

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 151, 196)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 151, 196) contains.

RGB(162, 151, 196)	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, 151, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A297C4
RGB	162, 151, 196
RGB Percent	64%, 59%, 77%
CMY	0.3647, 0.4078, 0.2314
CMYK	0.17, 0.23, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	255°, 28%, 68%
HSV	255°, 23%, 77%
XYZ	35.9307, 33.8001, 56.8549
YIQ	159.4190, -7.8890, 16.3270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

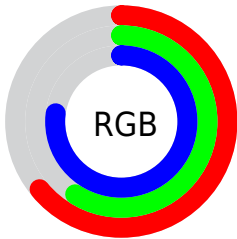
Format	Color
RYB	162, 151, 196
Decimal	10655684
CIELab	64.80, 13.24, -21.74
CIElCh	65, 25.450, 301.347
Yxy	33.8001, 0.2838, 0.2670
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288845764 (0xFFA297C4)
YUV	159.4190, 18.0344, 2.2635
Hunter-Lab	58.1379, 8.5763, -17.2851

Details

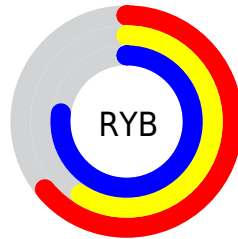
The RGB color **162, 151, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **185, 196, 151**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 205, 253**, and **110, 100, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147, 131, 196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 171, 196**.

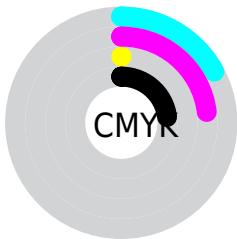
Distribution



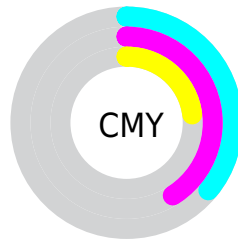
- Red (64%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (77%)



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



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 151, 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, 151, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 162, 151, 196

255, 255, 255

 217, 205, 253


 246, 233, 255

 162, 151, 196

 135, 125, 169

 110, 100, 142

 85, 76, 116

 61, 53, 92

 38, 32, 68


 17, 10, 46

 0, 1, 25

 0, 0, 0

 162, 151, 196


 162, 151, 196

 147, 131, 196


 177, 171, 196

 132, 112, 196

 192, 190, 196

 118, 92, 196

 206, 210, 196

 103, 73, 196

 221, 229, 196

 88, 53, 196


 236, 249, 196

 73, 33, 196

 251, 255, 196

 58, 14, 196

 255, 255, 196

 48, 0, 196

Harmonies

Analogous

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



130, 159, 202



162, 151, 196



187, 144, 179

Triad

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



162, 151, 196



192, 148, 118



99, 170, 157

Complementary

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



162, 151, 196



185, 196, 151

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.



122, 168, 135



162, 151, 196



173, 156, 112

Square

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



162, 151, 196



202, 142, 135



148, 163, 118



88, 169, 180

Rectangle

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



162, 151, 196



198, 141, 165



148, 163, 118



106, 170, 150

Sweetspot

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



162, 151, 196



242, 237, 255



151, 186, 196



120, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



162, 151, 196



201, 184, 255



184, 151, 196



90, 87, 97



39, 0, 161



8, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



196, 151, 185



255, 184, 238



163, 196, 151



97, 87, 95



161, 0, 121



33, 0, 25

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 151, 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, 151, 196 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

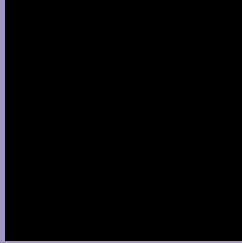
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 151, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 151, 196.

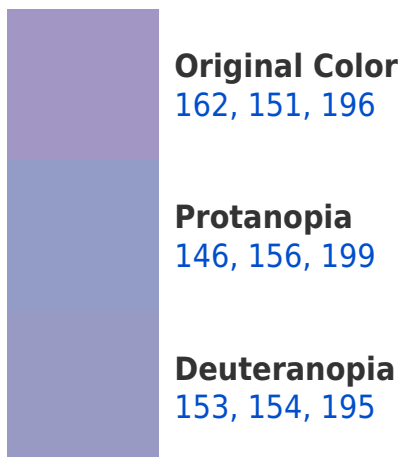


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 151, 196.

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
157, 156, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color
162, 151, 196

Protanomaly
152, 154, 198

Deuteranomaly
156, 153, 195

Tritanomaly
159, 154, 178

Monochromacy



Original Color
162, 151, 196

Achromatopsia
159, 159, 159

Achromatomaly
160, 156, 172

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 151, 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, 151, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 151, 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, 151, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 151, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 151, 196 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

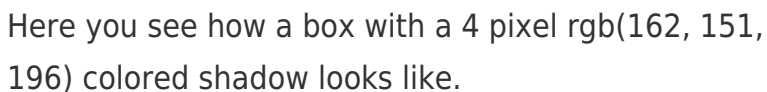
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(162, 151, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 151, 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, 151, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 151, 196); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 151, 196); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 151, 196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 151, 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, 151, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
151, 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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