

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 144, 193)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 144, 193) contains.

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Color

RGB(163, 144, 193)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A390C1
RGB	163, 144, 193
RGB Percent	64%, 56%, 76%
CMY	0.3608, 0.4353, 0.2431
CMYK	0.16, 0.25, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	263°, 28%, 66%
HSV	263°, 25%, 76%
XYZ	34.7032, 31.5833, 54.7192
YIQ	155.2670, -4.4050, 19.2670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

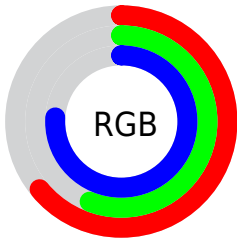
Format	Color
R_{YB}	163, 144, 193
Decimal	10719425
CIE _{Lab}	63.00, 16.86, -22.81
CIE _{LCh}	63, 28.364, 306.476
Yxy	31.5833, 0.2868, 0.2610
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288909505 (0xFFA390C1)
YUV	155.2670, 18.6024, 6.7818
Hunter-Lab	56.1990, 11.8763, -18.3895

Details

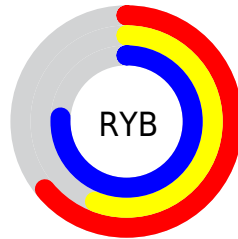
The RGB color **163, 144, 193** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **174, 193, 144**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 198, 250**, and **111, 94, 139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151, 125, 193**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175, 163, 193**.

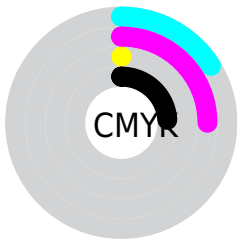
Distribution



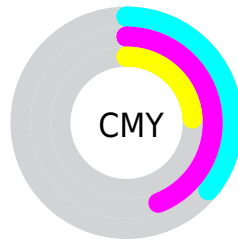
- Red (64%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 144, 193 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, 193 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 163, 144, 193

255, 255, 255


 218, 198, 250

 247, 226, 255

255, 255, 255

 163, 144, 193

 136, 118, 166

 111, 94, 139

 86, 70, 114


 62, 47, 89

 39, 26, 65


 20, 0, 43

 0, 1, 22

 0, 0, 0


 163, 144, 193

 163, 144, 193

 151, 125, 193


 175, 163, 193

 139, 105, 193

 187, 183, 193

 128, 86, 193

 198, 202, 193

 116, 67, 193


 210, 221, 193

 104, 47, 193

 222, 241, 193

 92, 28, 193

 234, 255, 193

 80, 9, 193

 246, 255, 193

 75, 0, 193

 255, 255, 193

Harmonies

Analogous

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



127, 153, 202



163, 144, 193



189, 136, 173

Triad

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



163, 144, 193



187, 144, 107



81, 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, 144, 193



174, 193, 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.



108, 165, 132



163, 144, 193



165, 153, 102

Square

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



163, 144, 193



201, 137, 124



137, 160, 111



70, 165, 182

Rectangle

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



163, 144, 193



199, 134, 156



137, 160, 111



89, 166, 148

Sweetspot

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



163, 144, 193



238, 230, 250



144, 174, 193



117, 112, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



163, 144, 193



204, 175, 250



187, 144, 193



91, 87, 97



62, 0, 161



13, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



193, 144, 174



250, 175, 221



150, 193, 144



97, 87, 93



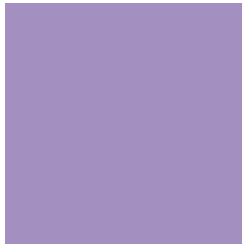
161, 0, 98



33, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 144, 193 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

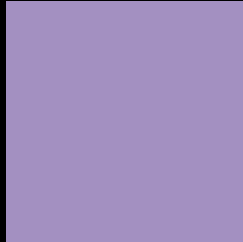
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 193 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

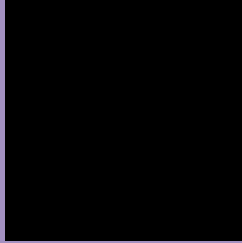
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 193 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 144, 193.

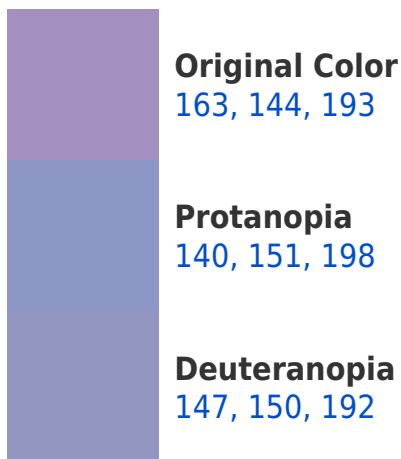



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 144, 193.

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, 150, 162

Trichromacy



Original Color
163, 144, 193

Protanomaly
148, 148, 196

Deuteranomaly
153, 148, 192

Tritanomaly
160, 148, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color
163, 144, 193

Achromatopsia
155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly
158, 151, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 144, 193 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, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 144, 193)  
}
```

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, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 144, 193) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 144, 193 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, 193) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 144, 193) }
```

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, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 144, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 144, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 144,  
193) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 144, 193 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, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
144, 193) }
```

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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