

# Converting Colors

RGB(163, 124, 154)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(163, 124, 154) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(163, 124, 154)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A37C9A
RGB	163, 124, 154
RGB Percent	64%, 49%, 60%
CMY	0.3608, 0.5137, 0.3961
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.06, 0.36
HSL	314°, 17%, 56%
HSV	314°, 24%, 64%
XYZ	28.1446, 24.5349, 33.8242
YIQ	139.0810, 13.6140, 17.5980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

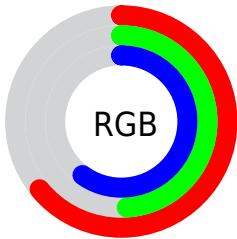
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	163, 124, 154
Decimal	10714266
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	56.62, 20.25, -10.25
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	57, 22.694, 333.161
Yxy	24.5349, 0.3254, 0.2836
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288904346 (0xFFA37C9A)
YUV	139.0810, 7.3551, 20.9770
Hunter-Lab	49.5327, 14.7419, -5.8141

# Details

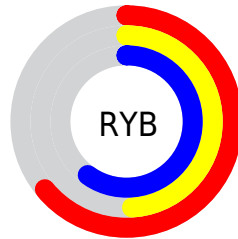
The RGB color **163, 124, 154** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **124, 163, 133**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 177, 208**, and **111, 75, 103** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163, 108, 150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 140, 158**.

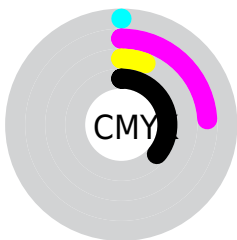
# Distribution



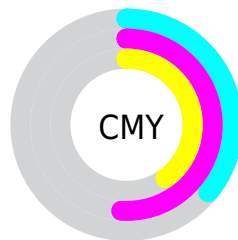
- Red (64%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 124, 154 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, 124, 154 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 163, 124, 154

255, 255, 255


 218, 177, 208

 247, 204, 237

 255, 233, 255

 163, 124, 154

 136, 99, 128

 111, 75, 103


 86, 52, 79

 62, 30, 56

 40, 8, 34

 10, 0, 11


 0, 0, 0

 163, 124, 154

 163, 108, 150

 163, 124, 154


 163, 140, 158

 163, 91, 146


 163, 157, 162

 163, 75, 143


 163, 173, 165

 163, 59, 139


 163, 189, 169

 163, 43, 135

 163, 205, 173

 163, 26, 131

 163, 222, 177

 163, 10, 128

 163, 238, 180

 163, 0, 125

 163, 254, 184

 163, 255, 188

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



142, 130, 169



163, 124, 154



174, 121, 134

# Triad

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



163, 124, 154



148, 135, 96



76, 146, 157

# Complementary

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



163, 124, 154



124, 163, 133

# 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.



84, 147, 137



163, 124, 154



127, 141, 102

# Square

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



163, 124, 154



165, 129, 101



104, 145, 117



88, 143, 170

# Rectangle

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



163, 124, 154



176, 122, 121



104, 145, 117



77, 147, 151



# Sweetspot

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



163, 124, 154



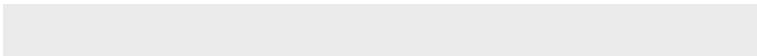
212, 197, 208



132, 124, 163



107, 99, 105



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107



# Same Dimension

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



163, 124, 154



212, 150, 197



163, 124, 135



82, 73, 80



145, 0, 112



18, 0, 14



# Inverse Universe

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



163, 124, 154



212, 150, 197



124, 163, 152



82, 73, 80



145, 0, 112



18, 0, 14



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 124, 154 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

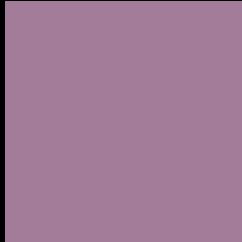
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 124, 154 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

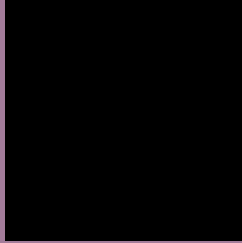
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 163, 124, 154 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 124, 154.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 124, 154.

# 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, 124, 154

**Protanopia**  
131, 135, 161

**Deuteranopia**  
142, 132, 152



**Tritanopia**  
161, 127, 137

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
163, 124, 154

**Protanomaly**  
143, 131, 158

**Deuteranomaly**  
150, 129, 153

**Tritanomaly**  
162, 126, 143

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
163, 124, 154

**Achromatopsia**  
139, 139, 139

**Achromatomaly**  
148, 134, 144

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 124, 154 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, 124, 154) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 124, 154)  
}
```

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, 124, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 124, 154) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 124, 154 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, 124, 154) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 124, 154) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 124, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 124, 154); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 124, 154);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 124,  
154) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 124, 154 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 124, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
124, 154) }
```

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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