

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 112, 196)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 112, 196) contains.

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Color

RGB(163, 112, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A370C4
RGB	163, 112, 196
RGB Percent	64%, 44%, 77%
CMY	0.3608, 0.5608, 0.2314
CMYK	0.17, 0.43, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	276°, 42%, 60%
HSV	276°, 43%, 77%
XYZ	30.8622, 23.3604, 55.1069
YIQ	136.8250, 3.4320, 36.9360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

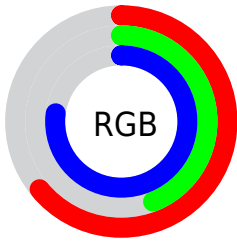
Format	Color
RYB	163, 112, 196
Decimal	10711236
CIELab	55.44, 35.73, -36.21
CIELCh	55, 50.866, 314.615
Yxy	23.3604, 0.2823, 0.2137
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288901316 (0xFFA370C4)
YUV	136.8250, 29.1733, 22.9555
Hunter-Lab	48.3326, 29.3971, -33.7673

Details

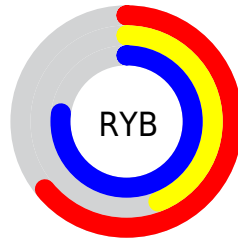
The RGB color **163, 112, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **145, 196, 112**, and the grayscale version is **137, 137, 137**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 165, 253**, and **109, 62, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **155, 92, 196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171, 132, 196**.

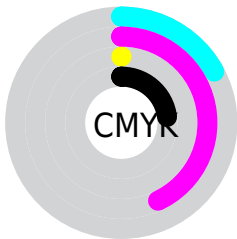
Distribution



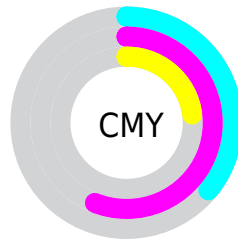
- Red (64%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 112, 196 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, 112, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 163, 112, 196

255, 255, 255

 219, 165, 253

 248, 192, 255

 255, 220, 255


 255, 249, 255

 163, 112, 196

 136, 87, 169


 109, 62, 142

 84, 39, 116

 58, 14, 91

 34, 0, 67

 3, 0, 44


 0, 1, 22


 0, 0, 0

 163, 112, 196


 163, 112, 196

 155, 92, 196

 171, 132, 196

 148, 73, 196

 178, 151, 196

 140, 53, 196


 186, 171, 196

 132, 34, 196

 194, 190, 196

 124, 14, 196

 202, 210, 196

 119, 0, 196

 209, 230, 196

 217, 249, 196

 225, 255, 196

 232, 255, 196

Harmonies

Analogous

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



92, 130, 218



163, 112, 196



202, 96, 157

Triad

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



163, 112, 196



176, 122, 44



0, 154, 154

Complementary

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



163, 112, 196



145, 196, 112

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, 153, 108



163, 112, 196



136, 137, 40

Square

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



163, 112, 196



203, 105, 73



86, 147, 67



0, 152, 194

Rectangle

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



163, 112, 196



213, 92, 128



86, 147, 67



0, 154, 138

Sweetspot

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



163, 112, 196



242, 222, 255



112, 146, 196



119, 107, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



163, 112, 196



204, 125, 255



196, 112, 188



93, 87, 97



98, 0, 161



20, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



196, 112, 145



255, 125, 176



112, 196, 120



97, 87, 91



161, 0, 63



33, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 112, 196 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

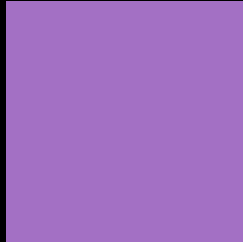
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 112, 196 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

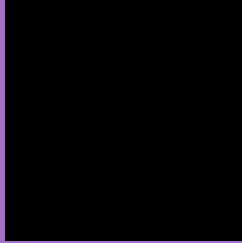
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 112, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 112, 196.

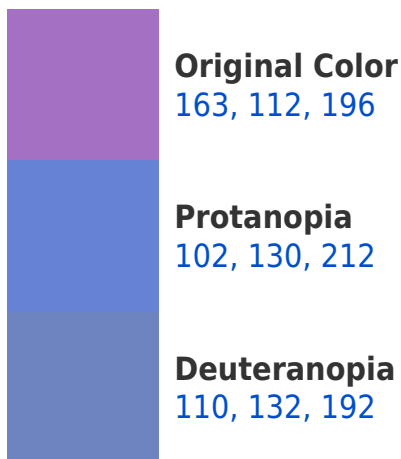


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 112, 196.

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
153, 125, 135

Trichromacy



Original Color
163, 112, 196

Protanomaly
124, 123, 206

Deuteranomaly
129, 125, 193

Tritanomaly
157, 120, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color
163, 112, 196

Achromatopsia
137, 137, 137

Achromatomaly
146, 128, 158

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 112, 196 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, 112, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 112, 196)  
}
```

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, 112, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 112, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 112, 196 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

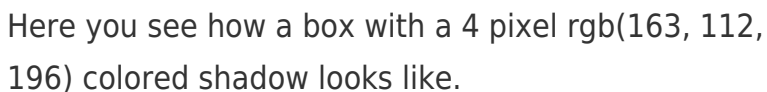
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(163, 112, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 112, 196) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 112, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 112, 196); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 112, 196); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 112, 196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 112, 196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 112, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
112, 196) }
```

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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