

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 158, 192)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 158, 192) contains.

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Color

RGB(162, 158, 192)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A29EC0
RGB	162, 158, 192
RGB Percent	64%, 62%, 75%
CMY	0.3647, 0.3804, 0.2471
CMYK	0.16, 0.18, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	247°, 21%, 69%
HSV	247°, 18%, 75%
XYZ	36.6416, 35.9409, 54.8752
YIQ	163.0720, -8.5300, 11.4220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

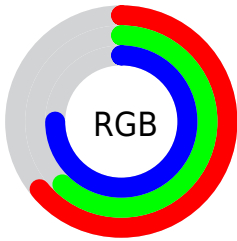
Format	Color
R_{YB}	162, 158, 192
Decimal	10657472
CIE _{Lab}	66.47, 8.41, -16.96
CIE _{LCh}	66, 18.931, 296.359
Yxy	35.9409, 0.2875, 0.2820
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288847552 (0xFFA29EC0)
YUV	163.0720, 14.2615, -0.9401
Hunter-Lab	59.9507, 4.1846, -12.3050

Details

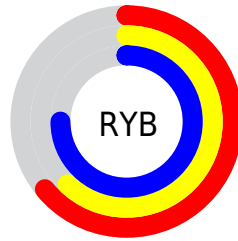
The RGB color **162, 158, 192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **188, 192, 158**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **217, 213, 248**, and **110, 107, 138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 139, 192**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 177, 192**.

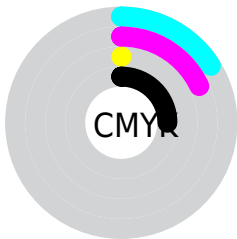
Distribution



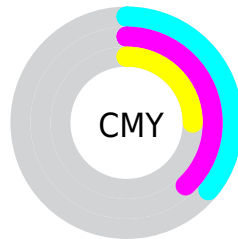
- Red (64%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (25%)




- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 158, 192 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, 158, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 162, 158, 192


255, 255, 255

 217, 213, 248

 246, 241, 255

 162, 158, 192

 136, 132, 165

 110, 107, 138

 85, 83, 113

 62, 60, 88


 39, 38, 65

 18, 18, 43

 0, 1, 22

 0, 0, 0

 162, 158, 192


 162, 158, 192

 145, 139, 192

 179, 177, 192

 128, 120, 192

 196, 196, 192

 111, 100, 192

 213, 216, 192

 94, 81, 192

 230, 235, 192

 77, 62, 192

 247, 254, 192

 60, 43, 192

 255, 255, 192

 43, 24, 192

 26, 4, 192

 23, 0, 192

Harmonies

Analogous

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



139, 164, 195



162, 158, 192



182, 153, 181

Triad

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



162, 158, 192



191, 154, 134



123, 171, 159

Complementary

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



162, 158, 192



188, 192, 158

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.



139, 169, 142



162, 158, 192



177, 160, 128

Square

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



162, 158, 192



197, 150, 147



159, 165, 131



115, 171, 176

Rectangle

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



162, 158, 192



191, 150, 170



159, 165, 131



128, 171, 153

Sweetspot

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



162, 158, 192



239, 237, 250



158, 188, 192



118, 117, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



162, 158, 192



204, 197, 250



179, 158, 192



88, 87, 97



19, 0, 161



4, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



192, 158, 188



250, 197, 244



171, 192, 158



97, 87, 96



161, 0, 142



33, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 158, 192 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

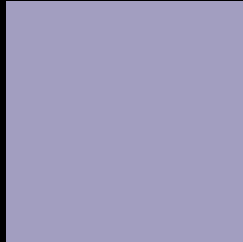
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 158, 192 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

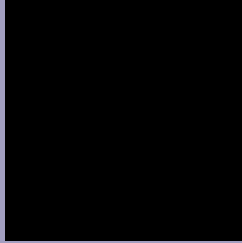
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 158, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 158, 192.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 158, 192.

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](#), [158](#), [192](#)

Protanopia

[155](#), [160](#), [193](#)

Deuteranopia

[162](#), [158](#), [192](#)



Tritanopia
159, 161, 174

Trichromacy



Original Color

162, 158, 192

Protanomaly

158, 159, 193

Deuteranomaly

162, 158, 192

Tritanomaly

160, 160, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color

162, 158, 192

Achromatopsia

163, 163, 163

Achromatomaly

163, 161, 174

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 158, 192 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, 158, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 158, 192)  
}
```

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, 158, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 158, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 158, 192 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, 158, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 158, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 158, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 158, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 158, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 158,  
192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 158, 192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 158, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
158, 192) }
```

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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