

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 139, 222)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 139, 222) contains.

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Color

RGB(162, 139, 222)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A28BDE
RGB	162, 139, 222
RGB Percent	64%, 55%, 87%
CMY	0.3647, 0.4549, 0.1294
CMYK	0.27, 0.37, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	257°, 56%, 71%
HSV	257°, 37%, 87%
XYZ	37.3177, 31.4205, 73.2052
YIQ	155.3390, -12.9350, 30.6890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

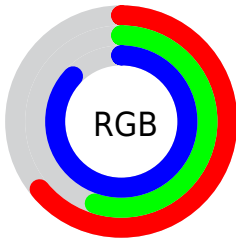
Format	Color
RYB	162, 139, 222
Decimal	10652638
CIELab	62.86, 26.21, -39.24
CIELCh	63, 47.188, 303.735
Yxy	31.4205, 0.2629, 0.2214
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288842718 (0xFFA28BDE)
YUV	155.3390, 32.8639, 5.8417
Hunter-Lab	56.0540, 20.7410, -38.1934

Details

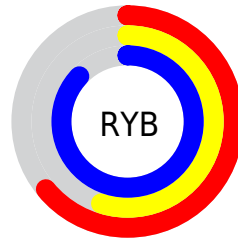
The RGB color **162, 139, 222** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **199, 222, 139**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 193, 255**, and **108, 89, 166** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 117, 222**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 161, 222**.

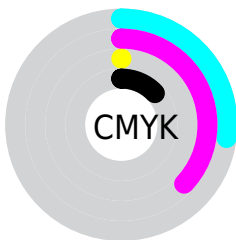
Distribution



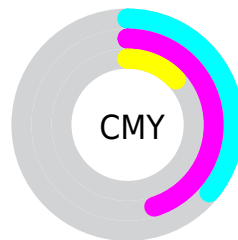
- Red (64%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)




- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 139, 222 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, 139, 222 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 162, 139, 222

255, 255, 255

 218, 193, 255


 247, 221, 255

 255, 249, 255

 162, 139, 222

 135, 113, 194

 108, 89, 166

 82, 65, 140

 56, 43, 114


 30, 21, 89

 2, 0, 65


 0, 3, 42

 0, 1, 20

 0, 0, 0


 162, 139, 222


 162, 139, 222

 146, 117, 222

 178, 161, 222

 130, 95, 222

 194, 183, 222

 114, 72, 222


 210, 206, 222

 98, 50, 222

 226, 228, 222

 82, 28, 222

 242, 250, 222

 66, 6, 222

 255, 255, 222

 62, 0, 222

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87, 155, 236



162, 139, 222



208, 123, 190

Triad

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



162, 139, 222



206, 136, 77



0, 173, 156

Complementary

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



162, 139, 222



199, 222, 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.



71, 170, 113



162, 139, 222



172, 152, 65

Square

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



162, 139, 222



227, 122, 108



128, 163, 79



0, 172, 197

Rectangle

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



162, 139, 222



225, 117, 163



128, 163, 79



0, 173, 142

Sweetspot

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



162, 139, 222



235, 227, 255



139, 200, 222



116, 111, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



162, 139, 222



172, 140, 255



203, 139, 222



104, 101, 112



49, 0, 176



13, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



222, 139, 199



255, 140, 223



158, 222, 139



112, 101, 109



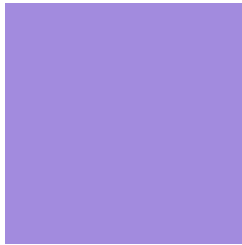
176, 0, 127



48, 0, 35

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 139, 222 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

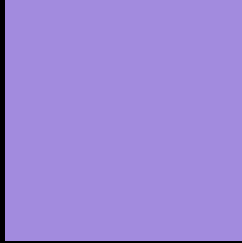
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 139, 222 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

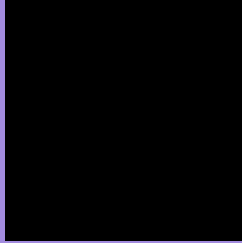
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 162, 139, 222 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 139, 222.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 139, 222.

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, 139, 222

Protanopia
124, 149, 231

Deuteranopia
125, 151, 220



Tritanopia
151, 151, 163

Trichromacy



Original Color
162, 139, 222

Protanomaly
138, 145, 228

Deuteranomaly
138, 147, 221

Tritanomaly
155, 147, 184

Monochromacy



Original Color
162, 139, 222

Achromatopsia
155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly
158, 149, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 139, 222 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, 139, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 139, 222)  
}
```

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, 139, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 139, 222) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 139, 222 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, 139, 222) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 139, 222) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 139, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 139, 222); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 139, 222);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 139,  
222) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 139, 222 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 139, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
139, 222) }
```

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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