

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 116, 223)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 116, 223) contains.

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Color

RGB(162, 116, 223)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A274DF
RGB	162, 116, 223
RGB Percent	64%, 45%, 87%
CMY	0.3647, 0.5451, 0.1255
CMYK	0.27, 0.48, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	266°, 63%, 66%
HSV	266°, 48%, 87%
XYZ	34.4650, 25.4999, 72.9175
YIQ	141.9520, -6.9310, 43.0290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

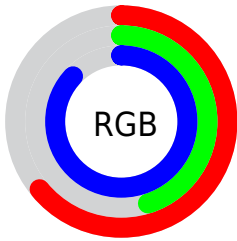
Format	Color
R _{YB}	162, 116, 223
Decimal	10646751
CIE _{Lab}	57.56, 39.48, -48.15
CIE _{LCh}	58, 62.269, 309.348
Yxy	25.4999, 0.2594, 0.1919
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288836831 (0xFFA274DF)
YUV	141.9520, 39.9567, 17.5821
Hunter-Lab	50.4974, 33.4575, -50.2657

Details

The RGB color **162, 116, 223** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **177, 223, 116**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 169, 255**, and **107, 66, 167** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149, 94, 223**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175, 138, 223**.

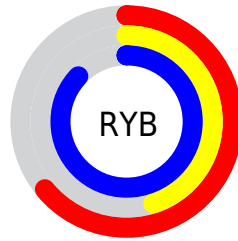
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (45%)

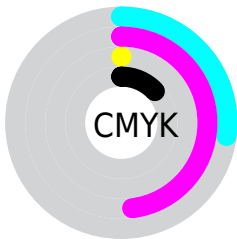
Blue (87%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (87%)

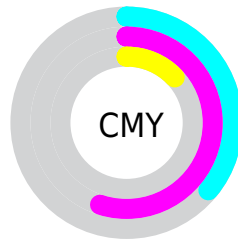


Cyan (27%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (36%)


Magenta (55%)

Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 116, 223 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, 223 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 162, 116, 223

255, 255, 255

 219, 169, 255

 248, 197, 255

 255, 225, 255

255, 254, 255

 162, 116, 223

 134, 91, 195


 107, 66, 167

 80, 42, 140

 53, 18, 114


 23, 0, 89

 0, 0, 65

 0, 3, 42

 0, 1, 20

 0, 0, 0

 162, 116, 223

 162, 116, 223


 149, 94, 223


 175, 138, 223

 137, 71, 223

 187, 161, 223

 124, 49, 223

 200, 183, 223

 111, 27, 223


 213, 205, 223

 98, 4, 223

 226, 227, 223

 96, 0, 223

 238, 250, 223

 251, 255, 223

 255, 255, 223

Harmonies

Analogous

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



37, 139, 246



162, 116, 223



216, 92, 178

Triad

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



162, 116, 223



195, 122, 27



0, 164, 154

Complementary

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



162, 116, 223



177, 223, 116

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.



0, 161, 98



162, 116, 223



149, 141, 1

Square

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



162, 116, 223



226, 98, 72



90, 154, 46



0, 162, 206

Rectangle

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



162, 116, 223



233, 84, 142



90, 154, 46



0, 163, 135

Sweetspot

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



162, 116, 223



235, 219, 255



116, 178, 223



115, 106, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



162, 116, 223



171, 107, 255



214, 116, 223



106, 101, 112



76, 0, 176



21, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



223, 116, 177



255, 107, 191



125, 223, 116



112, 101, 107



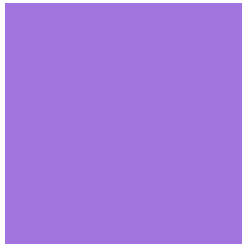
176, 0, 100



48, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 116, 223 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

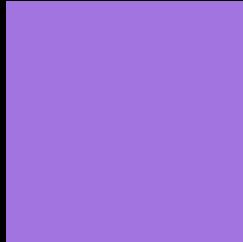
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 223 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

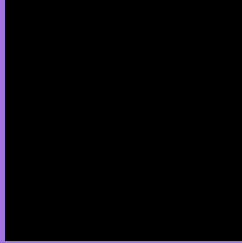
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 223 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 116, 223.

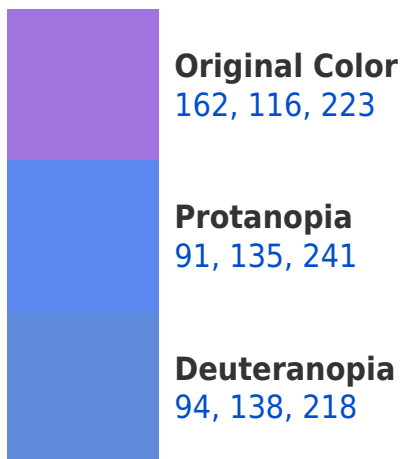



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 116, 223.

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
148, 134, 145

Trichromacy



Original Color
162, 116, 223

Protanomaly
117, 128, 234

Deuteranomaly
119, 130, 220

Tritanomaly
153, 127, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color
162, 116, 223

Achromatopsia
142, 142, 142

Achromatomaly
149, 133, 171

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 116, 223 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, 223)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 116, 223)  
}
```

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, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 116, 223) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 116, 223 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, 223) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 116, 223) }
```

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, 223)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 116, 223); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 116, 223);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 116,  
223) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 116, 223 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, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
116, 223) }
```

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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