

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 178, 242)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 178, 242) contains.

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Color

RGB(163, 178, 242)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A3B2F2
RGB	163, 178, 242
RGB Percent	64%, 70%, 95%
CMY	0.3608, 0.3020, 0.0510
CMYK	0.33, 0.26, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	229°, 75%, 79%
HSV	229°, 33%, 95%
XYZ	47.0517, 46.0381, 90.4108
YIQ	180.8110, -29.4840, 16.7240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

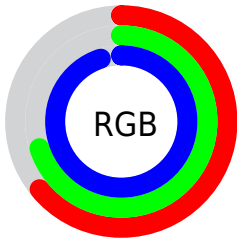
Format	Color
R _Y B	163, 176, 242
Decimal	10728178
CIE Lab	73.57, 9.45, -33.55
CIE LCh	74, 34.857, 285.737
Yxy	46.0381, 0.2564, 0.2509
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288918258 (0xFFA3B2F2)
YUV	180.8110, 30.1662, -15.6202
Hunter-Lab	67.8514, 5.0412, -31.5069

Details

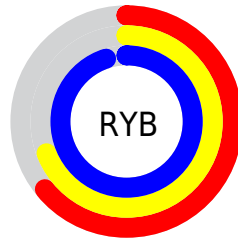
The RGB color **163, 178, 242** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **242, 227, 163**, and the grayscale version is **181, 181, 181**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220, 234, 255**, and **109, 126, 186** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **139, 158, 242**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187, 198, 242**.

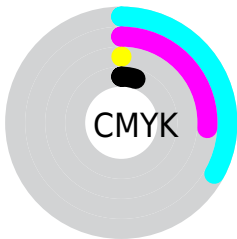
Distribution



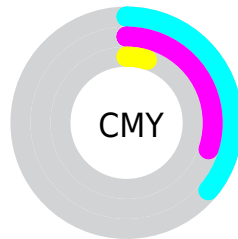
- Red (64%)
- Green (70%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)




- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 178, 242 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, 178, 242 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 163, 178, 242

 163, 178, 242


255, 255, 255

 136, 151, 213

 220, 234, 255


 109, 126, 186


 249, 255, 255

 82, 101, 159

 56, 77, 132


 27, 54, 107

 0, 33, 82

 0, 11, 59

 0, 2, 36

 0, 0, 13

 163, 178, 242


 163, 178, 242

 139, 158, 242


 187, 198, 242

 115, 139, 242

 211, 217, 242

 90, 119, 242

 236, 237, 242

 66, 100, 242

 255, 255, 242

 42, 80, 242

 18, 60, 242

 0, 46, 242

Harmonies

Analogous

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



113, 188, 242



163, 178, 242



206, 167, 226

Triad

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



163, 178, 242



237, 163, 136



111, 197, 164

Complementary

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



163, 178, 242



242, 227, 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.



150, 192, 135



163, 178, 242



216, 174, 119

Square

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



163, 178, 242



244, 157, 165



186, 184, 119



76, 198, 197

Rectangle

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



163, 178, 242



226, 160, 208



186, 184, 119



124, 196, 153

Sweetspot

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



163, 178, 242



230, 234, 255



163, 242, 226



112, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



163, 178, 242



156, 174, 255



187, 163, 242



108, 110, 120



0, 35, 184



0, 11, 56

Inverse Universe

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



242, 163, 178



255, 156, 174



218, 242, 163



120, 108, 110



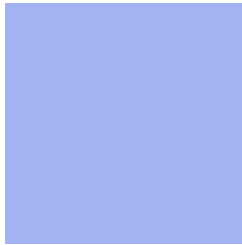
184, 0, 35



56, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 178, 242 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

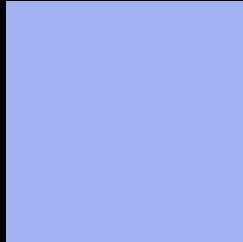
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 178, 242 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

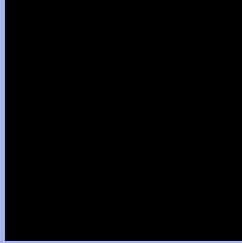
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 178, 242 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 178, 242.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 178, 242.

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](#).

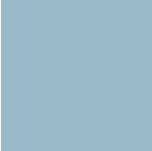
Dichromacy



Original Color
163, 178, 242

Protanopia
162, 178, 242

Deuteranopia
164, 178, 242



Tritanopia
154, 186, 201

Trichromacy



Original Color
163, 178, 242

Protanomaly
162, 178, 242

Deuteranomaly
164, 178, 242

Tritanomaly
157, 183, 216

Monochromacy



Original Color
163, 178, 242

Achromatopsia
181, 181, 181

Achromatomaly
174, 180, 203

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 178, 242 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, 178, 242)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 178, 242)  
}
```

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, 178, 242) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 178, 242) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 178, 242 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, 178, 242) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 178, 242) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 178, 242)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 178, 242); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 178, 242);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 178,  
242) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 178, 242 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 178, 242) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
178, 242) }
```

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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