

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 156, 231)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 156, 231) contains.

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Color

RGB(163, 156, 231)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A39CE7
RGB	163, 156, 231
RGB Percent	64%, 61%, 91%
CMY	0.3608, 0.3882, 0.0941
CMYK	0.29, 0.32, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	246°, 61%, 76%
HSV	246°, 32%, 91%
XYZ	41.4165, 37.3330, 80.6244
YIQ	166.6430, -19.9030, 24.8090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

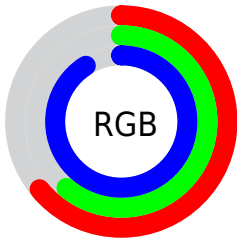
Format	Color
R _Y B	163, 156, 231
Decimal	10722535
CIE Lab	67.53, 19.04, -36.93
CIE LCh	68, 41.548, 297.275
Yxy	37.3330, 0.2599, 0.2342
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288912615 (0xFFA39CE7)
YUV	166.6430, 31.7280, -3.1949
Hunter-Lab	61.1007, 14.0682, -35.4646

Details

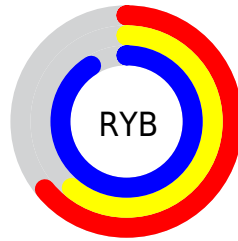
The RGB color **163, 156, 231** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **224, 231, 156**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 210, 255**, and **109, 105, 175** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 133, 231**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184, 179, 231**.

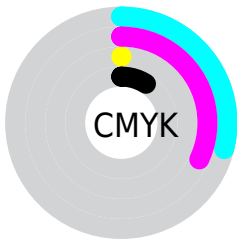
Distribution



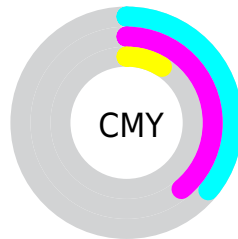
- Red (64%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (9%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 156, 231 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, 156, 231 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 163, 156, 231

255, 255, 255

■ 219, 210, 255

■ 248, 239, 255

■ 163, 156, 231

■ 136, 130, 203

■ 109, 105, 175

■ 83, 81, 148

■ 57, 58, 122

■ 30, 36, 97

■ 0, 16, 73


■ 0, 0, 50

■ 0, 1, 28


■ 0, 0, 0

 163, 156, 231

 163, 156, 231

 142, 133, 231

 184, 179, 231

 121, 110, 231

 205, 202, 231

 100, 87, 231

 226, 225, 231

 79, 64, 231

 247, 248, 231

 58, 41, 231

 255, 255, 231

 37, 17, 231

 22, 0, 231

Harmonies

Analogous

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



99, 169, 239



163, 156, 231



208, 142, 205

Triad

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



163, 156, 231



220, 148, 102



47, 184, 160

Complementary

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



163, 156, 231



224, 231, 156

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, 180, 123



163, 156, 231



191, 161, 89

Square

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



163, 156, 231



236, 137, 132



153, 172, 96



0, 183, 198

Rectangle

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



163, 156, 231



227, 136, 182



153, 172, 96



71, 183, 147

Sweetspot

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



163, 156, 231



232, 230, 255



156, 225, 231



114, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



163, 156, 231



165, 156, 255



200, 156, 231



104, 103, 115



17, 0, 179



5, 0, 51

Inverse Universe

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



231, 156, 224



255, 156, 246



187, 231, 156



115, 103, 114



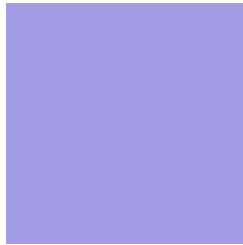
179, 0, 162



51, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 156, 231 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

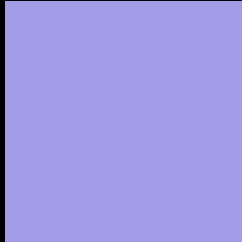
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 156, 231 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, 156, 231 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 156, 231.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 156, 231.

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, 156, 231

Protanopia
141, 162, 236

Deuteranopia
142, 162, 230



Tritanopia
152, 166, 179

Trichromacy



Original Color
163, 156, 231

Protanomaly
149, 160, 234

Deuteranomaly
150, 160, 230

Tritanomaly
156, 162, 198

Monochromacy



Original Color
163, 156, 231

Achromatopsia
167, 167, 167

Achromatomaly
166, 163, 190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 156, 231 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, 156, 231)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 156, 231)  
}
```

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, 156, 231) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 156, 231) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 156, 231 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

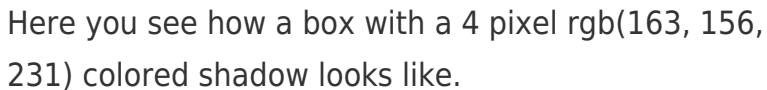
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(163, 156, 231) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 156, 231) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 156, 231)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 156, 231); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 156, 231);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 156,  
231) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 156, 231 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 156, 231) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
156, 231) }
```

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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