

Converting Colors

`RYB(162, 183, 250)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(162, 183, 250) contains.

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Color

R_YB(162, 183, 250)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A2BEFA
RGB	162, 190, 250
RGB Percent	64%, 75%, 98%
CMY	0.3647, 0.2565, 0.0196
CMYK	0.35, 0.24, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	221°, 90%, 81%
HSV	221°, 35%, 98%
XYZ	50.4787, 51.2296, 97.6703
YIQ	188.4680, -35.9480, 12.7240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

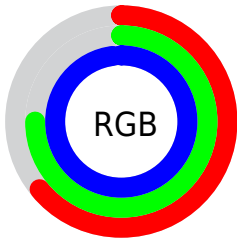
Format	Color
RYB	162, 183, 250
Decimal	10665722
CIELab	76.82, 4.83, -32.85
CIELCh	77, 33.207, 278.370
Yxy	51.2296, 0.2532, 0.2569
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288855802 (0xFFA2BEFA)
YUV	188.4680, 30.3353, -23.2124
Hunter-Lab	71.5749, 0.6323, -30.8040

Details

The RYB color **162, 183, 250** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **203, 250, 162**, and the grayscale version is **188, 188, 188**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 234, 255**, and **107, 129, 193** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 164, 250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187, 202, 250**.

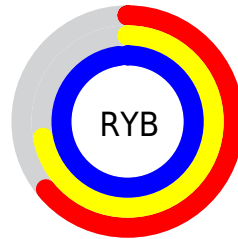
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (75%)

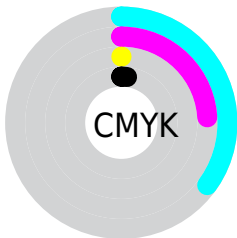
Blue (98%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (72%)

Blue (98%)

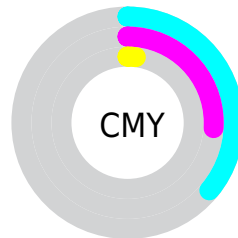


Cyan (35%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (2%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 162, 183, 250 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, 183, 250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 162, 183, 250

255, 255, 255

■ 219, 234, 255

■ 248, 252, 255

■ 162, 183, 250

■ 134, 156, 221

■ 107, 129, 193

■ 80, 103, 166

■ 53, 77, 139

■ 21, 50, 114

■ 0, 29, 89

■ 0, 16, 65

■ 0, 3, 43

■ 0, 1, 21

■ 162, 183, 250

■ 162, 183, 250

■ 137, 164, 250

■ 187, 202, 250

■ 112, 145, 250

■ 212, 221, 250

■ 87, 126, 250

■ 237, 240, 250

■ 62, 107, 250

■ 250, 255, 250

■ 37, 88, 250

■ 12, 69, 250

■ 0, 59, 250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



117, 167, 246



162, 183, 250



205, 179, 238

Triad

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



162, 183, 250



248, 175, 153



133, 182, 205

Complementary

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



162, 183, 250



203, 250, 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, 199, 171



162, 183, 250



230, 224, 133

Square

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



162, 183, 250



250, 167, 182



144, 203, 128



100, 156, 207

Rectangle

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



162, 183, 250



227, 172, 222



144, 203, 128



145, 194, 203

Sweetspot

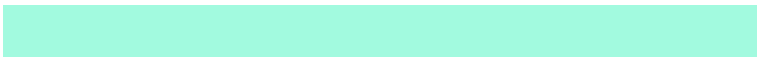
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



162, 183, 250



227, 234, 255



162, 214, 250



111, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



162, 183, 250



148, 173, 255



178, 162, 250



112, 115, 125



0, 45, 189



0, 14, 61

Inverse Universe

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



250, 162, 190



255, 148, 181



162, 250, 178



125, 112, 116



189, 0, 59



61, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 162, 183, 250 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

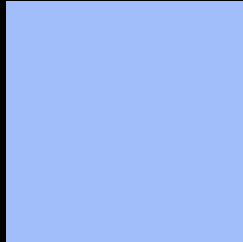
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 183, 250 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

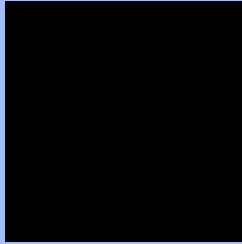
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

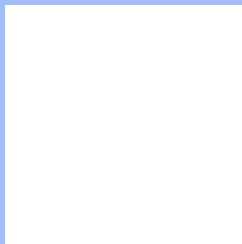
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 162, 183, 250 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 162, 183, 250.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 162, 183, 250.

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](#).

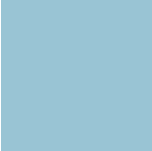
Dichromacy



Original Color
162, 183, 250

Protanopia
173, 185, 248

Deuteranopia
174, 184, 251



Tritanopia
153, 178, 212

Trichromacy



Original Color

162, 183, 250

Protanomaly

169, 184, 249

Deuteranomaly

170, 184, 251

Tritanomaly

156, 181, 226

Monochromacy



Original Color

162, 183, 250

Achromatopsia

188, 188, 188

Achromatomaly

179, 187, 211

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 162, 183, 250 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, 190, 250)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 190, 250)  
}
```

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, 190, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 190, 250) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 162, 183, 250 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, 190, 250) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 190, 250) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 190, 250)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 190, 250); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 190, 250);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 190,  
250) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 162, 183, 250 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 190, 250) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
190, 250) }
```

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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