

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 109, 181)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 109, 181) contains.

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Color

RGB(163, 109, 181)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A36DB5
RGB	163, 109, 181
RGB Percent	64%, 43%, 71%
CMY	0.3608, 0.5725, 0.2902
CMYK	0.10, 0.40, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	285°, 33%, 57%
HSV	285°, 40%, 71%
XYZ	28.9134, 22.0600, 46.4502
YIQ	133.3540, 9.0720, 33.8400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

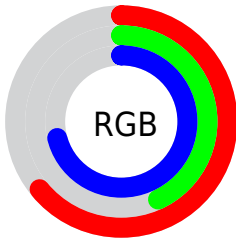
Format	Color
RYB	163, 109, 181
Decimal	10710453
CIELab	54.09, 34.16, -29.71
CIELCh	54, 45.272, 318.980
Yxy	22.0600, 0.2968, 0.2264
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288900533 (0xFFA36DB5)
YUV	133.3540, 23.4895, 25.9995
Hunter-Lab	46.9681, 27.6898, -25.7586

Details

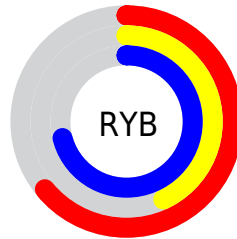
The RGB color **163, 109, 181** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **127, 181, 109**, and the grayscale version is **133, 133, 133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 162, 237**, and **110, 60, 128** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 91, 181**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 127, 181**.

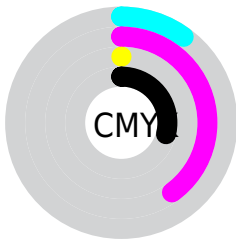
Distribution



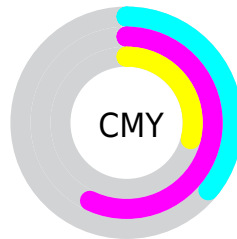
- Red (64%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 109, 181 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, 109, 181 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 163, 109, 181

255, 255, 255

 219, 162, 237

 248, 189, 255

 255, 217, 255


 255, 246, 255

 163, 109, 181

 136, 84, 154

 110, 60, 128

 84, 36, 102

 60, 11, 78


 37, 0, 55

 0, 0, 33

 0, 0, 6

 0, 0, 0


 163, 109, 181


 163, 109, 181

 158, 91, 181


 168, 127, 181


 154, 73, 181


 172, 145, 181

 149, 55, 181

 177, 163, 181

 145, 37, 181

 181, 181, 181

 140, 19, 181

 186, 200, 181

 136, 0, 181

 190, 218, 181

 136, 0, 181

 195, 236, 181

 199, 254, 181

 204, 255, 181

Harmonies

Analogous

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



107, 125, 203



163, 109, 181



194, 97, 145

Triad

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



163, 109, 181



164, 122, 50



0, 149, 153

Complementary

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



163, 109, 181



127, 181, 109

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, 148, 113



163, 109, 181



127, 135, 51

Square

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



163, 109, 181



190, 107, 72



82, 143, 76



0, 146, 187

Rectangle

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



163, 109, 181



202, 95, 119



82, 143, 76



0, 149, 140

Sweetspot

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



163, 109, 181



228, 206, 235



109, 127, 181



113, 101, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



163, 109, 181



206, 122, 235



181, 109, 163



87, 80, 89



115, 0, 153



19, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



181, 109, 127



235, 122, 150



109, 181, 127



89, 80, 83



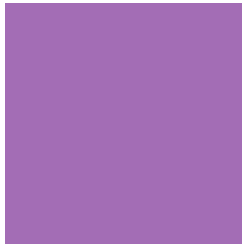
153, 0, 38



26, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 109, 181 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

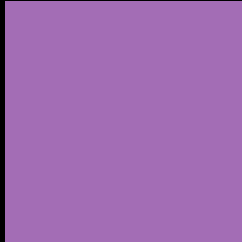
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 109, 181 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

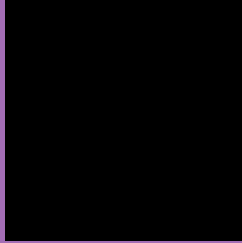
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 109, 181 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 109, 181.

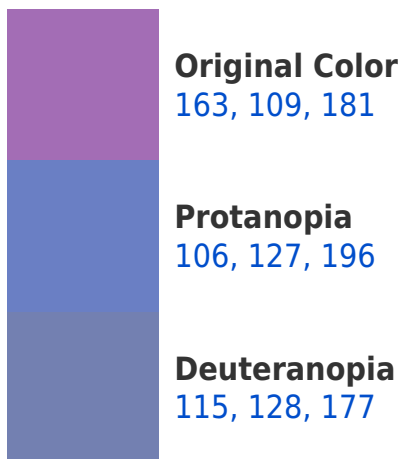


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 109, 181.

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
155, 120, 129

Trichromacy



Original Color
163, 109, 181

Protanomaly
127, 120, 191

Deuteranomaly
132, 121, 178

Tritanomaly
158, 116, 148

Monochromacy



Original Color
163, 109, 181

Achromatopsia
133, 133, 133

Achromatomaly
144, 124, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 109, 181 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, 109, 181)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 109, 181)  
}
```

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, 109, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 109, 181) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 109, 181 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, 109, 181) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 109, 181) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 109, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 109, 181); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 109, 181);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 109,  
181) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 109, 181 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 109, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
109, 181) }
```

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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