

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 136, 183)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 136, 183) contains.

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Color

RGB(163, 136, 183)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A388B7
RGB	163, 136, 183
RGB Percent	64%, 53%, 72%
CMY	0.3608, 0.4667, 0.2824
CMYK	0.11, 0.26, 0.00, 0.28
HSL	274°, 25%, 63%
HSV	274°, 26%, 72%
XYZ	32.4557, 28.8137, 48.6508
YIQ	149.4310, 1.0050, 20.3410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

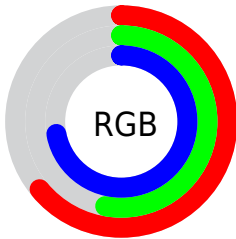
Format	Color
R_{YB}	163, 136, 183
Decimal	10717367
CIE _{Lab}	60.62, 19.23, -20.80
CIE _{LCh}	61, 28.331, 312.757
Yxy	28.8137, 0.2953, 0.2621
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288907447 (0xFFA388B7)
YUV	149.4310, 16.5495, 11.9000
Hunter-Lab	53.6784, 13.9894, -16.1618

Details

The RGB color **163, 136, 183** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **156, 183, 136**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 189, 239**, and **111, 86, 130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **155, 118, 183**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171, 154, 183**.

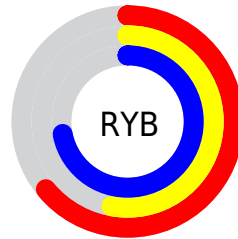
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (53%)

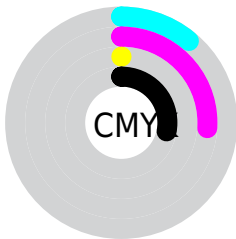
Blue (72%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (72%)

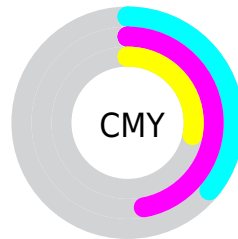


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 136, 183 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, 136, 183 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 163, 136, 183


255, 255, 255


 218, 189, 239

 247, 217, 255

 255, 246, 255

 163, 136, 183

 136, 111, 156

 111, 86, 130

 86, 63, 105

 62, 40, 80


 39, 19, 57

 22, 0, 36


 0, 0, 11

 0, 0, 0

 163, 136, 183


 163, 136, 183

 155, 118, 183

 171, 154, 183

 147, 99, 183


 179, 173, 183

 140, 81, 183

 186, 191, 183

 132, 63, 183

 194, 209, 183

 124, 45, 183

 202, 227, 183

 116, 26, 183

 210, 246, 183

 108, 8, 183

 218, 255, 183

 105, 0, 183

 225, 255, 183

 233, 255, 183

Harmonies

Analogous

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



129, 145, 195



163, 136, 183



186, 129, 162

Triad

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



163, 136, 183



176, 140, 99



69, 160, 156

Complementary

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



163, 136, 183



156, 183, 136

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.



95, 159, 131



163, 136, 183



153, 148, 97

Square

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



163, 136, 183



192, 132, 113



125, 155, 109



64, 158, 179

Rectangle

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



163, 136, 183



194, 127, 145



125, 155, 109



77, 160, 148

Sweetspot

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



163, 136, 183



229, 218, 237



136, 156, 183



115, 108, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



163, 136, 183



206, 164, 237



183, 136, 180



88, 83, 92



89, 0, 156



16, 0, 28

Inverse Universe

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



183, 136, 156



237, 164, 195



136, 183, 139



92, 83, 87



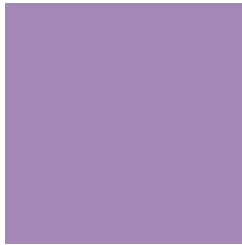
156, 0, 66



28, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 136, 183 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

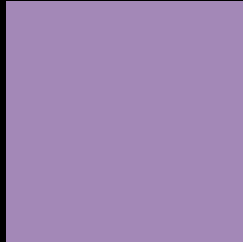
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 136, 183 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

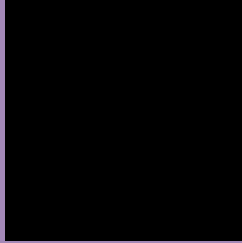
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 136, 183 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 136, 183.

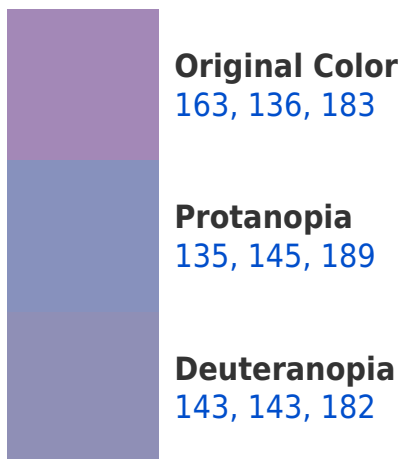


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 136, 183.

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
158, 142, 153

Trichromacy



Original Color
163, 136, 183

Protanomaly
145, 142, 187

Deuteranomaly
150, 140, 182

Tritanomaly
160, 140, 164

Monochromacy



Original Color
163, 136, 183

Achromatopsia
149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly
154, 144, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 136, 183 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, 136, 183)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 136, 183)  
}
```

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, 136, 183) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 136, 183) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 136, 183 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, 136, 183) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 136, 183) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 136, 183)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 136, 183); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 136, 183);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 136,  
183) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 136, 183 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 136, 183) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
136, 183) }
```

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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