

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 184, 230)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 184, 230) contains.

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Color

RGB(163, 184, 230)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A3B8E6
RGB	163, 184, 230
RGB Percent	64%, 72%, 90%
CMY	0.3608, 0.2784, 0.0980
CMYK	0.29, 0.20, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	221°, 57%, 77%
HSV	221°, 29%, 90%
XYZ	46.5277, 47.7807, 81.6332
YIQ	182.9650, -27.2820, 9.8540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

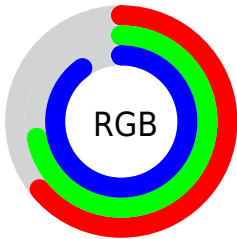
Format	Color
R_{YB}	163, 179, 230
Decimal	10729702
CIE _{Lab}	74.69, 3.17, -25.33
CIE _{LCh}	75, 25.532, 277.130
Yxy	47.7807, 0.2644, 0.2716
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288919782 (0xFFA3B8E6)
YUV	182.9650, 23.1883, -17.5093
Hunter-Lab	69.1236, -0.8164, -21.6335

Details

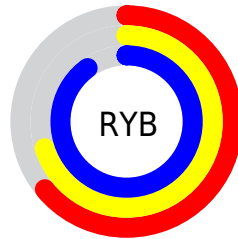
The RGB color **163, 184, 230** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **230, 209, 163**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 240, 255**, and **110, 131, 174** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 168, 230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 200, 230**.

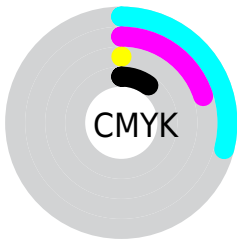
Distribution



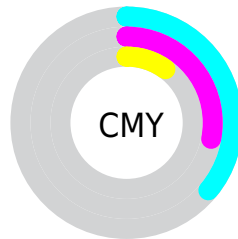
- Red (64%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (10%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 184, 230 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, 184, 230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 163, 184, 230

255, 255, 255

■ 219, 240, 255

■ 248, 255, 255

■ 163, 184, 230

■ 136, 157, 202

■ 110, 131, 174

■ 84, 106, 148

■ 58, 82, 122

■ 33, 59, 97

■ 1, 38, 73

■ 0, 17, 50

■ 0, 2, 29

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 163, 184, 230

■ 163, 184, 230

■ 140, 168, 230

■ 186, 200, 230

■ 117, 152, 230

■ 209, 216, 230

■ 94, 137, 230

■ 232, 231, 230

■ 71, 121, 230

■ 255, 247, 230

■ 48, 105, 230

■ 255, 255, 230

■ 25, 89, 230

■ 2, 73, 230

■ 0, 72, 230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



133, 191, 226



163, 184, 230



195, 176, 221

Triad

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



163, 184, 230



230, 170, 156



143, 195, 165

Complementary

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



163, 184, 230



230, 209, 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.



169, 191, 146



163, 184, 230



217, 176, 141

Square

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



163, 184, 230



231, 167, 179



196, 184, 137



122, 197, 189

Rectangle

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



163, 184, 230



212, 171, 210



196, 184, 137



151, 194, 158

Sweetspot

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



163, 184, 230



232, 239, 255



163, 230, 209



113, 118, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



163, 184, 230



166, 194, 255



175, 163, 230



103, 107, 115



0, 56, 179



0, 16, 51

Inverse Universe

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



230, 163, 184



255, 166, 194



218, 230, 163



115, 103, 107



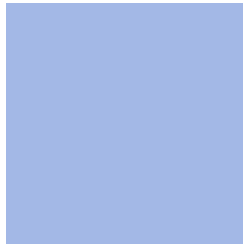
179, 0, 56



51, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 184, 230 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

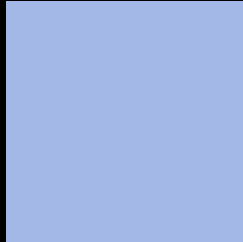
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 184, 230 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

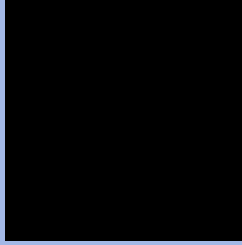
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

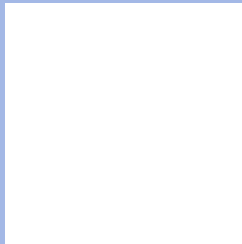
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 163, 184, 230 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 184, 230.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 184, 230.

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, 184, 230

Protanopia
172, 182, 228

Deuteranopia
177, 180, 231



Tritanopia
157, 189, 204

Trichromacy



Original Color
163, 184, 230

Protanomaly
169, 183, 229

Deuteranomaly
172, 181, 231

Tritanomaly
159, 187, 213

Monochromacy



Original Color
163, 184, 230

Achromatopsia
183, 183, 183

Achromatomaly
176, 183, 200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 184, 230 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, 184, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 184, 230)  
}
```

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, 184, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 184, 230) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 184, 230 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, 184, 230) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 184, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(163, 184, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 184, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 184, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 184,  
230) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 184, 230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 184, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
184, 230) }
```

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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