

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 105, 152)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 105, 152) contains.

RGB(163, 105, 152)	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(163, 105, 152)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A36998
RGB	163, 105, 152
RGB Percent	64%, 41%, 60%
CMY	0.3608, 0.5882, 0.4039
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.07, 0.36
HSL	311°, 24%, 53%
HSV	311°, 36%, 64%
XYZ	25.8233, 20.1567, 32.2354
YIQ	127.7000, 19.4810, 26.9130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

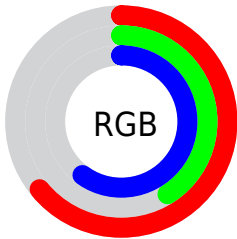
Format	Color
R_{YB}	163, 105, 152
Decimal	10709400
CIE _{Lab}	52.01, 30.67, -16.03
CIE _{LCh}	52, 34.612, 332.407
Yxy	20.1567, 0.3302, 0.2577
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288899480 (0xFFA36998)
YUV	127.7000, 11.9799, 30.9581
Hunter-Lab	44.8962, 24.1010, -11.1427

Details

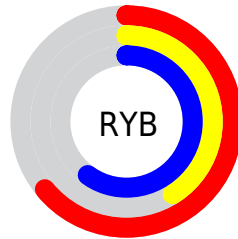
The RGB color **163, 105, 152** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **105, 163, 116**, and the grayscale version is **128, 128, 128**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 157, 206**, and **110, 56, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163, 89, 149**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 121, 155**.

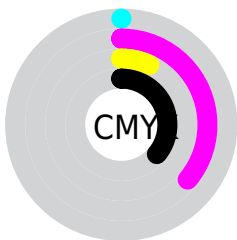
Distribution



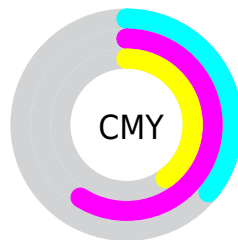
- Red (64%)
- Green (41%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 105, 152 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 163, 105, 152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 163, 105, 152

255, 255, 255

 219, 157, 206

 248, 184, 235

 255, 212, 255

 255, 241, 255

 163, 105, 152

 163, 89, 149

 163, 105, 152

 136, 80, 126

 110, 56, 101

 85, 33, 77

 60, 8, 54

 40, 0, 33

 0, 0, 6

 0, 0, 0

 163, 105, 152

 163, 121, 155

163, 72, 146

163, 138, 158

163, 56, 143

163, 154, 161

163, 40, 140

163, 170, 164

163, 23, 137

163, 187, 167

163, 7, 133

163, 203, 171

163, 0, 132

163, 219, 174

163, 235, 177

163, 252, 180

Harmonies

Analogous

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



130, 115, 174



163, 105, 152



179, 100, 123

Triad

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



163, 105, 152



140, 123, 64



0, 139, 155

Complementary

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



163, 105, 152



105, 163, 116

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.



9, 139, 126



163, 105, 152



109, 132, 73

Square

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



163, 105, 152



165, 113, 72



72, 137, 96



0, 134, 176

Rectangle

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



163, 105, 152



181, 101, 103



72, 137, 96



0, 139, 146

Sweetspot

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



163, 105, 152



212, 188, 207



116, 105, 163



107, 93, 104



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



163, 105, 152



212, 121, 194



163, 105, 123



82, 73, 80



145, 0, 118



18, 0, 14

Inverse Universe

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



163, 105, 152



212, 121, 194



105, 163, 145



82, 73, 80



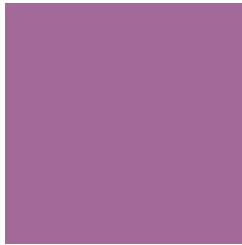
145, 0, 118



18, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 105, 152 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

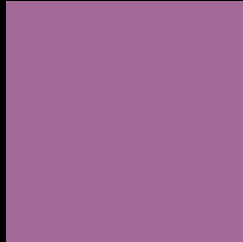
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 105, 152 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

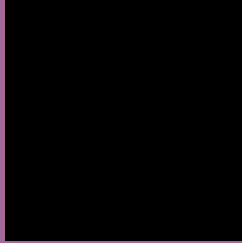
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 163, 105, 152 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 105, 152.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 105, 152.

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
163, 105, 152

Protanopia
113, 123, 165

Deuteranopia
124, 122, 149



Tritanopia
159, 111, 120

Trichromacy



Original Color
163, 105, 152

Protanomaly
131, 116, 160

Deuteranomaly
138, 116, 150

Tritanomaly
160, 109, 132

Monochromacy



Original Color
163, 105, 152

Achromatopsia
128, 128, 128

Achromatomaly
141, 120, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 105, 152 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(163, 105, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 105, 152)  
}
```

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(163, 105, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 105, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 105, 152 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(163, 105, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 105, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 105, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 105, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 105, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 105,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 105, 152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 105, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
105, 152) }
```

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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