

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 156, 243)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 156, 243) contains.

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Color

RGB(162, 156, 243)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A29CF3
RGB	162, 156, 243
RGB Percent	64%, 61%, 95%
CMY	0.3647, 0.3882, 0.0471
CMYK	0.33, 0.36, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	244°, 78%, 78%
HSV	244°, 36%, 95%
XYZ	42.9664, 37.9294, 89.8505
YIQ	167.7120, -24.3510, 28.3290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

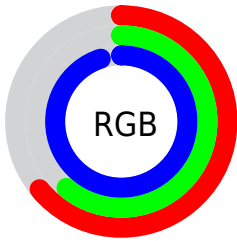
Format	Color
RYB	162, 156, 243
Decimal	10657011
CIELab	67.97, 21.80, -42.82
CIELCh	68, 48.051, 296.985
Yxy	37.9294, 0.2516, 0.2221
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288847091 (0xFFA29CF3)
YUV	167.7120, 37.1170, -5.0094
Hunter-Lab	61.5868, 16.7546, -43.3889

Details

The RGB color **162, 156, 243** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **237, 243, 156**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 210, 255**, and **107, 105, 186** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 132, 243**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185, 180, 243**.

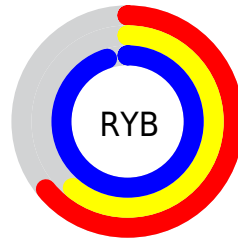
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (61%)

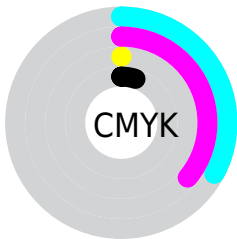
Blue (95%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (95%)

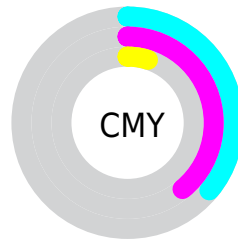


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 156, 243 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, 156, 243 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 162, 156, 243

255, 255, 255

■ 219, 210, 255

■ 248, 239, 255

■ 162, 156, 243

■ 134, 130, 214

■ 107, 105, 186

■ 80, 81, 159

■ 53, 58, 133


■ 22, 36, 107

■ 0, 17, 82


■ 0, 0, 59

■ 0, 2, 36


■ 0, 0, 12

 162, 156, 243

 162, 156, 243

 139, 132, 243

 185, 180, 243

 117, 107, 243

 207, 205, 243

 94, 83, 243


 230, 229, 243

 72, 59, 243

 252, 253, 243

 49, 35, 243

 255, 255, 243

 26, 10, 243

 17, 0, 243

Harmonies

Analogous

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



77, 172, 252



162, 156, 243



215, 140, 214

Triad

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



162, 156, 243



229, 146, 94



0, 187, 160

Complementary

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



162, 156, 243



237, 243, 156

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.



99, 183, 117



162, 156, 243



195, 162, 77

Square

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



162, 156, 243



246, 133, 129



152, 175, 85



0, 187, 204

Rectangle

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



162, 156, 243



237, 132, 186



152, 175, 85



44, 187, 145

Sweetspot

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



162, 156, 243



229, 227, 255



156, 237, 243



112, 111, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



162, 156, 243



153, 145, 255



205, 156, 243



111, 110, 122



13, 0, 186



4, 0, 59

Inverse Universe

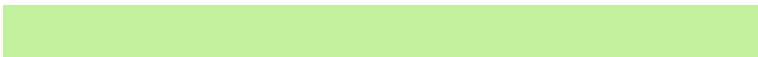
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



243, 156, 237



255, 145, 247



194, 243, 156



122, 110, 122



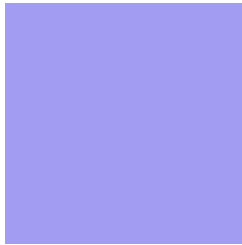
186, 0, 173



59, 0, 55

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 156, 243 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

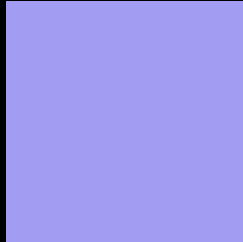
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 156, 243 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

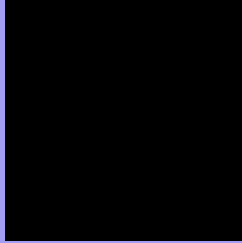
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 156, 243 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 156, 243.

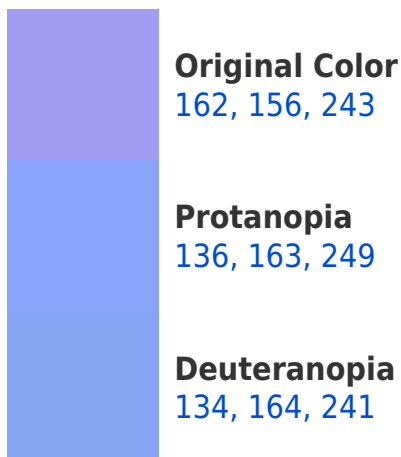


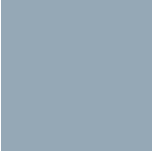
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 156, 243.

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
149, 168, 182

Trichromacy



Original Color
162, 156, 243

Protanomaly
145, 160, 247

Deuteranomaly
144, 161, 242

Tritanomaly
154, 164, 204

Monochromacy



Original Color
162, 156, 243

Achromatopsia
168, 168, 168

Achromatomaly
166, 164, 195

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 156, 243 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, 156, 243)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 156, 243)  
}
```

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, 156, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 156, 243) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 156, 243 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, 156, 243) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 156, 243) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(162, 156, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 156, 243); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 156, 243);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 156,  
243) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 156, 243 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 156, 243) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
156, 243) }
```

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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