

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 140, 196)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 140, 196) contains.

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Color

RGB(163, 140, 196)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A38CC4
RGB	163, 140, 196
RGB Percent	64%, 55%, 77%
CMY	0.3608, 0.4510, 0.2314
CMYK	0.17, 0.29, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	265°, 32%, 66%
HSV	265°, 29%, 77%
XYZ	34.4461, 30.5282, 56.3016
YIQ	153.2610, -4.2680, 22.2920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

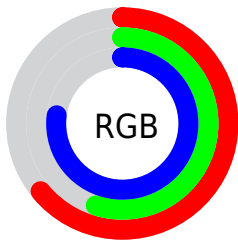
Format	Color
R _Y B	163, 140, 196
Decimal	10718404
CIE _{Lab}	62.11, 19.81, -25.86
CIE _{LCh}	62, 32.577, 307.457
Yxy	30.5282, 0.2840, 0.2517
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288908484 (0xFFA38CC4)
YUV	153.2610, 21.0703, 8.5411
Hunter-Lab	55.2523, 14.5912, -21.7393

Details

The RGB color **163, 140, 196** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **173, 196, 140**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 194, 253**, and **110, 90, 142** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151, 120, 196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175, 160, 196**.

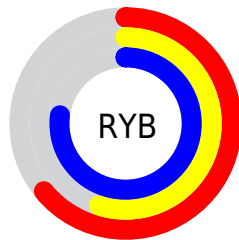
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (55%)

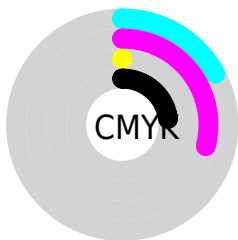
Blue (77%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (77%)

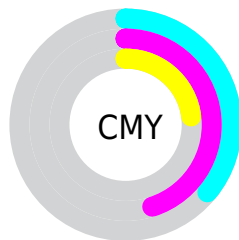


Cyan (17%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 140, 196 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, 140, 196 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 163, 140, 196

255, 255, 255

 218, 194, 253

 247, 222, 255


 255, 250, 255

 163, 140, 196


 136, 114, 169

 110, 90, 142

 85, 66, 116


 61, 44, 92


 38, 23, 68


 19, 0, 45

 0, 1, 24


 0, 0, 0

 163, 140, 196

 163, 140, 196

 151, 120, 196


 175, 160, 196

 140, 101, 196

 186, 179, 196

 128, 81, 196

 198, 199, 196

 117, 62, 196

 209, 218, 196

 105, 42, 196


 221, 238, 196

 94, 22, 196

 232, 255, 196

 82, 3, 196

 244, 255, 196

 81, 0, 196

 255, 255, 196

Harmonies

Analogous

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



121, 150, 207



163, 140, 196



192, 131, 173

Triad

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



163, 140, 196



188, 141, 97



59, 166, 157

Complementary

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



163, 140, 196



173, 196, 140

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.



96, 164, 127



163, 140, 196



162, 151, 92

Square

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



163, 140, 196



204, 132, 116



131, 159, 103



39, 164, 184

Rectangle

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



163, 140, 196



203, 128, 154



131, 159, 103



71, 165, 147

Sweetspot

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



163, 140, 196



241, 232, 255



140, 174, 196



119, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



163, 140, 196



204, 168, 255



190, 140, 196



91, 87, 97



66, 0, 161



14, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



196, 140, 173



255, 168, 219



146, 196, 140



97, 87, 93



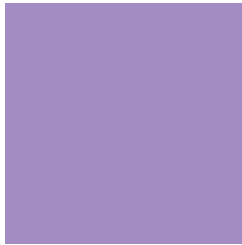
161, 0, 95



33, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 140, 196 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

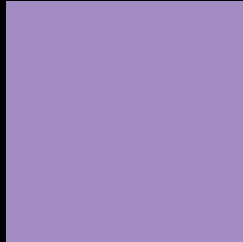
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 140, 196 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

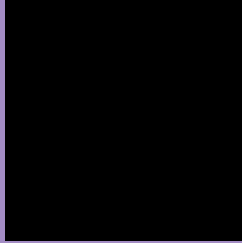
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 163, 140, 196 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 140, 196.

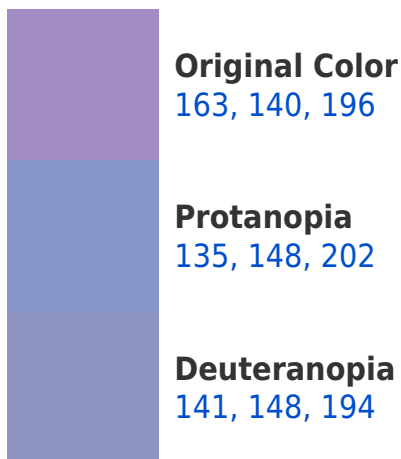


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 140, 196.

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
157, 147, 159

Trichromacy



Original Color
163, 140, 196

Protanomaly
145, 145, 200

Deuteranomaly
149, 145, 195

Tritanomaly
159, 144, 172

Monochromacy



Original Color
163, 140, 196

Achromatopsia
153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly
157, 148, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 140, 196 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, 140, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 140, 196)  
}
```

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, 140, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 140, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 140, 196 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, 140, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 140, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 140, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 140, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 140, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 140,  
196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 140, 196 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 140, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
140, 196) }
```

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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