

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 134, 177)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 134, 177) contains.

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Color

RGB(163, 134, 177)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A386B1
RGB	163, 134, 177
RGB Percent	64%, 53%, 69%
CMY	0.3608, 0.4745, 0.3059
CMYK	0.08, 0.24, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	280°, 22%, 61%
HSV	280°, 24%, 69%
XYZ	31.5652, 28.0110, 45.3380
YIQ	147.5730, 3.4810, 19.5210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

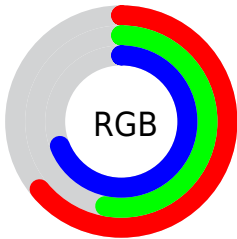
Format	Color
RYB	163, 134, 177
Decimal	10716849
CIELab	59.90, 19.10, -18.49
CIELCh	60, 26.584, 315.938
Yxy	28.0110, 0.3009, 0.2670
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288906929 (0xFFA386B1)
YUV	147.5730, 14.5075, 13.5295
Hunter-Lab	52.9255, 13.8392, -13.7423

Details

The RGB color **163, 134, 177** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **148, 177, 134**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 187, 233**, and **111, 84, 124** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157, 116, 177**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 152, 177**.

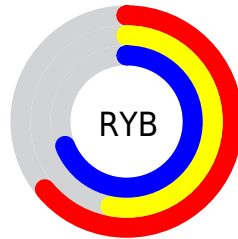
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (53%)

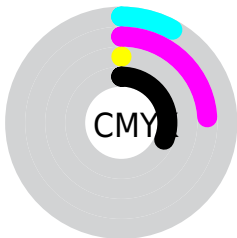
Blue (69%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (69%)

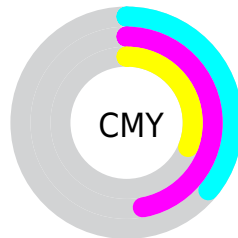


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 134, 177 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, 134, 177 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 163, 134, 177

255, 255, 255


 218, 187, 233

 247, 215, 255

 255, 244, 255


 163, 134, 177

 137, 109, 150

 111, 84, 124

 86, 61, 99

 62, 38, 75

 40, 18, 52

 22, 0, 32

 0, 0, 3

 0, 0, 0

 163, 134, 177

 163, 134, 177

■ 157, 116, 177

■ 169, 152, 177

■ 151, 99, 177

■ 175, 169, 177

■ 146, 81, 177

■ 180, 187, 177

■ 140, 63, 177

■ 186, 205, 177

■ 134, 46, 177

■ 192, 222, 177

■ 128, 28, 177

■ 198, 240, 177

■ 123, 10, 177

■ 203, 255, 177

■ 119, 0, 177

■ 209, 255, 177

■ 215, 255, 177

Harmonies

Analogous

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



132, 142, 189



163, 134, 177



184, 128, 156

Triad

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



163, 134, 177



171, 139, 99



73, 157, 156

Complementary

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



163, 134, 177



148, 177, 134

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.



94, 156, 132



163, 134, 177



148, 147, 99

Square

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



163, 134, 177



186, 132, 112



122, 153, 111



72, 155, 177

Rectangle

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



163, 134, 177



190, 127, 140



122, 153, 111



79, 157, 148

Sweetspot

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



163, 134, 177



224, 213, 230



134, 148, 177



112, 106, 115



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



163, 134, 177



208, 163, 230



177, 134, 170



86, 80, 89



103, 0, 153



17, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



177, 134, 148



230, 163, 185



134, 177, 141



89, 80, 83



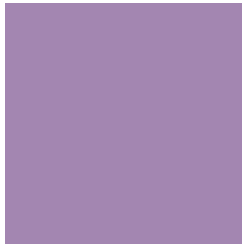
153, 0, 50



26, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 134, 177 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

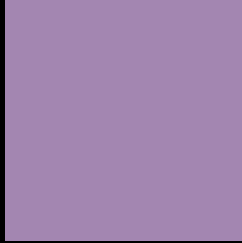
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 134, 177 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

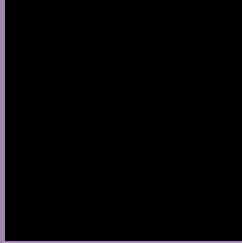
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 134, 177 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 134, 177.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 134, 177.

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, 134, 177

Protanopia
134, 143, 183

Deuteranopia
143, 141, 176



Tritanopia
159, 139, 150

Trichromacy



Original Color
163, 134, 177

Protanomaly
145, 140, 181

Deuteranomaly
150, 138, 176

Tritanomaly
160, 137, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color
163, 134, 177

Achromatopsia
148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly
153, 143, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 134, 177 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, 134, 177)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 134, 177)  
}
```

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, 134, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 134, 177) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 134, 177 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, 134, 177) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 134, 177) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 134, 177)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 134, 177); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 134, 177);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 134,  
177) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 134, 177 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 134, 177) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
134, 177) }
```

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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