

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 154, 180)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 154, 180) contains.

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Color

RGB(162, 154, 180)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A29AB4
RGB	162, 154, 180
RGB Percent	64%, 60%, 71%
CMY	0.3647, 0.3961, 0.2941
CMYK	0.10, 0.14, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	258°, 15%, 65%
HSV	258°, 14%, 71%
XYZ	34.6941, 34.0879, 47.9311
YIQ	159.3560, -3.5780, 9.7820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

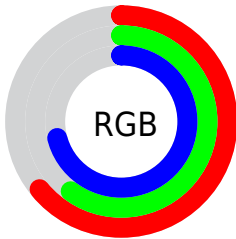
Format	Color
RYB	162, 154, 180
Decimal	10656436
CIELab	65.03, 8.06, -12.43
CIELCh	65, 14.814, 302.952
Yxy	34.0879, 0.2973, 0.2921
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288846516 (0xFFA29AB4)
YUV	159.3560, 10.1775, 2.3188
Hunter-Lab	58.3848, 3.8969, -7.8048

Details

The RGB color **162, 154, 180** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **172, 180, 154**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 208, 236**, and **110, 103, 127** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 136, 180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174, 172, 180**.

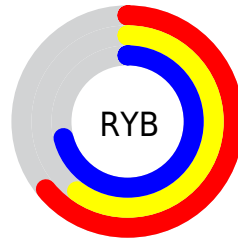
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (60%)

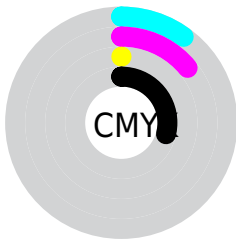
Blue (71%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (71%)

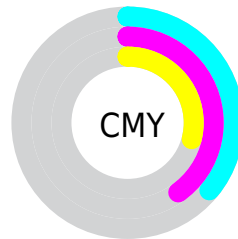


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 154, 180 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, 154, 180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 162, 154, 180

255, 255, 255

■ 217, 208, 236

■ 245, 237, 255

■ 162, 154, 180

■ 136, 128, 153

■ 110, 103, 127

■ 86, 79, 102

■ 62, 56, 78

■ 40, 35, 55

■ 20, 13, 34

■ 0, 0, 9

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 162, 154, 180

■ 162, 154, 180

■ 150, 136, 180

■ 174, 172, 180

■ 137, 118, 180

■ 187, 190, 180

■ 125, 100, 180

■ 199, 208, 180

■ 112, 82, 180

■ 212, 226, 180

■ 100, 64, 180

■ 224, 244, 180

■ 87, 46, 180

■ 237, 255, 180

■ 75, 28, 180

■ 249, 255, 180

■ 62, 10, 180

■ 255, 255, 180

■ 55, 0, 180

Harmonies

Analogous

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



145, 158, 184



162, 154, 180



176, 150, 170

Triad

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



162, 154, 180



179, 153, 135



126, 166, 159

Complementary

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



162, 154, 180



172, 180, 154

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.



137, 164, 145



162, 154, 180



167, 157, 131

Square

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



162, 154, 180



185, 150, 144



152, 161, 135



123, 165, 172

Rectangle

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



162, 154, 180



183, 149, 161



152, 161, 135



129, 165, 154

Sweetspot

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



162, 154, 180



228, 225, 235



154, 172, 180



113, 111, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



162, 154, 180



207, 195, 235



175, 154, 180



83, 80, 89



47, 0, 153



8, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



180, 154, 172



235, 195, 222



159, 180, 154



89, 80, 87



153, 0, 106



26, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 154, 180 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, 154, 180 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

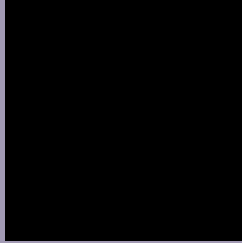
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 154, 180 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 154, 180.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 154, 180.

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, 154, 180

Protanopia
153, 157, 182

Deuteranopia
163, 154, 180



Tritanopia
160, 156, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color

162, 154, 180

Protanomaly

156, 156, 181

Deuteranomaly

163, 154, 180

Tritanomaly

161, 155, 172

Monochromacy



Original Color

162, 154, 180

Achromatopsia

159, 159, 159

Achromatomaly

160, 157, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 154, 180 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, 154, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 154, 180)  
}
```

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, 154, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 154, 180) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 154, 180 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, 154, 180) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 154, 180) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 154, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 154, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 154, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 154,  
180) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 154, 180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 154, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
154, 180) }
```

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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