

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 113, 126)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 113, 126) contains.

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Color

RGB(163, 113, 126)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A3717E
RGB	163, 113, 126
RGB Percent	64%, 44%, 49%
CMY	0.3608, 0.5569, 0.5059
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.23, 0.36
HSL	344°, 21%, 54%
HSV	344°, 31%, 64%
XYZ	24.7753, 21.1031, 22.5062
YIQ	129.4320, 25.6270, 14.6430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

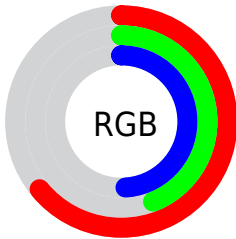
Format	Color
R _Y B	163, 113, 126
Decimal	10711422
CIE Lab	53.06, 21.71, 0.82
CIE LCh	53, 21.730, 2.163
Yxy	21.1031, 0.3623, 0.3086
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288901502 (0xFFA3717E)
YUV	129.4320, -1.6920, 29.4391
Hunter-Lab	45.9382, 15.8765, 3.1092

Details

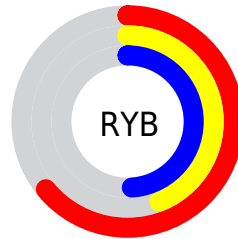
The RGB color **163, 113, 126** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **113, 163, 150**, and the grayscale version is **129, 129, 129**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 165, 179**, and **110, 64, 77** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163, 97, 114**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 129, 138**.

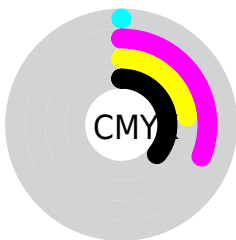
Distribution



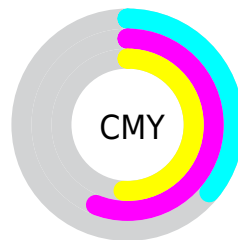
- Red (64%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 113, 126 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, 113, 126 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 163, 113, 126

255, 255, 255

 219, 165, 179

 248, 193, 206

 255, 221, 234


 255, 249, 255

 163, 113, 126

 136, 88, 101

 110, 64, 77

 85, 42, 54

 61, 20, 33

 40, 0, 10

 0, 0, 0

 163, 113, 126

 163, 97, 114

 163, 80, 102

 163, 113, 126


 163, 129, 138

 163, 146, 150


 163, 64, 90

 163, 162, 162

 163, 48, 78

 163, 178, 174

 163, 32, 66

 163, 195, 186

 163, 15, 54

 163, 211, 198

 163, 0, 42

 163, 227, 210

 163, 243, 222

 163, 255, 235

Harmonies

Analogous

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



152, 116, 144



163, 113, 126



164, 115, 108

Triad

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



163, 113, 126



119, 132, 95



81, 133, 159

Complementary

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



163, 113, 126



113, 163, 150

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.



70, 136, 146



163, 113, 126



97, 135, 109

Square

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



163, 113, 126



139, 126, 89



78, 137, 127



105, 128, 164

Rectangle

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



163, 113, 126



159, 118, 98



78, 137, 127



75, 135, 156

Sweetspot

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



163, 113, 126



212, 193, 198



150, 113, 163



107, 95, 98



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



163, 113, 126



212, 133, 154



163, 125, 113



82, 73, 76



145, 0, 38



18, 0, 5

Inverse Universe

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



163, 113, 126



212, 133, 154



113, 151, 163



82, 73, 76



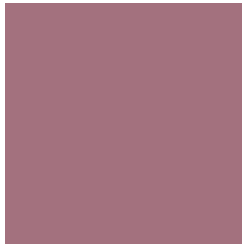
145, 0, 38



18, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 113, 126 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

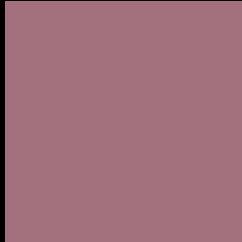
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 113, 126 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

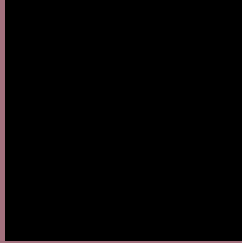
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 113, 126 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 113, 126.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 113, 126.

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, 113, 126

Protanopia
127, 126, 134

Deuteranopia
140, 123, 124



Tritanopia
163, 114, 122

Trichromacy



Original Color
163, 113, 126

Protanomaly
140, 121, 131

Deuteranomaly
148, 119, 125

Tritanomaly
163, 114, 123

Monochromacy



Original Color
163, 113, 126

Achromatopsia
129, 129, 129

Achromatomaly
141, 123, 128

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 113, 126 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, 113, 126)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 113, 126)  
}
```

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, 113, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 113, 126) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 113, 126 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

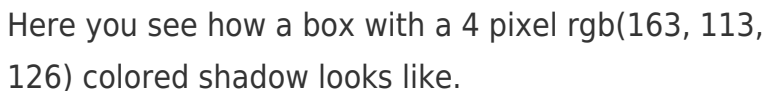
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(163, 113, 126) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 113, 126) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 113, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 113, 126); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 113, 126); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 113, 126) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 113, 126 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 113, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
113, 126) }
```

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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