

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 106, 162)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 106, 162) contains.

RGB(163, 106, 162)	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, 106, 162)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A36AA2
RGB	163, 106, 162
RGB Percent	64%, 42%, 64%
CMY	0.3608, 0.5843, 0.3647
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.01, 0.36
HSL	301°, 24%, 53%
HSV	301°, 35%, 64%
XYZ	26.7799, 20.7032, 36.7671
YIQ	129.4270, 15.9960, 29.5000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

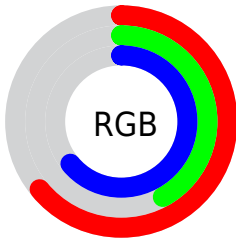
Format	Color
R_{YB}	163, 106, 162
Decimal	10709666
CIE _{Lab}	52.62, 32.00, -20.96
CIE _{LCh}	53, 38.250, 326.779
Yxy	20.7032, 0.3179, 0.2457
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288899746 (0xFFA36AA2)
YUV	129.4270, 16.0585, 29.4435
Hunter-Lab	45.5008, 25.4313, -16.0589

Details

The RGB color **163, 106, 162** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **106, 163, 107**, and the grayscale version is **129, 129, 129**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 158, 217**, and **110, 57, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163, 90, 162**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 122, 162**.

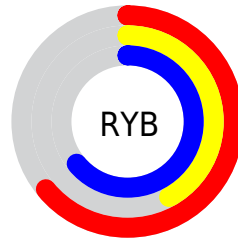
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (42%)

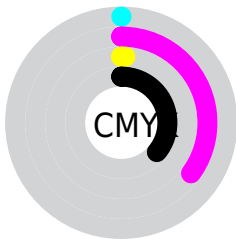
Blue (64%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (64%)

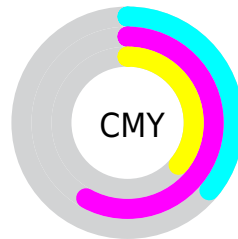


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 106, 162 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, 106, 162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 163, 106, 162

255, 255, 255

 219, 158, 217


 248, 186, 246

 255, 214, 255

 255, 242, 255

 163, 106, 162

 136, 81, 136

 110, 57, 110

 85, 33, 86

 60, 8, 62

 39, 0, 40

 0, 1, 18


 0, 0, 0

 163, 106, 162


 163, 90, 162


 163, 106, 162

 163, 122, 162

 163, 73, 161

 163, 139, 163

 163, 57, 161

 163, 155, 163

 163, 41, 161

 163, 171, 163

 163, 25, 161

 163, 187, 163

 163, 8, 160

 163, 204, 164

 163, 0, 160

 163, 220, 164

 163, 236, 164

 163, 253, 165

Harmonies

Analogous

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



123, 118, 184



163, 106, 162



184, 99, 130

Triad

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



163, 106, 162



149, 123, 58



0, 142, 154

Complementary

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



163, 106, 162



106, 163, 107

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, 142, 121



163, 106, 162



116, 132, 65

Square

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



163, 106, 162



174, 111, 71



76, 139, 88



0, 138, 180

Rectangle

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



163, 106, 162



188, 99, 108



76, 139, 88



0, 142, 143

Sweetspot

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



163, 106, 162



212, 190, 211



107, 106, 163



107, 94, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



163, 106, 162



212, 123, 210



163, 106, 134



82, 73, 81



145, 0, 143



18, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



163, 106, 162



212, 123, 210



106, 163, 135



82, 73, 81



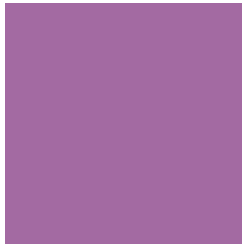
145, 0, 143



18, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 106, 162 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

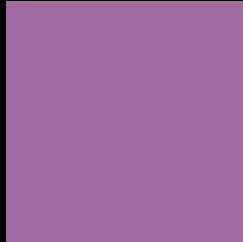
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 106, 162 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, 106, 162 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 106, 162.

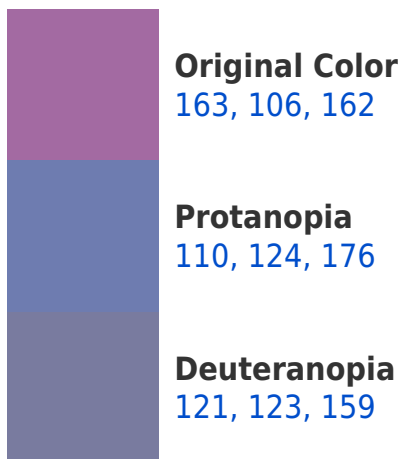


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 106, 162.

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
158, 114, 123

Trichromacy



Original Color
163, 106, 162

Protanomaly
129, 117, 171

Deuteranomaly
136, 117, 160

Tritanomaly
160, 111, 137

Monochromacy



Original Color
163, 106, 162

Achromatopsia
129, 129, 129

Achromatomaly
141, 121, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 106, 162 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, 106, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 106, 162)  
}
```

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, 106, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 106, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 106, 162 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, 106, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 106, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 106, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 106, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 106, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 106,  
162) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 106, 162 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 106, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
106, 162) }
```

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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