

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 21, 183)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 21, 183) contains.

RGB(162, 21, 183)	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, 21, 183)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A215B7
RGB	162, 21, 183
RGB Percent	64%, 8%, 72%
CMY	0.3647, 0.9176, 0.2824
CMYK	0.11, 0.89, 0.00, 0.28
HSL	292°, 79%, 40%
HSV	292°, 89%, 72%
XYZ	23.7157, 11.6366, 45.7959
YIQ	81.6270, 32.0340, 80.2740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

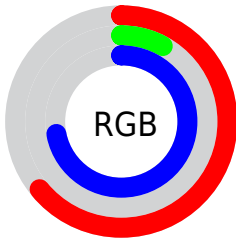
Format	Color
R_{YB}	162, 21, 183
Decimal	10622391
CIE _{Lab}	40.63, 70.67, -52.21
CIE _{LCh}	41, 87.862, 323.546
Yxy	11.6366, 0.2923, 0.1434
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288812471 (0xFFA215B7)
YUV	81.6270, 49.9769, 70.4871
Hunter-Lab	34.1125, 64.4001, -55.7179

Details

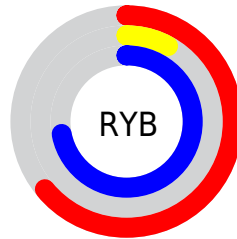
The RGB color **162, 21, 183** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **9933CC**. A complement of this color would be **42, 183, 21**, and the grayscale version is **81, 81, 81**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 90, 240**, and **105, 0, 129** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 3, 183**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 39, 183**.

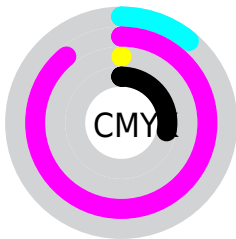
Distribution



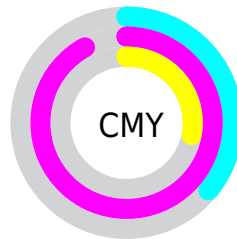
- Red (64%)
- Green (8%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (92%)
- Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 21, 183 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, 21, 183 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



162, 21, 183



162, 21, 183

255, 255, 255



133, 0, 156



221, 90, 240



105, 0, 129



251, 118, 255



77, 0, 103



255, 147, 255



52, 0, 79



255, 176, 255



19, 0, 54



255, 205, 255



0, 2, 32



255, 234, 255



0, 0, 4



0, 0, 0



162, 21, 183



162, 21, 183

■ 160, 3, 183

■ 164, 39, 183

■ 159, 0, 183

■ 167, 58, 183

■ 169, 76, 183

■ 171, 94, 183

■ 174, 113, 183

■ 176, 131, 183

■ 179, 149, 183

■ 181, 167, 183

■ 183, 186, 183

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 85, 231



162, 21, 183



208, 0, 115

Triad

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



162, 21, 183



130, 88, 0



0, 123, 152

Complementary

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



162, 21, 183



42, 183, 21

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.



0, 122, 77



162, 21, 183



61, 108, 0

Square

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



162, 21, 183



181, 45, 0



0, 118, 0



0, 122, 213

Rectangle

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



162, 21, 183



214, 0, 68



0, 118, 0



0, 123, 128

Sweetspot

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



162, 21, 183



229, 173, 237



21, 43, 183



115, 81, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



162, 21, 183



206, 0, 237



183, 21, 124



91, 83, 92



135, 0, 156



24, 0, 28

Inverse Universe

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



183, 21, 42



237, 0, 31



21, 183, 80



92, 83, 84



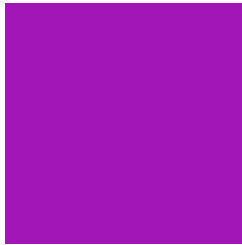
156, 0, 20



28, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 21, 183 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

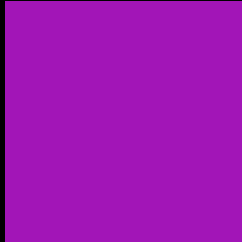
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 21, 183 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

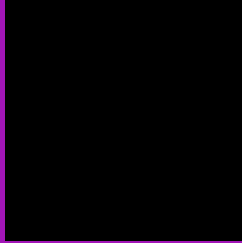
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 162, 21, 183 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 21, 183.

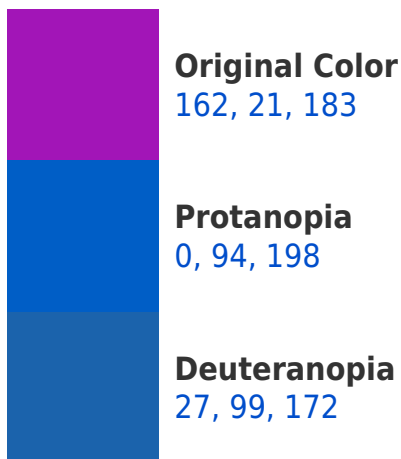


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 21, 183.

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, 74, 79

Trichromacy



Original Color

162, 21, 183



Protanomaly

59, 67, 193



Deuteranomaly

76, 71, 176



Tritanomaly

154, 55, 117

Monochromacy



Original Color

162, 21, 183



Achromatopsia

82, 82, 82



Achromatomaly

111, 60, 119

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 21, 183 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, 21, 183)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 21, 183)  
}
```

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, 21, 183) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 21, 183) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 21, 183 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, 21, 183) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 21, 183) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 21, 183)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 21, 183); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 21, 183); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 21, 183) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 21, 183 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 21, 183) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162, 21,  
183) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor