

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 154, 189)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 154, 189) contains.

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Color

RGB(163, 154, 189)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A39ABD
RGB	163, 154, 189
RGB Percent	64%, 60%, 74%
CMY	0.3608, 0.3961, 0.2588
CMYK	0.14, 0.19, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	255°, 21%, 67%
HSV	255°, 19%, 74%
XYZ	35.8452, 34.5719, 52.9279
YIQ	160.6810, -5.8710, 12.7930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

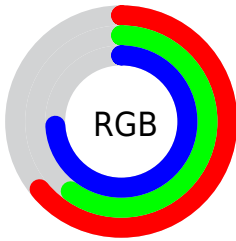
Format	Color
RYB	163, 154, 189
Decimal	10721981
CIELab	65.41, 10.32, -16.89
CIELCh	65, 19.791, 301.436
Yxy	34.5719, 0.2906, 0.2803
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288912061 (0xFFA39ABD)
YUV	160.6810, 13.9613, 2.0338
Hunter-Lab	58.7978, 5.9235, -12.2124

Details

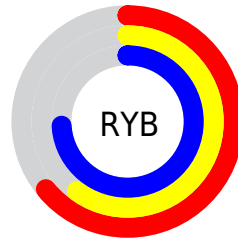
The RGB color **163, 154, 189** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **180, 189, 154**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 208, 245**, and **111, 103, 136** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149, 135, 189**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 173, 189**.

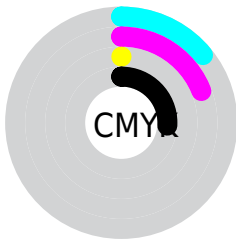
Distribution



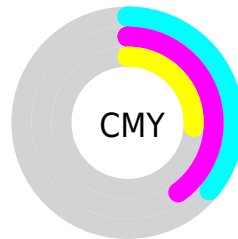
- Red (64%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 154, 189 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, 154, 189 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 163, 154, 189


255, 255, 255

 218, 208, 245


 247, 237, 255


 163, 154, 189


 137, 128, 162

 111, 103, 136

 86, 79, 110


 63, 56, 86

 40, 35, 62

 20, 13, 40

 0, 1, 19

 0, 0, 0


 163, 154, 189


 163, 154, 189

 149, 135, 189

 177, 173, 189

 135, 116, 189

 191, 192, 189

 121, 97, 189

 205, 211, 189

 107, 78, 189

 219, 230, 189

 93, 59, 189


 233, 249, 189

 79, 41, 189

 247, 255, 189

 65, 22, 189

 255, 255, 189

 51, 3, 189

 49, 0, 189

Harmonies

Analogous

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



139, 160, 194



163, 154, 189



183, 149, 176

Triad

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



163, 154, 189



187, 152, 128



116, 169, 159

Complementary

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



163, 154, 189



180, 189, 154

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.



132, 167, 141



163, 154, 189



172, 158, 124

Square

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



163, 154, 189



195, 148, 141



152, 163, 128



110, 168, 177

Rectangle

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



163, 154, 189



191, 147, 165



152, 163, 128



120, 169, 153

Sweetspot

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



163, 154, 189



234, 230, 245



154, 180, 189



116, 114, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



163, 154, 189



205, 191, 245



180, 154, 189



87, 85, 94



41, 0, 158



8, 0, 31

Inverse Universe

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



189, 154, 180



245, 191, 231



163, 189, 154



94, 85, 92



158, 0, 117



31, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 154, 189 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, 154, 189 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

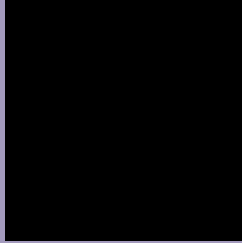
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 154, 189 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 154, 189.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 154, 189.

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, 154, 189

Protanopia
151, 157, 191

Deuteranopia
160, 155, 189



Tritanopia
160, 157, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color

163, 154, 189

Protanomaly

155, 156, 190

Deuteranomaly

161, 155, 189

Tritanomaly

161, 156, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color

163, 154, 189

Achromatopsia

161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly

162, 158, 171

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 154, 189 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, 154, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 154, 189)  
}
```

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, 154, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 154, 189) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 154, 189 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, 154, 189) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 154, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 154, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 154, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 154, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 154,  
189) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 154, 189 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 154, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
154, 189) }
```

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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