

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 150, 161)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 150, 161) contains.

RGB(163, 150, 161)	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, 150, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A396A1
RGB	163, 150, 161
RGB Percent	64%, 59%, 63%
CMY	0.3608, 0.4118, 0.3686
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.01, 0.36
HSL	309°, 7%, 61%
HSV	309°, 8%, 64%
XYZ	32.4436, 32.1724, 38.2181
YIQ	155.1410, 4.2170, 6.1770

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

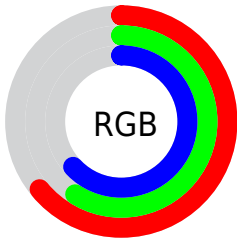
Format	Color
RYB	163, 150, 161
Decimal	10720929
CIELab	63.49, 6.83, -4.04
CIELCh	63, 7.931, 329.403
Yxy	32.1724, 0.3155, 0.3129
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288911009 (0xFFA396A1)
YUV	155.1410, 2.8885, 6.8923
Hunter-Lab	56.7207, 2.8387, -0.2448

Details

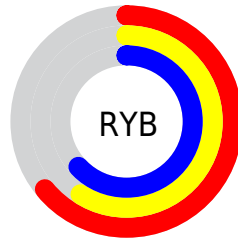
The RGB color **163, 150, 161** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **150, 163, 152**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 204, 216**, and **111, 99, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163, 134, 158**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 166, 164**.

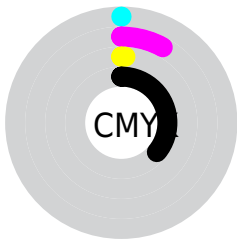
Distribution



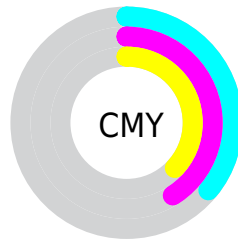
- Red (64%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 150, 161 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, 150, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 163, 150, 161

255, 255, 255

■ 218, 204, 216

■ 246, 232, 244

■ 163, 150, 161

■ 137, 124, 135

■ 111, 99, 110

■ 87, 75, 85

■ 64, 53, 62

■ 42, 31, 40

■ 22, 8, 20

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 163, 150, 161

■ 163, 134, 158

■ 163, 150, 161

■ 163, 166, 164

163, 117, 156

163, 183, 166

163, 101, 153

163, 199, 169

163, 85, 151

163, 215, 171

163, 69, 148

163, 231, 174

163, 52, 146

163, 248, 176

163, 36, 143

163, 255, 179

163, 20, 141

163, 255, 181

163, 3, 138

163, 255, 184

Harmonies

Analogous

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



155, 152, 166



163, 150, 161



168, 149, 154

Triad

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



163, 150, 161



160, 153, 140



136, 158, 160

Complementary

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



163, 150, 161



150, 163, 152

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.



138, 158, 153



163, 150, 161



152, 155, 141

Square

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



163, 150, 161



166, 151, 142



144, 157, 146



139, 156, 166

Rectangle

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



163, 150, 161



169, 149, 149



144, 157, 146



136, 158, 158

Sweetspot

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



163, 150, 161



212, 207, 211



152, 150, 163



107, 105, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



163, 150, 161



212, 190, 208



163, 150, 155



82, 73, 80



145, 0, 123



18, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



163, 150, 161



212, 190, 208



150, 163, 158



82, 73, 80



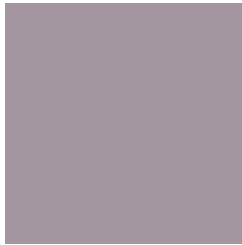
145, 0, 123



18, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 150, 161 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

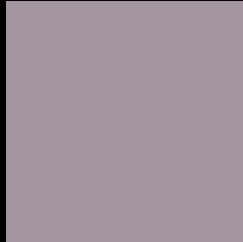
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 150, 161 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

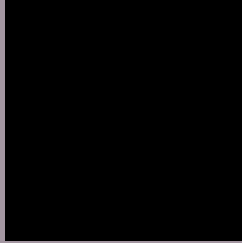
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 150, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 150, 161.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 150, 161.

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, 150, 161

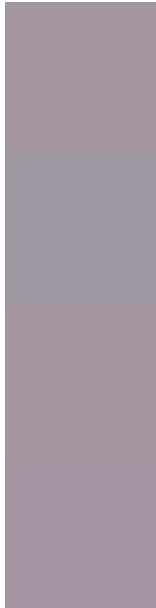
Protanopia
154, 153, 163

Deuteranopia
165, 149, 161



Tritanopia
163, 150, 162

Trichromacy



Original Color

163, 150, 161

Protanomaly

157, 152, 162

Deuteranomaly

164, 149, 161

Tritanomaly

163, 150, 162

Monochromacy



Original Color

163, 150, 161

Achromatopsia

155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly

158, 153, 157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 150, 161 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, 150, 161) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 150, 161)  
}
```

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, 150, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 150, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 150, 161 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, 150, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 150, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 150, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 150, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 150, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 150,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 150, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 150, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
150, 161) }
```

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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