

# Converting Colors

RGB(162, 142, 196)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(162, 142, 196) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(162, 142, 196)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A28EC4
RGB	162, 142, 196
RGB Percent	64%, 56%, 77%
CMY	0.3647, 0.4431, 0.2314
CMYK	0.17, 0.28, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	262°, 31%, 66%
HSV	262°, 28%, 77%
XYZ	34.5371, 31.0129, 56.3903
YIQ	154.1360, -5.4140, 21.0340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

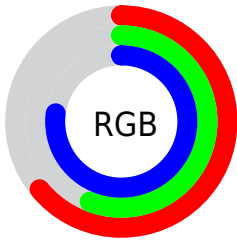
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	162, 142, 196
Decimal	10653380
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	62.52, 18.35, -25.24
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	63, 31.204, 306.028
Yxy	31.0129, 0.2832, 0.2543
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288843460 (0xFFA28EC4)
YUV	154.1360, 20.6390, 6.8967
Hunter-Lab	55.6892, 13.2452, -21.0540

# Details

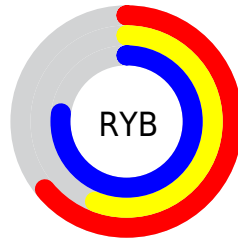
The RGB color **162, 142, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **176, 196, 142**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 196, 253**, and **110, 92, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 122, 196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174, 162, 196**.

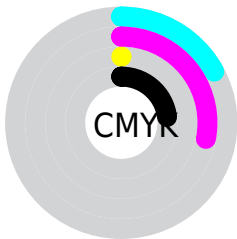
# Distribution



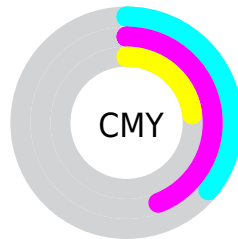
- Red (64%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (23%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 142, 196 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, 142, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 162, 142, 196

255, 255, 255

 217, 196, 253

 246, 224, 255


 255, 252, 255

 162, 142, 196


 135, 116, 169

 110, 92, 142

 85, 68, 116


 61, 46, 92


 37, 25, 68

 18, 0, 45

 0, 1, 24


 0, 0, 0

 162, 142, 196

 162, 142, 196

 150, 122, 196


 174, 162, 196

 137, 103, 196

 187, 181, 196

 125, 83, 196

 199, 201, 196

 113, 64, 196


 211, 220, 196

 100, 44, 196

 224, 240, 196

 88, 24, 196

 236, 255, 196

 76, 5, 196

 248, 255, 196

 73, 0, 196

 255, 255, 196

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



122, 152, 206



162, 142, 196



191, 133, 174

# Triad

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



162, 142, 196



189, 142, 101



68, 166, 156

# Complementary

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



162, 142, 196



176, 196, 142

# 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.



101, 164, 128



162, 142, 196



165, 151, 96

# Square

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



162, 142, 196



203, 133, 120



135, 159, 106



52, 165, 183

# Rectangle

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



162, 142, 196



202, 130, 156



135, 159, 106



79, 166, 146



# Sweetspot

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



162, 142, 196



242, 235, 255



142, 176, 196



119, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



162, 142, 196



202, 171, 255



189, 142, 196



91, 87, 97



59, 0, 161



12, 0, 33



# Inverse Universe

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



196, 142, 176



255, 171, 224



149, 196, 142



97, 87, 93



161, 0, 101



33, 0, 21



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 142, 196 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

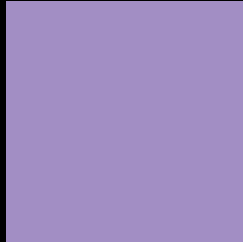
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 142, 196 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

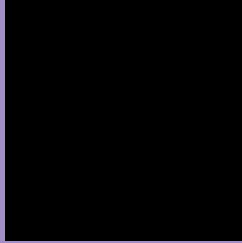
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RGB 162, 142, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 142, 196.

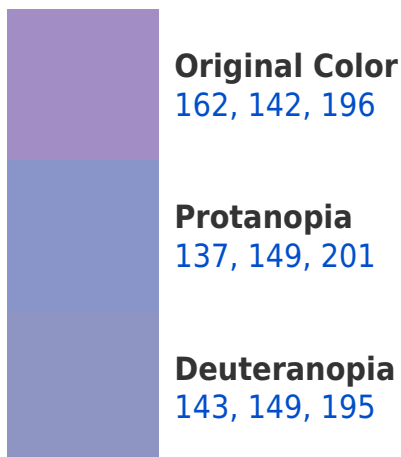


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 142, 196.

# 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**  
156, 149, 160

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

162, 142, 196

**Protanomaly**

146, 146, 199

**Deuteranomaly**

150, 146, 195

**Tritanomaly**

158, 146, 173

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

162, 142, 196

**Achromatopsia**

154, 154, 154

**Achromatomaly**

157, 150, 169

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 142, 196 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, 142, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 142, 196)  
}
```

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, 142, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 142, 196) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 142, 196 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, 142, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 142, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 142, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 142, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 142, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 142,  
196) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 142, 196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 142, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
142, 196) }
```

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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