

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 58, 174)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 58, 174) contains.

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Color

RGB(162, 58, 174)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A23AAE
RGB	162, 58, 174
RGB Percent	64%, 23%, 68%
CMY	0.3647, 0.7725, 0.3176
CMYK	0.07, 0.67, 0.00, 0.32
HSL	294°, 50%, 45%
HSV	294°, 67%, 68%
XYZ	24.0533, 13.7635, 41.4333
YIQ	102.3200, 24.7480, 58.1240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

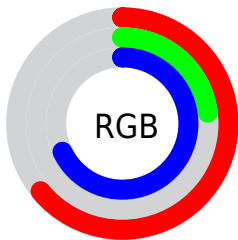
Format	Color
R_{YB}	162, 58, 174
Decimal	10631854
CIE _{Lab}	43.89, 58.11, -41.67
CIE _{LCh}	44, 71.505, 324.357
Yxy	13.7635, 0.3035, 0.1737
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288821934 (0xFFA23AAE)
YUV	102.3200, 35.3382, 52.3394
Hunter-Lab	37.0992, 50.8073, -40.2471

Details

The RGB color **162, 58, 174** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **70, 174, 58**, and the grayscale version is **102, 102, 102**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220, 113, 230**, and **107, 0, 121** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 41, 174**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 75, 174**.

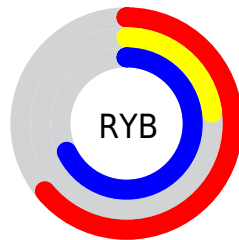
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (23%)

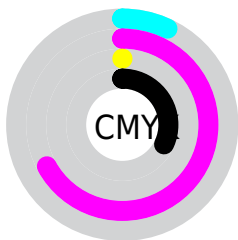
Blue (68%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (23%)

Blue (68%)

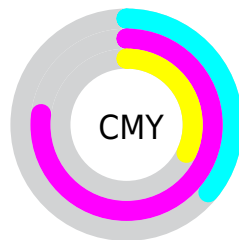


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (67%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (77%)

Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 58, 174 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, 58, 174 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 162, 58, 174

255, 255, 255


 220, 113, 230

 249, 140, 255

 255, 168, 255

 255, 197, 255

 255, 226, 255

 162, 58, 174

 134, 27, 147

 107, 0, 121

 80, 0, 96

 54, 0, 71


 28, 0, 48

 0, 1, 26

 0, 0, 0

 162, 58, 174

 160, 41, 174

 162, 58, 174

 164, 75, 174

■ 158, 23, 174

■ 166, 93, 174

■ 157, 6, 174

■ 167, 110, 174

■ 156, 0, 174

■ 169, 128, 174

■ 171, 145, 174

■ 173, 162, 174

■ 175, 180, 174

■ 176, 197, 174

■ 178, 215, 174

Harmonies

Analogous

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



64, 93, 214



162, 58, 174



200, 9, 118

Triad

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



162, 58, 174



136, 98, 0



0, 129, 151

Complementary

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



162, 58, 174



70, 174, 58

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, 128, 90



162, 58, 174



80, 115, 0

Square

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



162, 58, 174



178, 69, 0



0, 124, 24



0, 126, 200

Rectangle

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



162, 58, 174



205, 10, 78



0, 124, 24



0, 129, 132

Sweetspot

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



162, 58, 174



222, 182, 227



58, 72, 174



112, 87, 115



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



162, 58, 174



208, 45, 227



174, 58, 130



86, 78, 87



135, 0, 150



21, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



174, 58, 70



227, 45, 64



58, 174, 102



87, 78, 79



150, 0, 16



23, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 58, 174 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

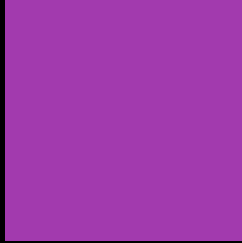
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 58, 174 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

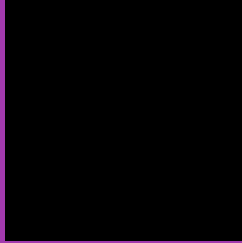
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 58, 174 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 58, 174.

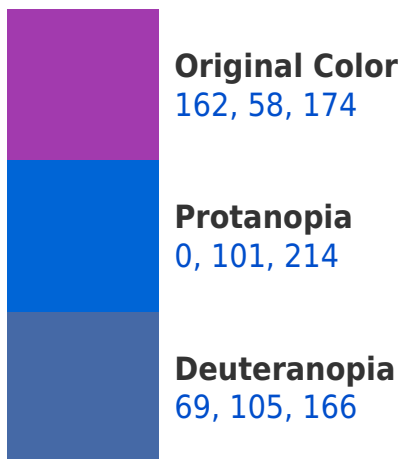


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 58, 174.

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
151, 84, 90

Trichromacy



Original Color

162, 58, 174



Protanomaly

59, 85, 199



Deuteranomaly

103, 88, 169



Tritanomaly

155, 75, 121

Monochromacy



Original Color

162, 58, 174



Achromatopsia

102, 102, 102



Achromatomaly

124, 86, 128

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 58, 174 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, 58, 174)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 58, 174)  
}
```

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, 58, 174) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 58, 174) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 58, 174 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, 58, 174) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 58, 174) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 58, 174)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 58, 174); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 58, 174); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 58, 174) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 58, 174 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 58, 174) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162, 58,  
174) }
```

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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