

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 169, 225)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 169, 225) contains.

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Color

RGB(163, 169, 225)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A3A9E1
RGB	163, 169, 225
RGB Percent	64%, 66%, 88%
CMY	0.3608, 0.3373, 0.1176
CMYK	0.28, 0.25, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	234°, 51%, 76%
HSV	234°, 28%, 88%
XYZ	42.8828, 41.5987, 77.0033
YIQ	173.5900, -21.5520, 16.1440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

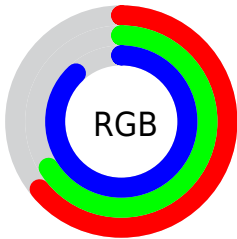
Format	Color
RYB	163, 168, 225
Decimal	10725857
CIELab	70.59, 10.24, -28.89
CIELCh	71, 30.651, 289.518
Yxy	41.5987, 0.2656, 0.2576
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288915937 (0xFFA3A9E1)
YUV	173.5900, 25.3451, -9.2874
Hunter-Lab	64.4971, 5.8113, -25.6387

Details

The RGB color **163, 169, 225** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **225, 219, 163**, and the grayscale version is **173, 173, 173**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 224, 255**, and **110, 117, 170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 149, 225**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 189, 225**.

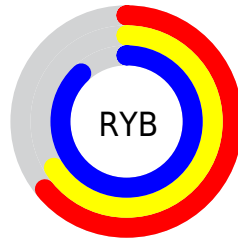
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (66%)

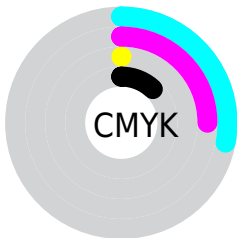
Blue (88%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (88%)

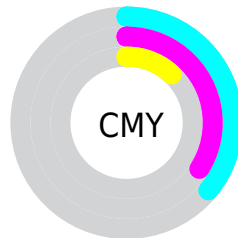


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (12%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (12%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 169, 225 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, 169, 225 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 163, 169, 225

255, 255, 255

■ 219, 224, 255

■ 248, 253, 255

■ 163, 169, 225

■ 136, 143, 197

■ 110, 117, 170

■ 84, 93, 143

■ 59, 69, 117

■ 34, 47, 92

■ 4, 26, 68


■ 0, 0, 46

■ 0, 1, 24


■ 0, 0, 0

 163, 169, 225


 163, 169, 225

 140, 149, 225

 186, 189, 225

 118, 128, 225


 208, 210, 225

 95, 108, 225

 231, 230, 225

 73, 88, 225

 253, 250, 225

 51, 67, 225

 255, 255, 225

 28, 47, 225

 5, 27, 225

 0, 22, 225

Harmonies

Analogous

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



122, 178, 227



163, 169, 225



199, 159, 209

Triad

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



163, 169, 225



221, 158, 131



109, 187, 162

Complementary

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



163, 169, 225



225, 219, 163

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.



142, 184, 136



163, 169, 225



201, 168, 118

Square

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



163, 169, 225



229, 153, 155



174, 177, 120



85, 188, 190

Rectangle

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



163, 169, 225



215, 154, 193



174, 177, 120



120, 187, 152

Sweetspot

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



163, 169, 225



235, 237, 255



163, 225, 219



115, 116, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



163, 169, 225



171, 179, 255



188, 163, 225



101, 102, 112



0, 17, 176



0, 5, 48

Inverse Universe

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



225, 163, 169



255, 171, 179



200, 225, 163



112, 101, 102



176, 0, 17



48, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 169, 225 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

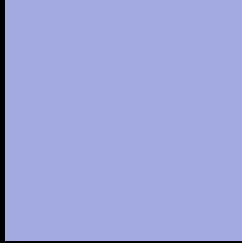
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 169, 225 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

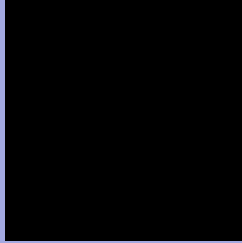
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 169, 225 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 169, 225.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 169, 225.

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](#).

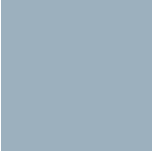
Dichromacy



Original Color
163, 169, 225

Protanopia
157, 170, 226

Deuteranopia
161, 170, 225



Tritanopia
156, 176, 190

Trichromacy



Original Color
163, 169, 225

Protanomaly
159, 170, 226

Deuteranomaly
162, 170, 225

Tritanomaly
159, 173, 203

Monochromacy



Original Color
163, 169, 225

Achromatopsia
174, 174, 174

Achromatomaly
170, 172, 193

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 169, 225 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, 169, 225)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 169, 225)  
}
```

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, 169, 225) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 169, 225) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 169, 225 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, 169, 225) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 169, 225) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 169, 225)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 169, 225); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 169, 225);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 169,  
225) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 169, 225 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 169, 225) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
169, 225) }
```

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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