

Converting Colors

RGB(162, 93, 136)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(162, 93, 136) contains.

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Color

RGB(162, 93, 136)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A25D88
RGB	162, 93, 136
RGB Percent	64%, 36%, 53%
CMY	0.3647, 0.6353, 0.4667
CMYK	0.00, 0.43, 0.16, 0.36
HSL	323°, 27%, 50%
HSV	323°, 43%, 64%
XYZ	23.2586, 17.2877, 25.4035
YIQ	118.5330, 27.3210, 28.0010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

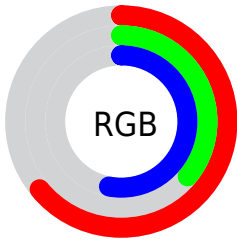
Format	Color
RYB	162, 93, 136
Decimal	10640776
CIELab	48.62, 34.20, -11.71
CIELCh	49, 36.153, 341.103
Yxy	17.2877, 0.3527, 0.2621
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288830856 (0xFFA25D88)
YUV	118.5330, 8.6112, 38.1206
Hunter-Lab	41.5784, 27.0889, -7.1200

Details

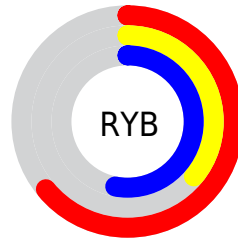
The RGB color **162, 93, 136** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **93, 162, 119**, and the grayscale version is **118, 118, 118**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 145, 189**, and **109, 44, 86** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162, 77, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **162, 109, 142**.

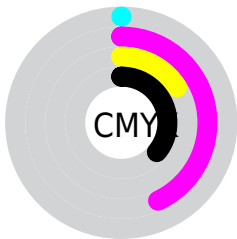
Distribution



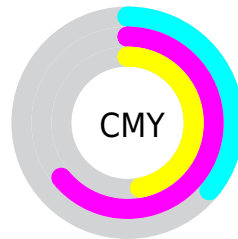
- Red (64%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (53%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 162, 93, 136 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, 93, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



162, 93, 136



162, 93, 136

255, 255, 255



135, 68, 111



218, 145, 189



109, 44, 86



247, 172, 217



83, 19, 63



255, 200, 246



58, 0, 41



255, 228, 255



38, 0, 21



0, 0, 0



162, 93, 136



162, 93, 136



162, 77, 130



162, 109, 142



162, 61, 124



162, 125, 148

162, 44, 118

162, 142, 154

162, 28, 112

162, 158, 160

162, 12, 105

162, 174, 167

162, 0, 101

162, 190, 173

162, 206, 179

162, 223, 185

162, 239, 191

Harmonies

Analogous

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



133, 103, 162



162, 93, 136



173, 90, 105

Triad

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



162, 93, 136



123, 117, 53



0, 129, 155

Complementary

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



162, 93, 136



93, 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, 131, 126



162, 93, 136



90, 125, 68

Square

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



162, 93, 136



150, 107, 57



45, 130, 95



0, 124, 173

Rectangle

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



162, 93, 136



172, 93, 86



45, 130, 95



0, 130, 146

Sweetspot

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



162, 93, 136



212, 184, 201



118, 93, 162



107, 90, 101



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



162, 93, 136



212, 104, 171



162, 93, 102



82, 73, 79



145, 0, 91



18, 0, 11

Inverse Universe

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



162, 93, 136



212, 104, 171



93, 162, 153



82, 73, 79



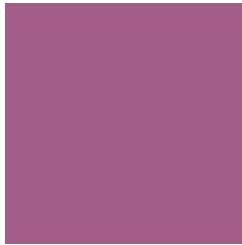
145, 0, 91



18, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 162, 93, 136 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

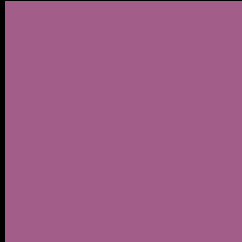
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 93, 136 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

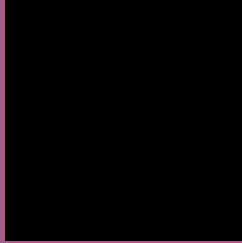
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 93, 136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 93, 136.

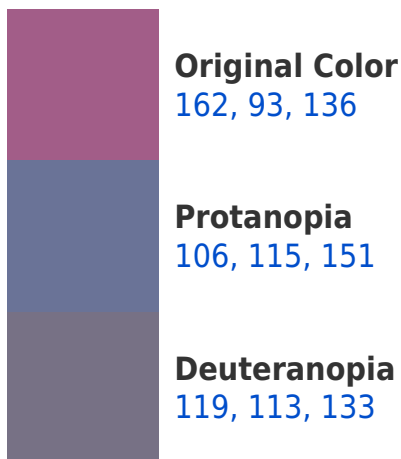


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 162, 93, 136.

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
159, 99, 106

Trichromacy



Original Color

162, 93, 136

Protanomaly

126, 107, 146

Deuteranomaly

135, 106, 134

Tritanomaly

160, 97, 117

Monochromacy



Original Color

162, 93, 136

Achromatopsia

119, 119, 119

Achromatomaly

135, 110, 125

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 162, 93, 136 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, 93, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(162, 93, 136)  
}
```

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, 93, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(162, 93, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 162, 93, 136 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, 93, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(162, 93, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(162, 93, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(162, 93, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 93, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(162, 93,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 162, 93, 136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(162, 93, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(162, 93,  
136) }
```

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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