

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 81, 106)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 81, 106) contains.

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Color

RGB(162, 81, 106)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A2516A
RGB	162, 81, 106
RGB Percent	64%, 32%, 42%
CMY	0.3647, 0.6824, 0.5843
CMYK	0.00, 0.50, 0.35, 0.36
HSL	341°, 33%, 48%
HSV	341°, 50%, 64%
XYZ	20.4442, 14.6068, 15.3775
YIQ	108.0690, 40.2510, 24.9470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

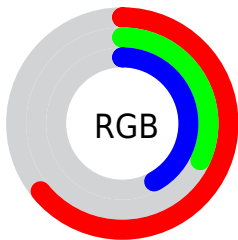
Format	Color
R_{YB}	162, 81, 106
Decimal	10637674
CIE _{Lab}	45.09, 36.26, 1.18
CIE _{LCh}	45, 36.277, 1.858
Yxy	14.6068, 0.4054, 0.2897
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288827754 (0xFFA2516A)
YUV	108.0690, -1.0200, 47.2975
Hunter-Lab	38.2189, 28.6010, 2.8976

Details

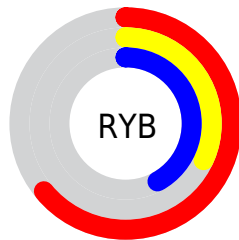
The RGB color **162, 81, 106** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **81, 162, 137**, and the grayscale version is **108, 108, 108**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 133, 157**, and **107, 31, 59** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162, 65, 95**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 97, 117**.

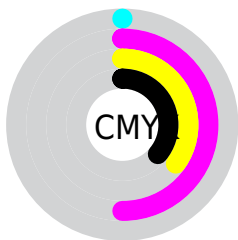
Distribution



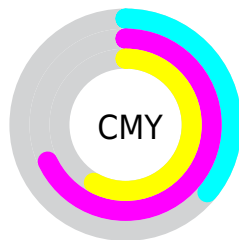
- Red (64%)
- Green (32%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (68%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 81, 106 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, 81, 106 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



162, 81, 106



162, 81, 106

255, 255, 255



134, 56, 82



219, 133, 157



107, 31, 59



248, 159, 184



81, 2, 37



255, 187, 212



56, 0, 16



255, 215, 240



28, 0, 1



255, 244, 255



0, 0, 0



162, 81, 106



162, 81, 106



162, 65, 95



162, 97, 117




162, 49, 84




162, 113, 128


 162, 32, 72

 162, 130, 140


 162, 16, 61

 162, 146, 151

 162, 0, 50

 162, 162, 162

 162, 178, 173

 162, 194, 184

 162, 211, 196

 162, 227, 207

Harmonies

Analogous

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



146, 87, 136



162, 81, 106



162, 85, 76

Triad

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



162, 81, 106



92, 114, 53



0, 117, 159

Complementary

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



162, 81, 106



81, 162, 137

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, 121, 138



162, 81, 106



52, 120, 77

Square

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



162, 81, 106



123, 106, 44



0, 122, 108



55, 109, 167

Rectangle

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



162, 81, 106



153, 91, 60



0, 122, 108



0, 119, 154

Sweetspot

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



162, 81, 106



212, 180, 190



136, 81, 162



107, 88, 94



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



162, 81, 106



212, 85, 124



162, 96, 81



82, 73, 76



145, 0, 45



18, 0, 6

Inverse Universe

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



162, 81, 106



212, 85, 124



81, 147, 162



82, 73, 76



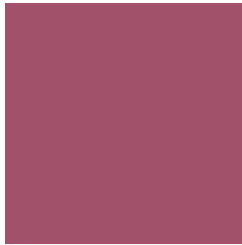
145, 0, 45



18, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 81, 106 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

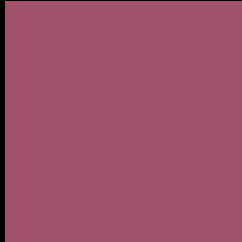
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 81, 106 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, 81, 106 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 81, 106.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 81, 106.

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, 81, 106

Protanopia
105, 106, 121

Deuteranopia
119, 104, 102



Tritanopia
161, 84, 90

Trichromacy



Original Color

162, 81, 106

Protanomaly

126, 97, 116

Deuteranomaly

135, 96, 103

Tritanomaly

161, 83, 96

Monochromacy



Original Color

162, 81, 106

Achromatopsia

108, 108, 108

Achromatomaly

128, 98, 107

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 81, 106 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, 81, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 81, 106)  
}
```

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, 81, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 81, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 81, 106 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, 81, 106) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 81, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(162, 81, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 81, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 81, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 81,  
106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 81, 106 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 81, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162, 81,  
106) }
```

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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