

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 146, 222)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 146, 222) contains.

RGB(163, 146, 222)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(163, 146, 222)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A392DE
RGB	163, 146, 222
RGB Percent	64%, 57%, 87%
CMY	0.3608, 0.4275, 0.1294
CMYK	0.27, 0.34, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	253°, 54%, 72%
HSV	253°, 34%, 87%
XYZ	38.5680, 33.6182, 73.5635
YIQ	159.7470, -14.2640, 27.2400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

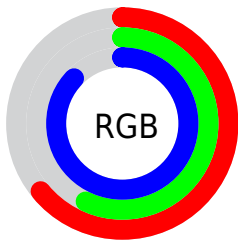
Format	Color
R _{YB}	163, 146, 222
Decimal	10719966
CIE Lab	64.66, 22.50, -36.43
CIE LCh	65, 42.818, 301.705
Yxy	33.6182, 0.2646, 0.2307
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288910046 (0xFFA392DE)
YUV	159.7470, 30.6907, 2.8529
Hunter-Lab	57.9812, 17.2675, -34.6371

Details

The RGB color **163, 146, 222** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **205, 222, 146**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 200, 255**, and **109, 95, 167** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 124, 222**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180, 168, 222**.

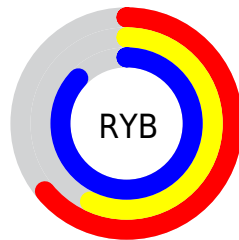
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (57%)

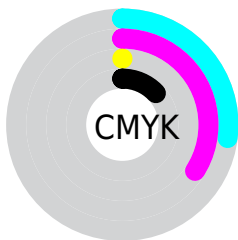
Blue (87%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (87%)

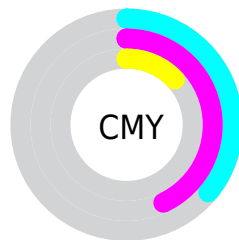


Cyan (27%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 146, 222 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, 146, 222 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 163, 146, 222

255, 255, 255

 219, 200, 255

 248, 228, 255

 163, 146, 222

 136, 120, 194

 109, 95, 167

 84, 72, 140

 58, 49, 114

 32, 28, 89

 3, 5, 65


 0, 3, 43


 0, 1, 21

 0, 0, 0

 163, 146, 222


 163, 146, 222

 146, 124, 222

 180, 168, 222

 129, 102, 222

 197, 190, 222

 111, 79, 222

 215, 213, 222

 94, 57, 222

 232, 235, 222

 77, 35, 222

 249, 255, 222

 60, 13, 222

 255, 255, 222

 50, 0, 222

Harmonies

Analogous

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



98, 160, 233



163, 146, 222



206, 132, 194

Triad

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



163, 146, 222



209, 142, 90



0, 177, 158

Complementary

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



163, 146, 222



205, 222, 146

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.



90, 174, 119



163, 146, 222



178, 155, 79

Square

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



163, 146, 222



228, 130, 119



139, 166, 90



0, 176, 196

Rectangle

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



163, 146, 222



223, 127, 169



139, 166, 90



44, 176, 145

Sweetspot

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



163, 146, 222



235, 230, 255



146, 206, 222



116, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



163, 146, 222



174, 150, 255



200, 146, 222



103, 101, 112



39, 0, 176



11, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



222, 146, 205



255, 150, 232



168, 222, 146



112, 101, 110



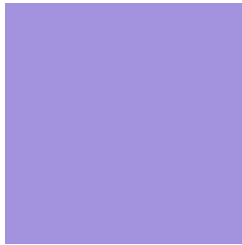
176, 0, 137



48, 0, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 146, 222 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

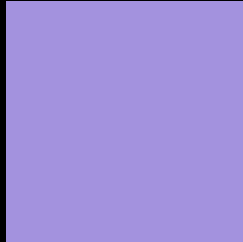
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 146, 222 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, 146, 222 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 146, 222.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 146, 222.

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, 146, 222

Protanopia
132, 154, 229

Deuteranopia
135, 155, 220



Tritanopia
153, 157, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color
163, 146, 222

Protanomaly
143, 151, 226

Deuteranomaly
145, 152, 221

Tritanomaly
157, 153, 188

Monochromacy



Original Color
163, 146, 222

Achromatopsia
160, 160, 160

Achromatomaly
161, 155, 183

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 146, 222 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, 146, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(163, 146, 222)  
}
```

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, 146, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 146, 222) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 146, 222 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, 146, 222) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 146, 222) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 146, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 146, 222); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 146, 222); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 146, 222) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 146, 222 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 146, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
146, 222) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor