

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 101, 122)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 101, 122) contains.

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Color

RGB(162, 101, 122)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A2657A
RGB	162, 101, 122
RGB Percent	64%, 40%, 48%
CMY	0.3647, 0.6039, 0.5216
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.25, 0.36
HSL	339°, 25%, 52%
HSV	339°, 38%, 64%
XYZ	23.0668, 18.3939, 20.7470
YIQ	121.6330, 29.6150, 19.4630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

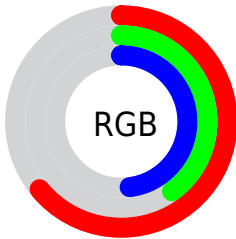
Format	Color
R_{YB}	162, 101, 122
Decimal	10642810
CIE Lab	49.97, 27.52, -1.35
CIE LCh	50, 27.557, 357.201
Yxy	18.3939, 0.3708, 0.2957
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288832890 (0xFFA2657A)
YUV	121.6330, 0.1809, 35.4019
Hunter-Lab	42.8881, 20.9498, 1.3403

Details

The RGB color **162, 101, 122** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **101, 162, 141**, and the grayscale version is **122, 122, 122**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 153, 174**, and **109, 53, 73** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162, 85, 111**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 117, 133**.

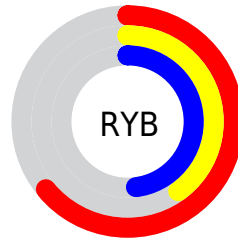
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (40%)

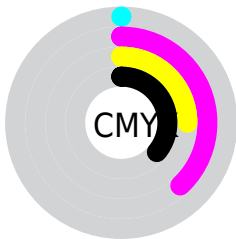
Blue (48%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (48%)

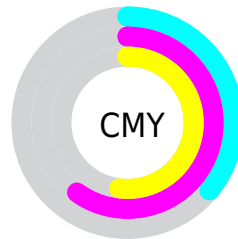


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)


Magenta (60%)

Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 101, 122 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, 101, 122 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 162, 101, 122


255, 255, 255

 218, 153, 174

 247, 180, 202

 255, 208, 230

 255, 236, 255

 162, 101, 122

 135, 76, 97

 109, 53, 73

 83, 29, 51

 58, 5, 30


 40, 0, 4

 0, 0, 0


 162, 101, 122

 162, 85, 111

 162, 69, 101

 162, 101, 122

 162, 117, 133

 162, 133, 143

162, 52, 90

162, 150, 154

162, 36, 80

162, 166, 164

162, 20, 69

162, 182, 175

162, 4, 58

162, 198, 186

162, 0, 56

162, 214, 196

162, 231, 207

162, 247, 218

Harmonies

Analogous

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



146, 106, 145



162, 101, 122



164, 102, 99

Triad

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



162, 101, 122



112, 124, 76



44, 128, 158

Complementary

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



162, 101, 122



101, 162, 141

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.



30, 131, 139



162, 101, 122



85, 129, 93

Square

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



162, 101, 122



137, 117, 72



55, 131, 116



82, 122, 165

Rectangle

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



162, 101, 122



159, 106, 85



55, 131, 116



34, 129, 153

Sweetspot

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



162, 101, 122



212, 188, 196



141, 101, 162



107, 93, 98



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



162, 101, 122



212, 116, 149



162, 110, 101



82, 73, 76



145, 0, 50



18, 0, 6

Inverse Universe

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



162, 101, 122



212, 116, 149



101, 153, 162



82, 73, 76



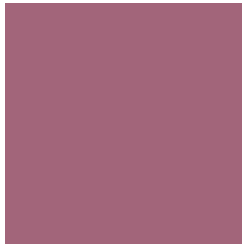
145, 0, 50



18, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 101, 122 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

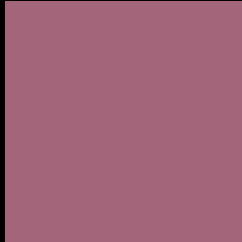
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 101, 122 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

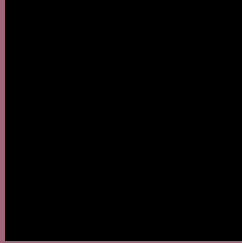
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 162, 101, 122 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 101, 122.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 101, 122.

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, 101, 122

Protanopia

117, 118, 133

Deuteranopia

131, 115, 119



Tritanopia
161, 103, 111

Trichromacy



Original Color

162, 101, 122

Protanomaly

133, 112, 129

Deuteranomaly

142, 110, 120

Tritanomaly

161, 102, 115

Monochromacy



Original Color

162, 101, 122

Achromatopsia

122, 122, 122

Achromatomaly

137, 114, 122

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 101, 122 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, 101, 122) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 101, 122)  
}
```

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, 101, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 101, 122) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 101, 122 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, 101, 122) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 101, 122) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 101, 122)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 101, 122); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 101, 122);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 101,  
122) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 101, 122 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 101, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
101, 122) }
```

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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