

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 173, 255)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 173, 255) contains.

RGB(163, 173, 255)	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, 173, 255)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A3ADFF
RGB	163, 173, 255
RGB Percent	64%, 68%, 100%
CMY	0.3608, 0.3216, 0.0000
CMYK	0.36, 0.32, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	233°, 100%, 82%
HSV	233°, 36%, 100%
XYZ	48.0978, 44.8937, 100.7381
YIQ	179.3580, -32.2820, 23.3820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

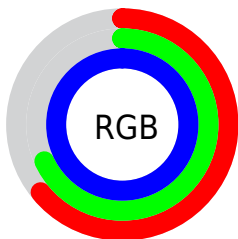
Format	Color
RYB	163, 172, 255
Decimal	10726911
CIELab	72.82, 15.59, -41.74
CIElCh	73, 44.558, 290.480
Yxy	44.8937, 0.2483, 0.2317
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288916991 (0xFFA3ADFF)
YUV	179.3580, 37.2915, -14.3460
Hunter-Lab	67.0027, 10.8812, -42.2401

Details

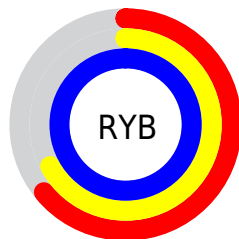
The RGB color `163, 173, 255` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `9999FF`. A complement of this color would be `255, 245, 163`, and the grayscale version is `179, 179, 179`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `220, 228, 255`, and `108, 121, 198` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `137, 150, 255`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `188, 196, 255`.

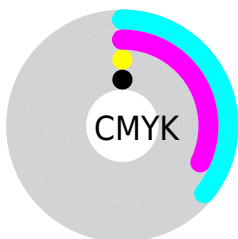
Distribution



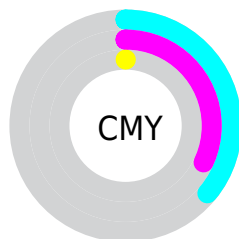
- Red (64%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 173, 255 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, 173, 255 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 163, 173, 255

255, 255, 255


 220, 228, 255

 250, 255, 255

 163, 173, 255


 135, 147, 226

 108, 121, 198

 80, 96, 170

 52, 73, 144

 18, 50, 118

 0, 30, 92

 0, 5, 68

 0, 3, 45

 0, 1, 24

■ 163, 173, 255

■ 163, 173, 255

■ 137, 150, 255

■ 188, 196, 255

■ 112, 128, 255

■ 214, 218, 255

■ 86, 105, 255

■ 239, 241, 255

■ 61, 82, 255

255, 255, 255

■ 35, 59, 255

■ 10, 37, 255

■ 0, 28, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87, 187, 255



163, 173, 255



217, 158, 231

Triad

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



163, 173, 255



245, 157, 117



69, 199, 164

Complementary

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



163, 173, 255



255, 245, 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.



129, 194, 125



163, 173, 255



216, 172, 98

Square

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



163, 173, 255



255, 147, 152



176, 185, 100



0, 200, 206

Rectangle

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



163, 173, 255



241, 150, 207



176, 185, 100



92, 198, 150

Sweetspot

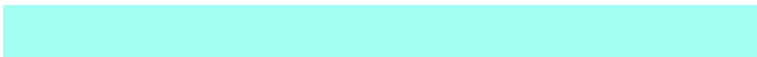
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



163, 173, 255



227, 230, 255



163, 255, 244



111, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



163, 173, 255



145, 157, 255



198, 163, 255



115, 116, 128



0, 21, 191



0, 7, 64

Inverse Universe

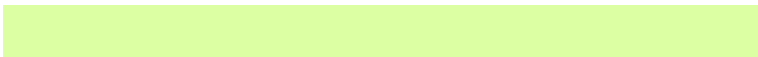
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



255, 163, 173



255, 145, 157



220, 255, 163



128, 115, 116



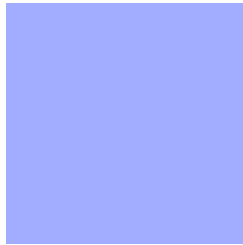
191, 0, 21



64, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 173, 255 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

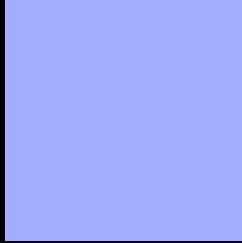
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 173, 255 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

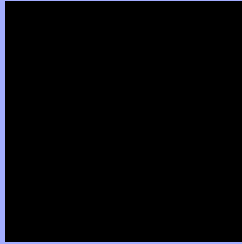
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 173, 255 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 173, 255.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 173, 255.

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](#).

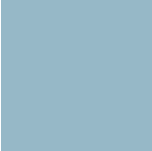
Dichromacy



Original Color
163, 173, 255

Protanopia
153, 176, 255

Deuteranopia
150, 177, 254



Tritanopia
150, 184, 199

Trichromacy



Original Color
163, 173, 255

Protanomaly
157, 175, 255

Deuteranomaly
155, 176, 254

Tritanomaly
155, 180, 219

Monochromacy



Original Color
163, 173, 255

Achromatopsia
179, 179, 179

Achromatomaly
173, 177, 207

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 173, 255 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, 173, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 173, 255)  
}
```

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, 173, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 173, 255) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 173, 255 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, 173, 255) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 173, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 173, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 173, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 173, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 173,  
255) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 173, 255 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 173, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
173, 255) }
```

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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