

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 108, 150)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 108, 150) contains.

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Color

RGB(163, 108, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A36C96
RGB	163, 108, 150
RGB Percent	64%, 42%, 59%
CMY	0.3608, 0.5765, 0.4118
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.08, 0.36
HSL	314°, 23%, 53%
HSV	314°, 34%, 64%
XYZ	25.9718, 20.7137, 31.4834
YIQ	129.2330, 19.2980, 24.7220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

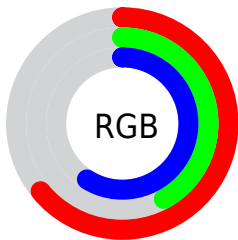
Format	Color
R_{YB}	163, 108, 150
Decimal	10710166
CIE _{Lab}	52.63, 28.62, -13.92
CIE _{LCh}	53, 31.823, 334.067
Yxy	20.7137, 0.3323, 0.2650
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288900246 (0xFFA36C96)
YUV	129.2330, 10.2381, 29.6137
Hunter-Lab	45.5123, 22.2156, -9.1557

Details

The RGB color **163, 108, 150** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **108, 163, 121**, and the grayscale version is **129, 129, 129**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 160, 204**, and **110, 59, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163, 92, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 124, 154**.

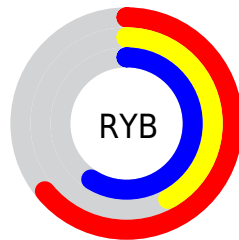
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (42%)

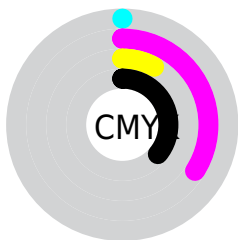
Blue (59%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (59%)

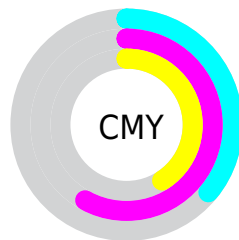


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (58%)

Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 108, 150 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, 108, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 163, 108, 150

255, 255, 255

 219, 160, 204

 248, 188, 232

 255, 215, 255


 255, 244, 255

 163, 108, 150

 136, 83, 124

 110, 59, 99

 85, 36, 75

 61, 12, 52

 39, 0, 31

 0, 0, 3

 0, 0, 0

 163, 108, 150

 163, 92, 146

 163, 108, 150

 163, 124, 154

163, 75, 142

163, 141, 158

163, 59, 138

163, 157, 162

163, 43, 135

163, 173, 165

163, 27, 131

163, 190, 169

163, 10, 127

163, 206, 173

163, 0, 124

163, 222, 177

163, 238, 181

163, 255, 185

Harmonies

Analogous

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



133, 117, 171



163, 108, 150



177, 104, 123

Triad

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



163, 108, 150



140, 125, 70



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, 108, 150



108, 163, 121

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.



35, 140, 129



163, 108, 150



111, 133, 79

Square

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



163, 108, 150



163, 116, 77



77, 138, 101



37, 135, 174

Rectangle

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



163, 108, 150



178, 105, 105



77, 138, 101



0, 140, 147

Sweetspot

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



163, 108, 150



212, 190, 207



121, 108, 163



107, 94, 104



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



163, 108, 150



212, 127, 192



163, 108, 123



82, 73, 80



145, 0, 111



18, 0, 14

Inverse Universe

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



163, 108, 150



212, 127, 192



108, 163, 148



82, 73, 80



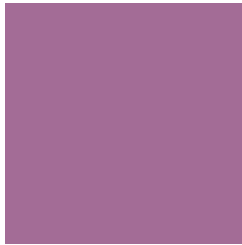
145, 0, 111



18, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 108, 150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

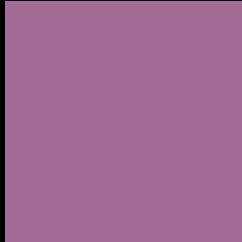
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 108, 150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

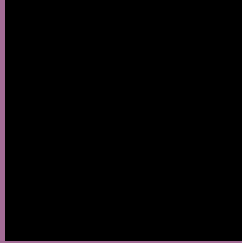
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 108, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 108, 150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 108, 150.

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, 108, 150

Protanopia
116, 125, 162

Deuteranopia
128, 123, 147



Tritanopia
160, 113, 122

Trichromacy



Original Color
163, 108, 150

Protanomaly
133, 119, 158

Deuteranomaly
141, 118, 148

Tritanomaly
161, 111, 132

Monochromacy



Original Color
163, 108, 150

Achromatopsia
129, 129, 129

Achromatomaly
141, 121, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 108, 150 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, 108, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 108, 150)  
}
```

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, 108, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 108, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 108, 150 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, 108, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 108, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 108, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 108, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 108, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 108,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 108, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 108, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
108, 150) }
```

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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