

Converting Colors

`RYB(162, 170, 216)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(162, 170, 216) contains.

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Color

R_YB(162, 170, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A2ABD8
RGB	162, 171, 216
RGB Percent	64%, 67%, 85%
CMY	0.3647, 0.3279, 0.1529
CMYK	0.25, 0.21, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	230°, 41%, 74%
HSV	230°, 25%, 85%
XYZ	41.9319, 41.9131, 70.8457
YIQ	173.4390, -19.8090, 12.0870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

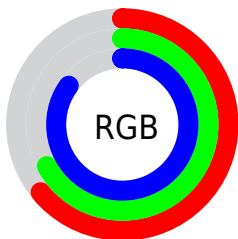
Format	Color
RYB	162, 170, 216
Decimal	10660824
CIELab	70.81, 6.45, -23.63
CIELCh	71, 24.496, 285.259
Yxy	41.9131, 0.2711, 0.2709
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288850904 (0xFFA2ABD8)
YUV	173.4390, 20.9826, -10.0320
Hunter-Lab	64.7403, 2.3177, -19.5632

Details

The RYB color **162, 170, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **173, 216, 162**, and the grayscale version is **173, 173, 173**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 225, 255**, and **109, 117, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 152, 216**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184, 188, 216**.

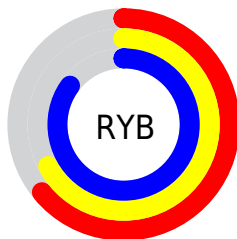
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (67%)

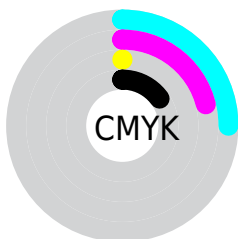
Blue (85%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (85%)

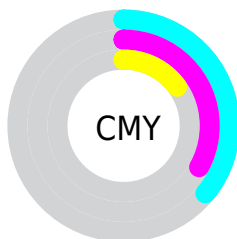


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 162, 170, 216 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, 170, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 162, 170, 216

255, 255, 255

■ 218, 225, 255

■ 246, 251, 255

■ 162, 170, 216

■ 135, 143, 188

■ 109, 117, 161

■ 84, 93, 135

■ 59, 69, 109

■ 35, 46, 85

■ 9, 23, 61

■ 0, 1, 40

■ 0, 1, 17

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 162, 170, 216

■ 162, 170, 216

■ 140, 152, 216

■ 184, 188, 216

■ 119, 133, 216

■ 205, 207, 216

■ 97, 115, 216

■ 218, 227, 216

■ 76, 96, 216

■ 222, 248, 216

■ 54, 78, 216

■ 216, 255, 216

■ 32, 59, 216

■ 11, 41, 216

■ 0, 32, 216

Harmonies

Analogous

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



132, 162, 216



162, 170, 216



191, 164, 205

Triad

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



162, 170, 216



215, 167, 143



128, 164, 185

Complementary

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



162, 170, 216



173, 216, 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.



141, 181, 169



162, 170, 216



191, 200, 131

Square

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



162, 170, 216



219, 157, 163



133, 178, 130



111, 149, 186

Rectangle

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



162, 170, 216



205, 160, 192



133, 178, 130



136, 171, 184

Sweetspot

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



162, 170, 216



235, 238, 255



162, 192, 216



115, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



162, 170, 216



179, 190, 255



179, 162, 216



96, 98, 107



0, 26, 171



0, 7, 43

Inverse Universe

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



216, 162, 171



255, 179, 192



162, 216, 179



107, 96, 98



171, 0, 30



43, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 162, 170, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

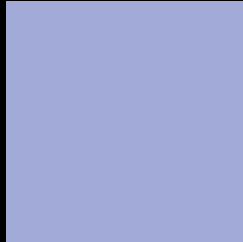
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 170, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

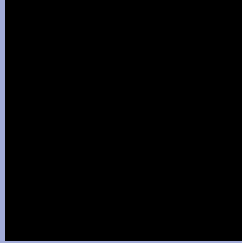
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

R/Y/B 162, 170, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R/Y/B color 162, 170, 216.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R/Y/B color 162, 170, 216.

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, 170, 216

Protanopia
162, 170, 216

Deuteranopia
168, 170, 216



Tritanopia
157, 169, 190

Trichromacy



Original Color
162, 170, 216

Protanomaly
162, 170, 216

Deuteranomaly
166, 171, 216

Tritanomaly
159, 170, 199

Monochromacy



Original Color
162, 170, 216

Achromatopsia
174, 174, 174

Achromatomaly
170, 173, 189

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 162, 170, 216 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, 171, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 171, 216)  
}
```

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, 171, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 171, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 162, 170, 216 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, 171, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 171, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 171, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 171, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 171, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 171,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 162, 170, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 171, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
171, 216) }
```

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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