

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 117, 212)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 117, 212) contains.

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Color

RGB(163, 117, 212)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A375D4
RGB	163, 117, 212
RGB Percent	64%, 46%, 83%
CMY	0.3608, 0.5412, 0.1686
CMYK	0.23, 0.45, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	269°, 52%, 65%
HSV	269°, 45%, 83%
XYZ	33.3492, 25.2626, 65.4058
YIQ	141.5840, -3.0790, 39.2970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

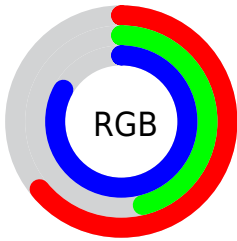
Format	Color
RYB	163, 117, 212
Decimal	10712532
CIELab	57.33, 36.58, -42.32
CIELCh	57, 55.937, 310.837
Yxy	25.2626, 0.2689, 0.2037
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288902612 (0xFFA375D4)
YUV	141.5840, 34.7151, 18.7818
Hunter-Lab	50.2619, 30.4780, -41.9708

Details

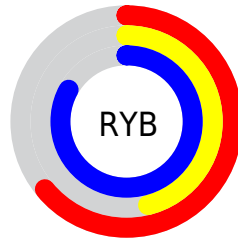
The RGB color **163, 117, 212** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **166, 212, 117**, and the grayscale version is **141, 141, 141**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220, 170, 255**, and **109, 67, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152, 96, 212**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174, 138, 212**.

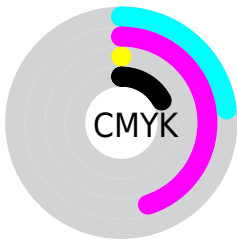
Distribution



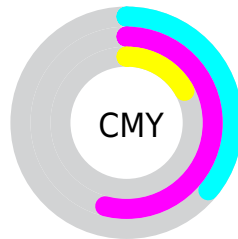
- Red (64%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 117, 212 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, 117, 212 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 163, 117, 212

255, 255, 255

 220, 170, 255

 249, 198, 255

 255, 226, 255

255, 255, 255

 163, 117, 212

 136, 92, 184

 109, 67, 157

 83, 44, 130

 57, 20, 105

 30, 0, 80

 3, 0, 57

 0, 2, 34

 0, 0, 8


 0, 0, 0

 163, 117, 212


 163, 117, 212

 152, 96, 212

 174, 138, 212

 141, 75, 212


 185, 159, 212

 130, 53, 212

 196, 181, 212

 119, 32, 212

 207, 202, 212

 108, 11, 212

 218, 223, 212

 103, 0, 212

 229, 244, 212

 240, 255, 212

 250, 255, 212

 255, 255, 212

Harmonies

Analogous

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



72, 137, 234



163, 117, 212



210, 98, 171

Triad

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



163, 117, 212



189, 124, 40



0, 161, 155

Complementary

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



163, 117, 212



166, 212, 117

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, 159, 104



163, 117, 212



147, 141, 30

Square

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



163, 117, 212



217, 104, 76



93, 153, 59



0, 159, 200

Rectangle

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



163, 117, 212



224, 91, 138



93, 153, 59



0, 161, 138

Sweetspot

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



163, 117, 212



238, 222, 255



117, 166, 212



117, 107, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



163, 117, 212



184, 117, 255



210, 117, 212



102, 96, 107



83, 0, 171



21, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



212, 117, 166



255, 117, 188



119, 212, 117



107, 96, 102



171, 0, 88



43, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 117, 212 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

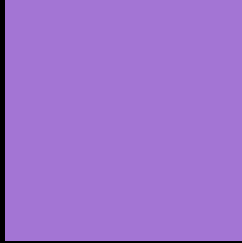
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 117, 212 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, 117, 212 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 117, 212.

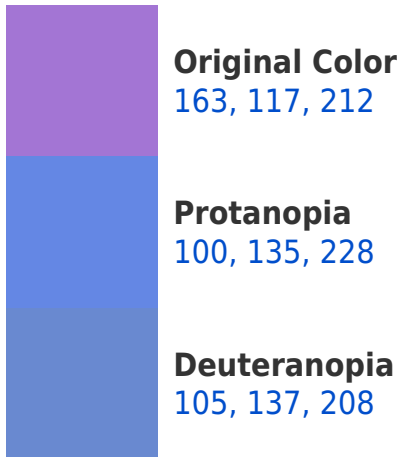



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 117, 212.

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
151, 133, 143

Trichromacy



Original Color

163, 117, 212



Protanomaly

123, 128, 222



Deuteranomaly

126, 130, 209



Tritanomaly

155, 127, 168

Monochromacy



Original Color

163, 117, 212



Achromatopsia

142, 142, 142



Achromatomaly

150, 133, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 117, 212 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, 117, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 117, 212)  
}
```

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, 117, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 117, 212) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 117, 212 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, 117, 212) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 117, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 117, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 117, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 117, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 117,  
212) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 117, 212 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 117, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
117, 212) }
```

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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