

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 162, 250)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 162, 250) contains.

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Color

RGB(162, 162, 250)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A2A2FA
RGB	162, 162, 250
RGB Percent	64%, 64%, 98%
CMY	0.3647, 0.3647, 0.0196
CMYK	0.35, 0.35, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	240°, 90%, 81%
HSV	240°, 35%, 98%
XYZ	45.0759, 40.4242, 95.8694
YIQ	172.0320, -28.2480, 27.3680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

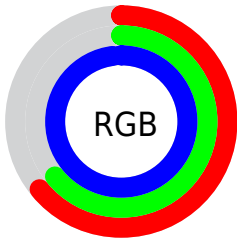
Format	Color
R _Y B	162, 162, 250
Decimal	10658554
CIE Lab	69.77, 20.22, -43.81
CIE LCh	70, 48.251, 294.770
Yxy	40.4242, 0.2485, 0.2229
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288848634 (0xFFA2A2FA)
YUV	172.0320, 38.4382, -8.7981
Hunter-Lab	63.5800, 15.2851, -44.8947

Details

The RGB color **162, 162, 250** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **250, 250, 162**, and the grayscale version is **172, 172, 172**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 217, 255**, and **107, 111, 193** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **137, 137, 250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187, 187, 250**.

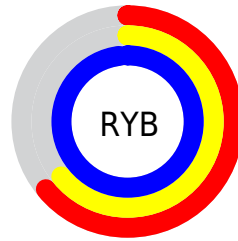
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (64%)

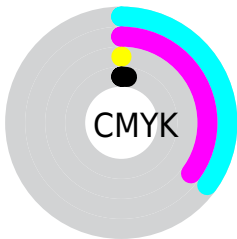
Blue (98%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (98%)

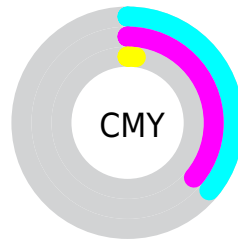


Cyan (35%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (36%)


Magenta (36%)

Yellow (2%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 162, 250 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, 162, 250 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 162, 162, 250

255, 255, 255


 219, 217, 255


 248, 245, 255

 162, 162, 250

 134, 136, 221

 107, 111, 193

 80, 86, 166

 51, 63, 139


 18, 41, 113

 0, 22, 88


 0, 0, 64

 0, 3, 41


 0, 1, 19

 162, 162, 250

 162, 162, 250

 137, 137, 250

 187, 187, 250

 112, 112, 250

 212, 212, 250


 87, 87, 250


 237, 237, 250

 62, 62, 250

 255, 255, 250

 37, 37, 250

 12, 12, 250

 0, 0, 250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



74, 177, 255



162, 162, 250



218, 145, 222

Triad

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



162, 162, 250



236, 149, 100



0, 192, 161

Complementary

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



162, 162, 250



250, 250, 162

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.



108, 188, 118



162, 162, 250



204, 165, 81

Square

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



162, 162, 250



253, 137, 136



160, 179, 88



0, 192, 206

Rectangle

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



162, 162, 250



240, 137, 195



160, 179, 88



58, 191, 146

Sweetspot

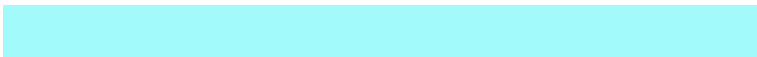
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



162, 162, 250



227, 227, 255



162, 250, 250



111, 111, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



162, 162, 250



148, 148, 255



206, 162, 250



112, 112, 125



0, 0, 189



0, 0, 61

Inverse Universe

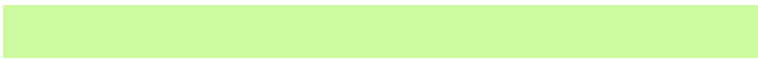
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



250, 162, 250



255, 148, 255



206, 250, 162



125, 112, 125



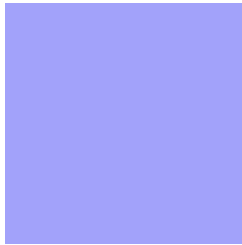
189, 0, 189



61, 0, 61

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 162, 250 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

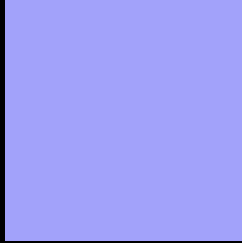
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 162, 250 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

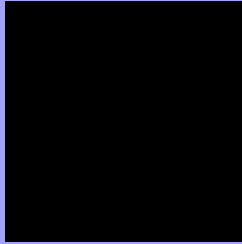
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 162, 250 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 162, 250.

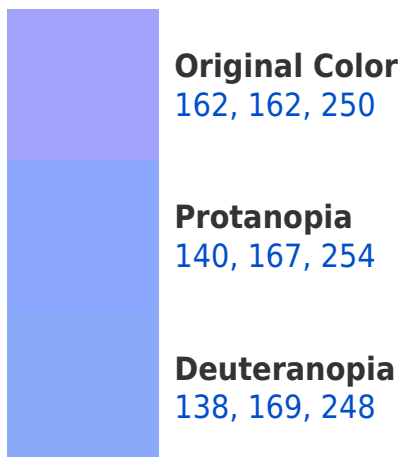


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 162, 250.

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
148, 174, 188

Trichromacy



Original Color
162, 162, 250

Protanomaly
148, 165, 253

Deuteranomaly
147, 166, 249

Tritanomaly
153, 170, 211

Monochromacy



Original Color
162, 162, 250

Achromatopsia
172, 172, 172

Achromatomaly
168, 168, 200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 162, 250 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, 162, 250)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 162, 250)  
}
```

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, 162, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 162, 250) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 162, 250 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, 162, 250) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 162, 250) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(162, 162, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 162, 250); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 162, 250);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 162,  
250) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 162, 250 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 162, 250) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162,  
162, 250) }
```

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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