

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 88, 131)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 88, 131) contains.

RGB(162, 88, 131)	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, 88, 131)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A25883
RGB	162, 88, 131
RGB Percent	64%, 35%, 51%
CMY	0.3647, 0.6549, 0.4863
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.19, 0.36
HSL	325°, 30%, 49%
HSV	325°, 46%, 64%
XYZ	22.4867, 16.2995, 23.4337
YIQ	115.0280, 30.3010, 29.0610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

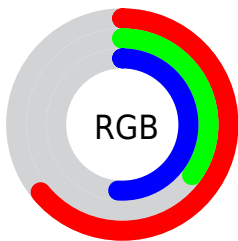
Format	Color
R_{YB}	162, 88, 131
Decimal	10639491
CIE _{Lab}	47.37, 36.12, -10.61
CIE _{LCh}	47, 37.642, 343.636
Yxy	16.2995, 0.3614, 0.2620
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288829571 (0xFFA25883)
YUV	115.0280, 7.8742, 41.1944
Hunter-Lab	40.3727, 28.7687, -6.1531

Details

The RGB color **162, 88, 131** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **88, 162, 119**, and the grayscale version is **115, 115, 115**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 140, 184**, and **108, 38, 82** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162, 72, 124**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 104, 138**.

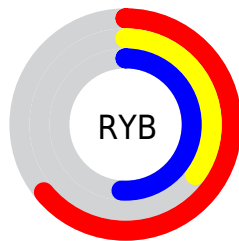
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (35%)

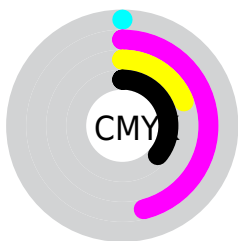
Blue (51%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (51%)

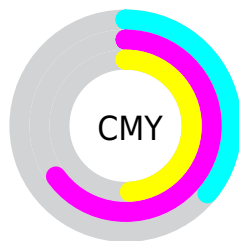


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 88, 131 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, 131 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



162, 88, 131



162, 88, 131

255, 255, 255



135, 63, 106



218, 140, 184



108, 38, 82



247, 167, 212



83, 11, 59



255, 194, 240



58, 0, 37



255, 223, 255



36, 0, 15



255, 252, 255



0, 0, 0



162, 88, 131



162, 88, 131



162, 72, 124



162, 104, 138



162, 56, 117



162, 120, 145

162, 39, 111

162, 137, 151

162, 23, 104

162, 153, 158

162, 7, 97

162, 169, 165

162, 0, 94

162, 185, 172

162, 201, 179

162, 218, 185

162, 234, 192

Harmonies

Analogous

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



133, 98, 158



162, 88, 131



172, 86, 99

Triad

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



162, 88, 131



117, 115, 48



0, 126, 155

Complementary

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



162, 88, 131



88, 162, 119

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, 126



162, 88, 131



82, 123, 65

Square

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



162, 88, 131



146, 104, 51



29, 127, 93



0, 121, 173

Rectangle

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



162, 88, 131



169, 90, 79



29, 127, 93



0, 128, 146

Sweetspot

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



162, 88, 131



212, 182, 199



119, 88, 162



107, 89, 99



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



162, 88, 131



212, 95, 163



162, 88, 94



82, 73, 78



145, 0, 84



18, 0, 10

Inverse Universe

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



162, 88, 131



212, 95, 163



88, 162, 156



82, 73, 78



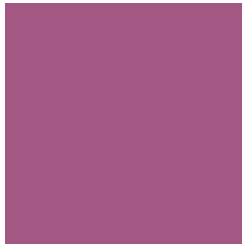
145, 0, 84



18, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 88, 131 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

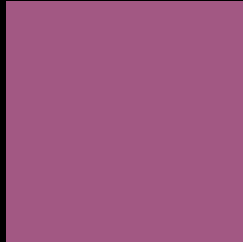
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 131 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

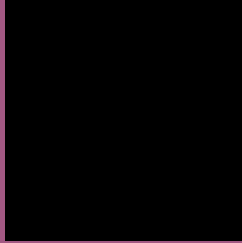
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 131 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 88, 131.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 88, 131.

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, 88, 131

Protanopia
103, 112, 147

Deuteranopia
117, 110, 127



Tritanopia
159, 94, 101

Trichromacy



Original Color
162, 88, 131

Protanomaly
124, 103, 141

Deuteranomaly
133, 102, 128

Tritanomaly
160, 92, 112

Monochromacy



Original Color
162, 88, 131

Achromatopsia
115, 115, 115

Achromatomaly
132, 105, 121

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 88, 131 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, 131)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 88, 131)  
}
```

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, 131) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 88, 131) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 88, 131 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, 131) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 88, 131) }
```

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, 131)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 88, 131); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 88, 131);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 88,  
131) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 88, 131 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, 131) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162, 88,  
131) }
```

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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