

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 116, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 116, 153) contains.

RGB(162, 116, 153)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(162, 116, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A27499
RGB	162, 116, 153
RGB Percent	64%, 45%, 60%
CMY	0.3647, 0.5451, 0.4000
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.06, 0.36
HSL	312°, 20%, 55%
HSV	312°, 28%, 64%
XYZ	26.8955, 22.4721, 33.0570
YIQ	133.9720, 15.5390, 21.2590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

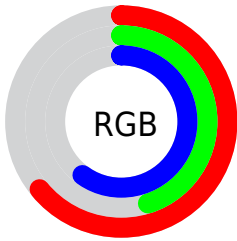
Format	Color
RYB	162, 116, 153
Decimal	10646681
CIELab	54.52, 24.27, -12.83
CIElCh	55, 27.455, 332.149
Yxy	22.4721, 0.3263, 0.2726
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288836761 (0xFFA27499)
YUV	133.9720, 9.3808, 24.5806
Hunter-Lab	47.4047, 18.3152, -8.1617

Details

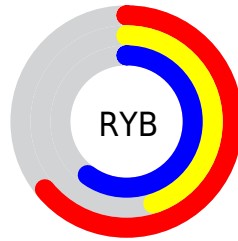
The RGB color **162, 116, 153** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **116, 162, 125**, and the grayscale version is **134, 134, 134**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 168, 207**, and **110, 67, 102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162, 100, 150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 132, 156**.

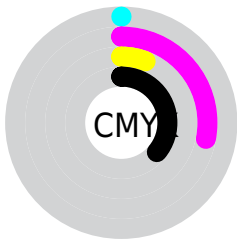
Distribution



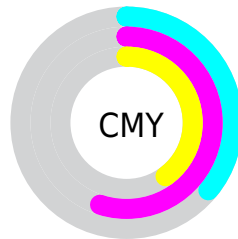
- Red (64%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (40%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 116, 153 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, 116, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 162, 116, 153


255, 255, 255

 217, 168, 207

 246, 196, 236

 255, 224, 255


 255, 253, 255

 162, 116, 153

 135, 91, 127

 110, 67, 102

 85, 44, 78

 61, 22, 55

 39, 0, 34

 0, 0, 8

 0, 0, 0

 162, 116, 153


 162, 100, 150


 162, 116, 153

 162, 132, 156


 162, 84, 147

 162, 148, 159


 162, 67, 143

 162, 165, 163

 162, 51, 140

 162, 181, 166

 162, 35, 137

 162, 197, 169

 162, 19, 134

 162, 213, 172

 162, 3, 131

 162, 229, 175

 162, 0, 130

 162, 246, 178

 162, 255, 182

Harmonies

Analogous

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



136, 124, 171



162, 116, 153



176, 112, 130

Triad

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



162, 116, 153



145, 130, 83



47, 143, 155

Complementary

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



162, 116, 153



116, 162, 125

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.



64, 143, 131



162, 116, 153



120, 137, 90

Square

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



162, 116, 153



165, 121, 89



92, 141, 108



65, 139, 172

Rectangle

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



162, 116, 153



177, 113, 114



92, 141, 108



49, 143, 147

Sweetspot

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



162, 116, 153



212, 193, 208



124, 116, 162



107, 95, 105



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



162, 116, 153



212, 140, 198



162, 116, 131



82, 73, 80



145, 0, 117



18, 0, 14

Inverse Universe

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



162, 116, 153



212, 140, 198



116, 162, 147



82, 73, 80



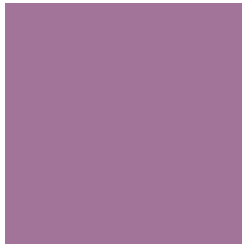
145, 0, 117



18, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 116, 153 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

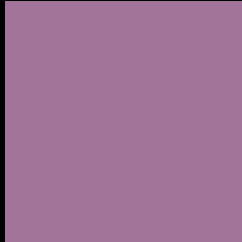
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 116, 153 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

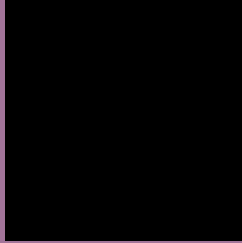
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 116, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 116, 153.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 116, 153.

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, 116, 153

Protanopia
123, 129, 162

Deuteranopia
134, 127, 151



Tritanopia
159, 120, 130

Trichromacy



Original Color
162, 116, 153

Protanomaly
137, 124, 159

Deuteranomaly
144, 123, 152

Tritanomaly
160, 119, 138

Monochromacy



Original Color
162, 116, 153

Achromatopsia
134, 134, 134

Achromatomaly
144, 127, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 116, 153 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, 116, 153) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 116, 153)  
}
```

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, 116, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 116, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 116, 153 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, 116, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 116, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(162, 116, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 116, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 116, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 116,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 116, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 116, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
116, 153) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor