

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 158, 240)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 158, 240) contains.

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Color

RGB(163, 158, 240)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A39EF0
RGB	163, 158, 240
RGB Percent	64%, 62%, 94%
CMY	0.3608, 0.3804, 0.0588
CMYK	0.32, 0.34, 0.00, 0.06
HSL	244°, 73%, 78%
HSV	244°, 34%, 94%
XYZ	43.0593, 38.5315, 87.6059
YIQ	168.8430, -23.3420, 26.5620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

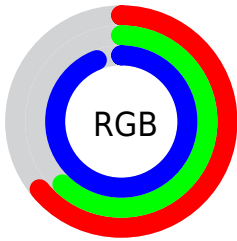
Format	Color
R _Y B	163, 158, 240
Decimal	10723056
CIE Lab	68.41, 20.17, -40.48
CIE LCh	68, 45.231, 296.490
Yxy	38.5315, 0.2545, 0.2277
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288913136 (0xFFA39EF0)
YUV	168.8430, 35.0804, -5.1243
Hunter-Lab	62.0738, 15.1927, -40.2255

Details

The RGB color **163, 158, 240** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **235, 240, 158**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220, 213, 255**, and **109, 107, 184** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 134, 240**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 182, 240**.

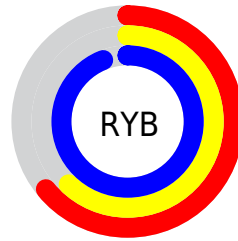
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (62%)

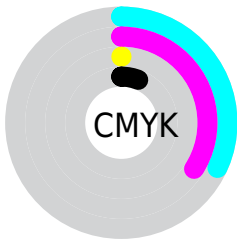
Blue (94%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (94%)

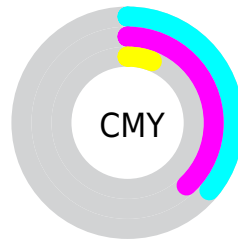


Cyan (32%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (6%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (6%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 158, 240 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, 158, 240 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 163, 158, 240

255, 255, 255

■ 220, 213, 255

■ 249, 241, 255

■ 163, 158, 240

■ 136, 132, 211

■ 109, 107, 184

■ 82, 83, 156

■ 55, 60, 130

■ 26, 38, 104

■ 0, 18, 80


■ 0, 0, 57


■ 0, 2, 34


■ 0, 0, 8

 163, 158, 240

 163, 158, 240

 140, 134, 240

 186, 182, 240

 118, 110, 240

 208, 206, 240

 95, 86, 240


 231, 230, 240

 73, 62, 240

 253, 254, 240

 50, 38, 240

 255, 255, 240

 28, 14, 240

 15, 0, 240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88, 172, 248



163, 158, 240



213, 143, 213

Triad

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



163, 158, 240



227, 148, 100



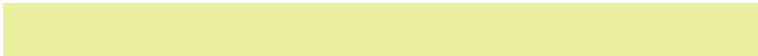
22, 188, 160

Complementary

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



163, 158, 240



235, 240, 158

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.



106, 184, 120



163, 158, 240



196, 163, 84

Square

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



163, 158, 240



244, 136, 133



155, 175, 91



0, 187, 202

Rectangle

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



163, 158, 240



234, 136, 187



155, 175, 91



61, 187, 146

Sweetspot

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



163, 158, 240



231, 230, 255



158, 236, 240



113, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



163, 158, 240



157, 150, 255



203, 158, 240



109, 108, 120



11, 0, 184



3, 0, 56

Inverse Universe

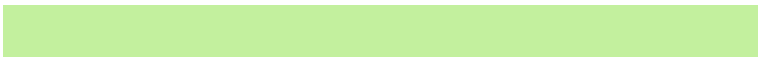
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



240, 158, 235



255, 150, 249



195, 240, 158



120, 108, 119



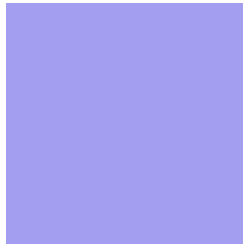
184, 0, 172



56, 0, 53

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 158, 240 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

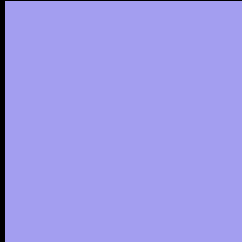
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 158, 240 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

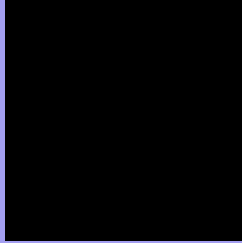
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 158, 240 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 158, 240.

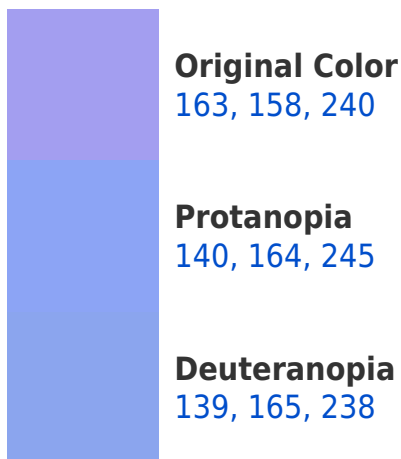


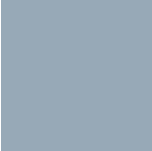
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 158, 240.

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
151, 169, 183

Trichromacy



Original Color
163, 158, 240

Protanomaly
148, 162, 243

Deuteranomaly
148, 162, 239

Tritanomaly
155, 165, 204

Monochromacy



Original Color
163, 158, 240

Achromatopsia
169, 169, 169

Achromatomaly
167, 165, 195

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 158, 240 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, 158, 240)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 158, 240)  
}
```

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, 158, 240) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 158, 240) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 158, 240 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, 158, 240) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 158, 240) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 158, 240)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 158, 240); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 158, 240);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 158,  
240) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 158, 240 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 158, 240) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
158, 240) }
```

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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