Tritanomaly

160, 166, 188

Monochromacy



Original Color

162, 166, 198

Achromatopsia

169, 169, 169

Achromatomaly

166, 168, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 162, 166, 198 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, 167, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 167, 198)  
}
```

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, 167, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 167, 198) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 162, 166, 198 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

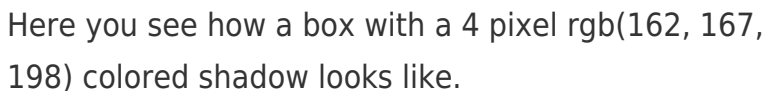
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(162, 167, 198) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 167, 198) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 167, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 167, 198); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 167, 198); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 167, 198) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 162, 166, 198 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 167, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
167, 198) }
```

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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