

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 118, 140)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 118, 140) contains.

RGB(163, 118, 140)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(163, 118, 140)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A3768C
RGB	163, 118, 140
RGB Percent	64%, 46%, 55%
CMY	0.3608, 0.5373, 0.4510
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.14, 0.36
HSL	331°, 20%, 55%
HSV	331°, 28%, 64%
XYZ	26.3163, 22.6368, 27.7933
YIQ	133.9630, 19.7580, 16.3820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

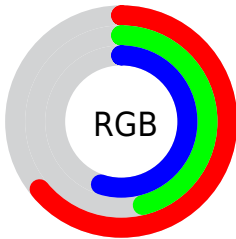
Format	Color
R_{YB}	163, 118, 140
Decimal	10712716
CIE _{Lab}	54.70, 21.16, -4.98
CIE _{LCh}	55, 21.738, 346.759
Yxy	22.6368, 0.3429, 0.2950
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288902796 (0xFFA3768C)
YUV	133.9630, 2.9762, 25.4654
Hunter-Lab	47.5782, 15.4696, -1.3301

Details

The RGB color **163, 118, 140** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **118, 163, 141**, and the grayscale version is **134, 134, 134**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 171, 194**, and **111, 69, 90** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163, 102, 132**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 134, 148**.

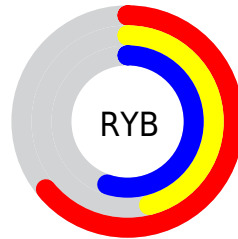
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (46%)

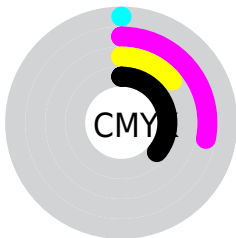
Blue (55%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (55%)

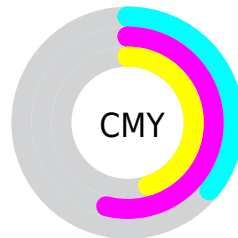


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 118, 140 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, 118, 140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 163, 118, 140

255, 255, 255

 218, 171, 194

 247, 198, 221

 255, 226, 250

255, 255, 255


 163, 118, 140

 163, 102, 132


 163, 85, 123

 163, 118, 140

 136, 93, 115

 111, 69, 90

 86, 46, 67

 61, 24, 44

 39, 1, 24

 0, 0, 0

 163, 118, 140

 163, 134, 148

 163, 151, 157

163, 69, 115

163, 167, 165

163, 53, 107

163, 183, 173

163, 37, 98

163, 200, 182

163, 20, 90

163, 216, 190

163, 4, 82

163, 232, 198

163, 0, 80

163, 248, 207

163, 255, 215

Harmonies

Analogous

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



147, 123, 157



163, 118, 140



169, 117, 121

Triad

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



163, 118, 140



134, 133, 95



77, 139, 158

Complementary

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



163, 118, 140



118, 163, 141

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.



76, 141, 141



163, 118, 140



112, 138, 105

Square

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



163, 118, 140



152, 127, 95



91, 141, 122



96, 135, 167

Rectangle

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



163, 118, 140



167, 119, 109



91, 141, 122



75, 140, 153

Sweetspot

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



163, 118, 140



212, 195, 203



140, 118, 163



107, 96, 102



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



163, 118, 140



212, 142, 176



163, 118, 118



82, 73, 77



145, 0, 71



18, 0, 9

Inverse Universe

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



163, 118, 140



212, 142, 176



118, 163, 163



82, 73, 77



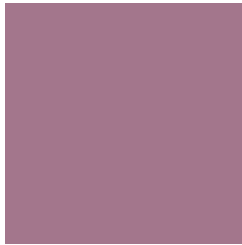
145, 0, 71



18, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 118, 140 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

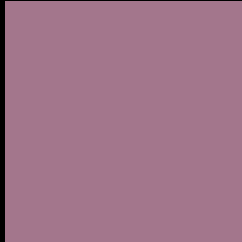
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 118, 140 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

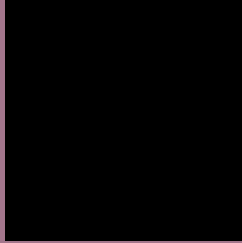
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 118, 140 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 118, 140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 118, 140.

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, 118, 140

Protanopia
129, 130, 148

Deuteranopia
141, 127, 138



Tritanopia
162, 120, 129

Trichromacy



Original Color
163, 118, 140

Protanomaly
141, 126, 145

Deuteranomaly
149, 124, 139

Tritanomaly
162, 119, 133

Monochromacy



Original Color
163, 118, 140

Achromatopsia
134, 134, 134

Achromatomaly
145, 128, 136

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 118, 140 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, 118, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 118, 140)  
}
```

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, 118, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 118, 140) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 118, 140 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, 118, 140) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 118, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 118, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 118, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 118, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 118,  
140) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 118, 140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 118, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
118, 140) }
```

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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