

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 118, 127)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 118, 127) contains.

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Color

RGB(162, 118, 127)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A2767F
RGB	162, 118, 127
RGB Percent	64%, 46%, 50%
CMY	0.3647, 0.5373, 0.5020
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.22, 0.36
HSL	348°, 19%, 55%
HSV	348°, 27%, 64%
XYZ	25.2095, 22.1706, 23.0293
YIQ	132.1820, 23.3350, 12.1270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

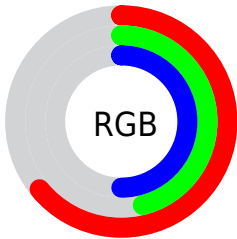
Format	Color
R_{YB}	162, 118, 127
Decimal	10647167
CIE _{Lab}	54.21, 18.63, 1.89
CIE _{LCh}	54, 18.728, 5.778
Yxy	22.1706, 0.3580, 0.3149
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288837247 (0xFFA2767F)
YUV	132.1820, -2.5547, 26.1504
Hunter-Lab	47.0856, 13.1685, 3.9615

Details

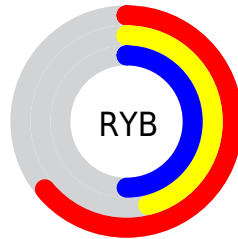
The RGB color **162, 118, 127** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **118, 162, 153**, and the grayscale version is **132, 132, 132**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 170, 180**, and **109, 69, 78** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162, 102, 114**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 134, 140**.

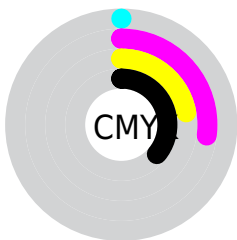
Distribution



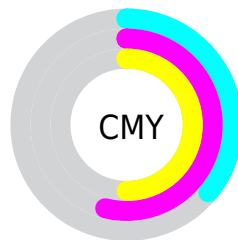
- Red (64%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (50%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 118, 127 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, 118, 127 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 162, 118, 127

255, 255, 255

 218, 170, 180

 246, 198, 207


 255, 226, 235

255, 255, 255

 162, 118, 127

 162, 102, 114


 162, 86, 101

 162, 118, 127

 135, 93, 102

 109, 69, 78


 84, 46, 55


 60, 25, 34

 39, 1, 12

 0, 0, 0

 162, 118, 127

 162, 134, 140

 162, 150, 153

162, 69, 88

162, 167, 166

162, 53, 75

162, 183, 179

162, 37, 63

162, 199, 191

162, 21, 50

162, 215, 204

162, 5, 37

162, 231, 217

162, 0, 33

162, 248, 230

162, 255, 243

Harmonies

Analogous

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



153, 120, 143



162, 118, 127



162, 120, 111

Triad

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



162, 118, 127



121, 134, 103



94, 135, 159

Complementary

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



162, 118, 127



118, 162, 153

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.



84, 138, 148



162, 118, 127



102, 138, 116

Square

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



162, 118, 127



139, 130, 97



88, 139, 132



115, 130, 161

Rectangle

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



162, 118, 127



157, 122, 103



88, 139, 132



89, 136, 156

Sweetspot

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



162, 118, 127



212, 195, 198



152, 118, 162



107, 96, 99



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



162, 118, 127



212, 142, 156



162, 130, 118



82, 73, 75



145, 0, 30



18, 0, 4

Inverse Universe

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



162, 118, 127



212, 142, 156



118, 150, 162



82, 73, 75



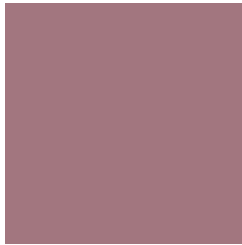
145, 0, 30



18, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 118, 127 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, 118, 127 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

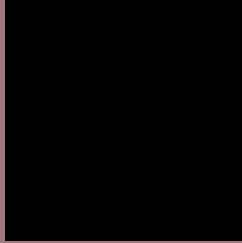
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 118, 127 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 118, 127.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 118, 127.

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](#), [118](#), [127](#)

Protanopia
[131](#), [129](#), [133](#)

Deuteranopia
[144](#), [126](#), [126](#)



Tritanopia
162, 118, 127

Trichromacy



Original Color

162, 118, 127

Protanomaly

142, 125, 131

Deuteranomaly

151, 123, 126

Tritanomaly

162, 118, 127

Monochromacy



Original Color

162, 118, 127

Achromatopsia

132, 132, 132

Achromatomaly

143, 127, 130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 118, 127 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, 118, 127) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 118, 127)  
}
```

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, 118, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 118, 127) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 118, 127 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, 118, 127) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 118, 127) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 118, 127)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 118, 127); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 118, 127);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 118,  
127) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 118, 127 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 118, 127) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
118, 127) }
```

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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