

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 144, 187)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 144, 187) contains.

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Color

RGB(163, 144, 187)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A390BB
RGB	163, 144, 187
RGB Percent	64%, 56%, 73%
CMY	0.3608, 0.4353, 0.2667
CMYK	0.13, 0.23, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	267°, 24%, 65%
HSV	267°, 23%, 73%
XYZ	34.0472, 31.3209, 51.2648
YIQ	154.5830, -2.4790, 17.4010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

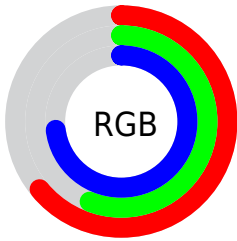
Format	Color
R_{YB}	163, 144, 187
Decimal	10719419
CIE _{Lab}	62.78, 15.54, -19.77
CIE _{LCh}	63, 25.145, 308.176
Yxy	31.3209, 0.2919, 0.2685
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288909499 (0xFFA390BB)
YUV	154.5830, 15.9816, 7.3817
Hunter-Lab	55.9651, 10.6541, -15.1349

Details

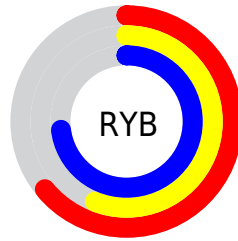
The RGB color **163, 144, 187** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **168, 187, 144**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 198, 243**, and **111, 94, 134** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 125, 187**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173, 163, 187**.

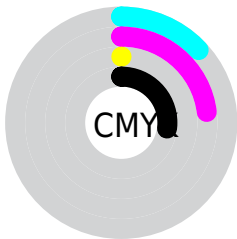
Distribution



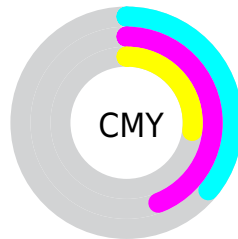
- Red (64%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 144, 187 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, 144, 187 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 163, 144, 187


255, 255, 255


 218, 198, 243

 247, 226, 255

255, 255, 255

 163, 144, 187


 137, 118, 160

 111, 94, 134

 86, 70, 108

 62, 47, 84

 40, 26, 61

 21, 0, 39

 0, 1, 17

 0, 0, 0

 163, 144, 187

 163, 144, 187

■ 153, 125, 187

■ 173, 163, 187

■ 142, 107, 187

■ 184, 181, 187

■ 132, 88, 187

■ 194, 200, 187

■ 121, 69, 187

■ 205, 219, 187

■ 111, 51, 187

■ 215, 237, 187

■ 100, 32, 187

■ 226, 255, 187

■ 90, 13, 187

■ 236, 255, 187

■ 83, 0, 187

■ 246, 255, 187

■ 255, 255, 187

Harmonies

Analogous

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



132, 152, 196



163, 144, 187



186, 138, 169

Triad

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



163, 144, 187



182, 145, 111



90, 164, 157

Complementary

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



163, 144, 187



168, 187, 144

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.



111, 163, 135



163, 144, 187



162, 152, 108

Square

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



163, 144, 187



195, 138, 125



137, 159, 116



84, 163, 179

Rectangle

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



163, 144, 187



194, 136, 154



137, 159, 116



96, 164, 150

Sweetspot

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



163, 144, 187



233, 225, 242



144, 168, 187



117, 113, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



163, 144, 187



204, 174, 242



184, 144, 187



89, 85, 94



70, 0, 158



14, 0, 31

Inverse Universe

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



187, 144, 168



242, 174, 212



147, 187, 144



94, 85, 90



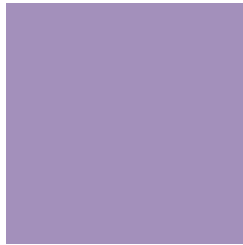
158, 0, 88



31, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 144, 187 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

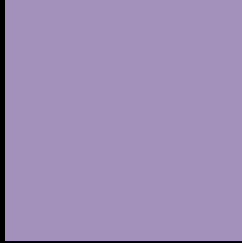
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 144, 187 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

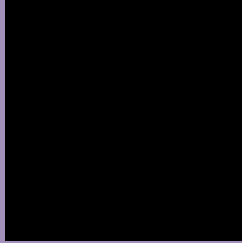
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 144, 187 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 144, 187.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 144, 187.

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](#), [144](#), [187](#)

Protanopia
[142](#), [150](#), [191](#)

Deuteranopia
[150](#), [149](#), [186](#)



Tritanopia
159, 149, 161

Trichromacy



Original Color
163, 144, 187

Protanomaly
150, 148, 190

Deuteranomaly
155, 147, 186

Tritanomaly
160, 147, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color
163, 144, 187

Achromatopsia
155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly
158, 151, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 144, 187 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, 144, 187) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 144, 187)  
}
```

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, 144, 187) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 144, 187) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 144, 187 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, 144, 187) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 144, 187) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 144, 187)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 144, 187); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 144, 187);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 144,  
187) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 144, 187 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 144, 187) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
144, 187) }
```

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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