

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 110, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 110, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(162, 110, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A26EA7
RGB	162, 110, 167
RGB Percent	64%, 43%, 65%
CMY	0.3647, 0.5686, 0.3451
CMYK	0.03, 0.34, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	295°, 24%, 54%
HSV	295°, 34%, 65%
XYZ	27.4513, 21.6233, 39.2861
YIQ	132.0460, 12.6950, 28.7510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

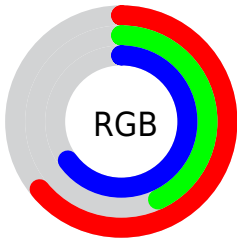
Format	Color
R_{YB}	162, 110, 167
Decimal	10645159
CIE _{Lab}	53.62, 30.40, -22.34
CIE _{LCh}	54, 37.723, 323.687
Yxy	21.6233, 0.3107, 0.2447
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288835239 (0xFFA26EA7)
YUV	132.0460, 17.2323, 26.2697
Hunter-Lab	46.5008, 23.9992, -17.5404

Details

The RGB color **162, 110, 167** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **115, 167, 110**, and the grayscale version is **132, 132, 132**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 162, 222**, and **109, 61, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161, 93, 167**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 127, 167**.

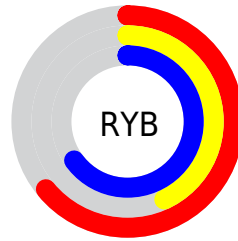
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (43%)

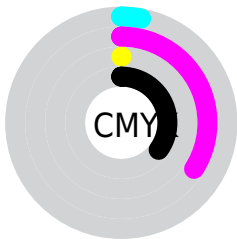
Blue (65%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (43%)

Blue (65%)

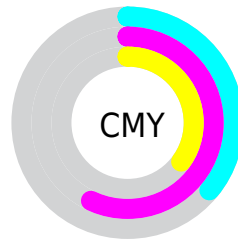


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (57%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 110, 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, 110, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 162, 110, 167

255, 255, 255

 218, 162, 222

 246, 190, 251

 255, 218, 255


 255, 246, 255

 162, 110, 167

 135, 85, 140

 109, 61, 115

 84, 38, 90


 60, 14, 66

 38, 0, 44

 0, 0, 23

 0, 0, 0

 162, 110, 167


 161, 93, 167


 162, 110, 167

 163, 127, 167

 159, 77, 167


 165, 143, 167

 158, 60, 167


 166, 160, 167


 156, 43, 167

 168, 177, 167

 155, 27, 167

 169, 194, 167

 153, 10, 167

 171, 210, 167

 152, 0, 167

 172, 227, 167

 174, 244, 167

 175, 255, 167

Harmonies

Analogous

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



120, 122, 188



162, 110, 167



185, 102, 136

Triad

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



162, 110, 167



154, 124, 62



0, 145, 153

Complementary

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



162, 110, 167



115, 167, 110

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.



22, 144, 120



162, 110, 167



122, 134, 67

Square

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



162, 110, 167



178, 112, 77



84, 141, 88



0, 141, 180

Rectangle

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



162, 110, 167



190, 102, 114



84, 141, 88



0, 145, 142

Sweetspot

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



162, 110, 167



215, 195, 217



110, 116, 167



108, 96, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



162, 110, 167



209, 128, 217



167, 110, 144



83, 76, 84



135, 0, 148



19, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



167, 110, 115



217, 128, 136



110, 167, 133



84, 76, 76



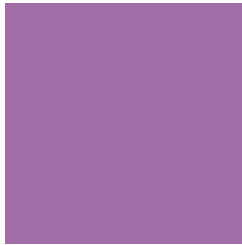
148, 0, 13



20, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 110, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

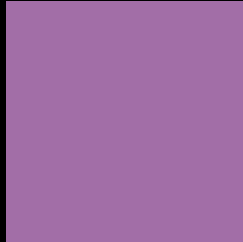
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 110, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

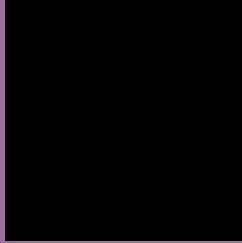
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 162, 110, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 110, 167.

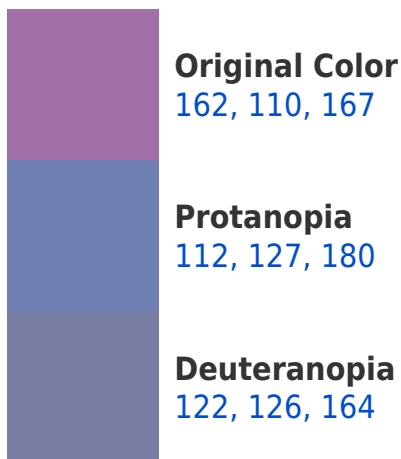


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 110, 167.

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
157, 118, 127

Trichromacy



Original Color
162, 110, 167

Protanomaly
130, 121, 175

Deuteranomaly
137, 120, 165

Tritanomaly
159, 115, 142

Monochromacy



Original Color
162, 110, 167

Achromatopsia
132, 132, 132

Achromatomaly
143, 124, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 110, 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, 110, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 110, 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, 110, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 110, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 110, 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, 110, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 110, 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, 110, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 110, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 110, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 110,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 110, 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, 110, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
110, 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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