

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 115, 138)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 115, 138) contains.

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Color

RGB(162, 115, 138)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A2738A
RGB	162, 115, 138
RGB Percent	64%, 45%, 54%
CMY	0.3647, 0.5490, 0.4588
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.15, 0.36
HSL	331°, 20%, 54%
HSV	331°, 29%, 64%
XYZ	25.6185, 21.7778, 26.8981
YIQ	131.6750, 20.6290, 17.1170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

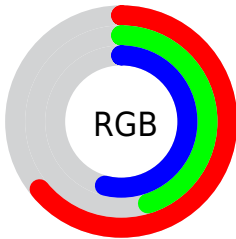
Format	Color
R _Y B	162, 115, 138
Decimal	10646410
CIE Lab	53.79, 22.16, -5.16
CIE LCh	54, 22.752, 346.882
Yxy	21.7778, 0.3448, 0.2931
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288836490 (0xFFA2738A)
YUV	131.6750, 3.1182, 26.5950
Hunter-Lab	46.6667, 16.3238, -1.5072

Details

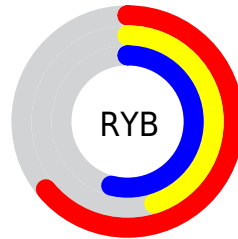
The RGB color **162, 115, 138** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **115, 162, 139**, and the grayscale version is **132, 132, 132**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 167, 191**, and **109, 66, 88** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162, 99, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 131, 146**.

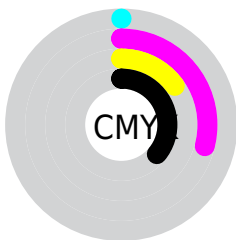
Distribution



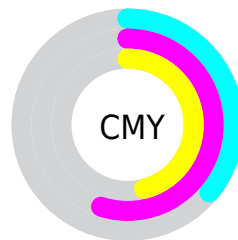
- Red (64%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (36%)




- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 115, 138 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, 115, 138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 162, 115, 138


255, 255, 255

 217, 167, 191

 246, 195, 219

 255, 223, 248

 255, 251, 255

 162, 115, 138

 135, 90, 113


 109, 66, 88

 84, 43, 65

 60, 21, 43


 39, 0, 23


 0, 0, 0


 162, 115, 138

 162, 99, 130

 162, 83, 121

 162, 115, 138

 162, 131, 146

 162, 147, 155

162, 66, 113

162, 164, 163

162, 50, 105

162, 180, 171

162, 34, 97

162, 196, 179

162, 18, 88

162, 212, 188

162, 2, 80

162, 228, 196

162, 0, 79

162, 245, 204

162, 255, 212

Harmonies

Analogous

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



145, 120, 155



162, 115, 138



168, 114, 118

Triad

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



162, 115, 138



131, 131, 91



71, 137, 157

Complementary

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



162, 115, 138



115, 162, 139

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.



70, 139, 139



162, 115, 138



109, 136, 101

Square

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



162, 115, 138



150, 124, 91



87, 139, 119



91, 133, 166

Rectangle

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



162, 115, 138



166, 116, 106



87, 139, 119



68, 138, 151

Sweetspot

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



162, 115, 138



212, 193, 202



139, 115, 162



107, 95, 101



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



162, 115, 138



212, 138, 174



162, 115, 115



82, 73, 77



145, 0, 71



18, 0, 9

Inverse Universe

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



162, 115, 138



212, 138, 174



115, 162, 162



82, 73, 77



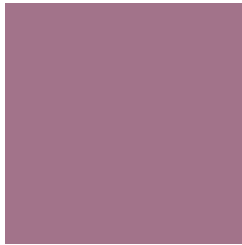
145, 0, 71



18, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 115, 138 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

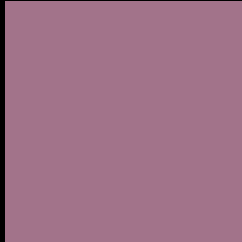
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 115, 138 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

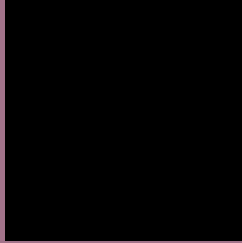
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 115, 138 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 115, 138.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 115, 138.

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, 115, 138

Protanopia
126, 128, 146

Deuteranopia
138, 125, 136



Tritanopia
161, 117, 126

Trichromacy



Original Color

162, 115, 138

Protanomaly

139, 123, 143

Deuteranomaly

147, 121, 137

Tritanomaly

161, 116, 130

Monochromacy



Original Color

162, 115, 138

Achromatopsia

132, 132, 132

Achromatomaly

143, 126, 134

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 115, 138 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, 115, 138) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 115, 138)  
}
```

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, 115, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 115, 138) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 115, 138 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

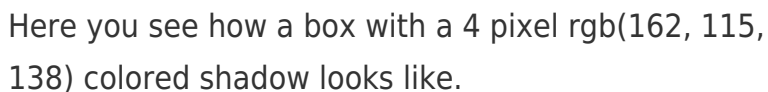
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(162, 115, 138) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 115, 138) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 115, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 115, 138); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 115, 138); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 115, 138) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 115, 138 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 115, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
115, 138) }
```

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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