

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 88, 120)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 88, 120) contains.

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Color

RGB(162, 88, 120)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A25878
RGB	162, 88, 120
RGB Percent	64%, 35%, 47%
CMY	0.3647, 0.6549, 0.5294
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.26, 0.36
HSL	334°, 30%, 49%
HSV	334°, 46%, 64%
XYZ	21.7802, 16.0169, 19.7129
YIQ	113.7740, 33.8320, 25.6400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

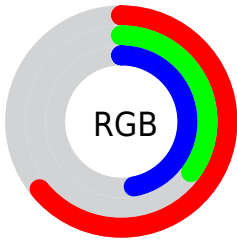
Format	Color
R_{YB}	162, 88, 120
Decimal	10639480
CIE Lab	47.00, 34.43, -4.53
CIE LCh	47, 34.728, 352.508
Yxy	16.0169, 0.3787, 0.2785
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288829560 (0xFFA25878)
YUV	113.7740, 3.0694, 42.2942
Hunter-Lab	40.0211, 27.1058, -1.1893

Details

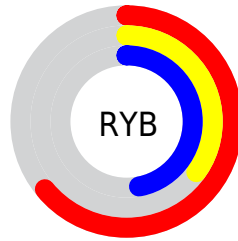
The RGB color **162, 88, 120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **88, 162, 130**, and the grayscale version is **114, 114, 114**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 140, 172**, and **108, 39, 72** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162, 72, 111**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 104, 129**.

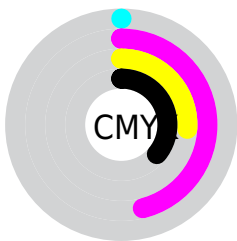
Distribution



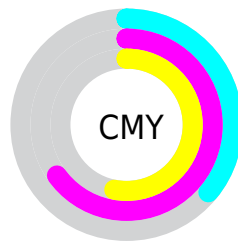
- Red (64%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (47%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (47%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 88, 120 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, 88, 120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 162, 88, 120  162, 88, 120

255, 255, 255  135, 63, 95

 219, 140, 172  108, 39, 72

 248, 167, 200  82, 13, 49

 255, 194, 228  57, 0, 28

 255, 222, 255  35, 0, 1

 255, 251, 255  0, 0, 0

 162, 88, 120  162, 88, 120

 162, 72, 111  162, 104, 129

 162, 56, 102  162, 120, 138

162, 39, 92

162, 137, 148

162, 23, 83

162, 153, 157

162, 7, 74

162, 169, 166

162, 0, 70

162, 185, 175

162, 201, 184

162, 218, 194

162, 234, 203

Harmonies

Analogous

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



141, 95, 147



162, 88, 120



167, 89, 91

Triad

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



162, 88, 120



107, 116, 56



0, 123, 157

Complementary

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



162, 88, 120



88, 162, 130

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, 126, 133



162, 88, 120



73, 123, 75

Square

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



162, 88, 120



136, 107, 52



17, 126, 103



43, 117, 169

Rectangle

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



162, 88, 120



161, 93, 73



17, 126, 103



0, 125, 150

Sweetspot

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



162, 88, 120



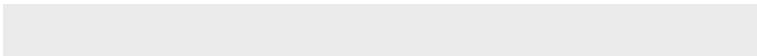
212, 182, 195



130, 88, 162



107, 89, 97



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



162, 88, 120



212, 95, 146



162, 93, 88



82, 73, 77



145, 0, 63



18, 0, 8

Inverse Universe

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



162, 88, 120



212, 95, 146



88, 157, 162



82, 73, 77



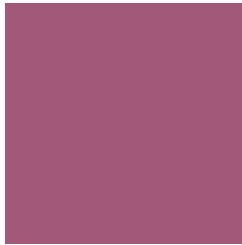
145, 0, 63



18, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 88, 120 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

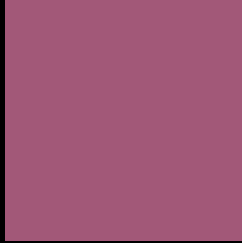
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 88, 120 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

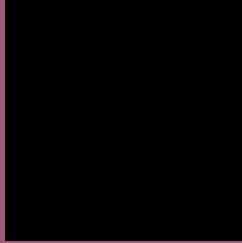
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 88, 120 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 88, 120.

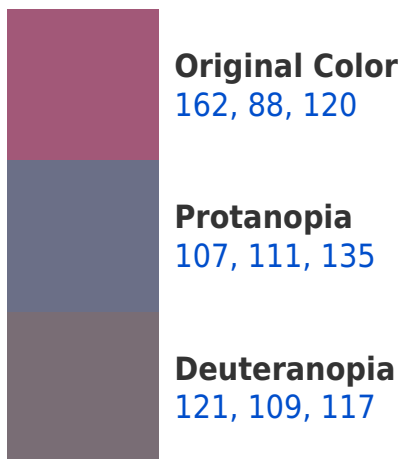


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 88, 120.

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
160, 92, 99

Trichromacy



Original Color
162, 88, 120

Protanomaly
127, 103, 130

Deuteranomaly
136, 101, 118

Tritanomaly
161, 91, 107

Monochromacy



Original Color
162, 88, 120

Achromatopsia
114, 114, 114

Achromatomaly
131, 105, 116

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 88, 120 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, 88, 120)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 88, 120)  
}
```

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, 88, 120) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 88, 120) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 88, 120 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, 88, 120) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 88, 120) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 88, 120)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 88, 120); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 88, 120);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 88,  
120) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 88, 120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 88, 120) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162, 88,  
120) }
```

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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