

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 68, 184)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 68, 184) contains.

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Color

RGB(163, 68, 184)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A344B8
RGB	163, 68, 184
RGB Percent	64%, 27%, 72%
CMY	0.3608, 0.7333, 0.2784
CMYK	0.11, 0.63, 0.00, 0.28
HSL	289°, 46%, 49%
HSV	289°, 63%, 72%
XYZ	25.8231, 15.3815, 46.9553
YIQ	109.6290, 19.3840, 56.2160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

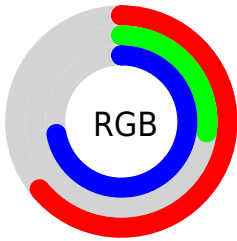
Format	Color
R_{YB}	163, 68, 184
Decimal	10699960
CIE _{Lab}	46.15, 55.94, -43.94
CIE _{LCh}	46, 71.135, 321.848
Yxy	15.3815, 0.2929, 0.1745
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288890040 (0xFFA344B8)
YUV	109.6290, 36.6649, 46.8064
Hunter-Lab	39.2192, 48.8961, -43.5316

Details

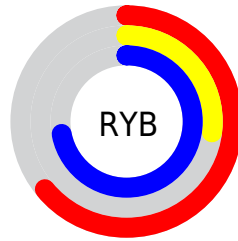
The RGB color **163, 68, 184** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **89, 184, 68**, and the grayscale version is **109, 109, 109**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220, 122, 241**, and **108, 0, 130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 50, 184**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **166, 86, 184**.

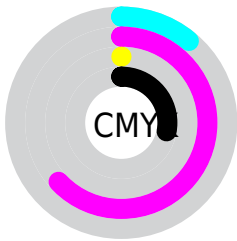
Distribution



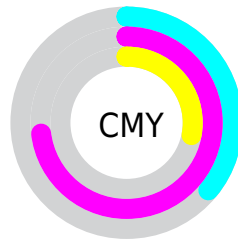
- Red (64%)
- Green (27%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (73%)
- Yellow (28%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 68, 184 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, 68, 184 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 163, 68, 184

255, 255, 255

 220, 122, 241

 250, 149, 255

 255, 177, 255

 255, 206, 255

 255, 235, 255

 163, 68, 184

 135, 40, 157

 108, 0, 130

 81, 0, 105

 54, 0, 80

 30, 0, 56


 0, 2, 33

 0, 0, 7


 0, 0, 0


 163, 68, 184


 163, 68, 184

 160, 50, 184

 166, 86, 184

 156, 31, 184


 170, 105, 184

 153, 13, 184

 173, 123, 184

 151, 0, 184

 176, 142, 184

 180, 160, 184

 183, 178, 184

 186, 197, 184

 190, 215, 184

 193, 234, 184

Harmonies

Analogous

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



56, 101, 221



163, 68, 184



205, 29, 128

Triad

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



163, 68, 184



147, 101, 0



0, 135, 152

Complementary

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



163, 68, 184



89, 184, 68

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.



0, 134, 91



163, 68, 184



91, 119, 0

Square

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



163, 68, 184



188, 73, 3



0, 129, 24



0, 132, 203

Rectangle

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



163, 68, 184



212, 25, 89



0, 129, 24



0, 135, 132

Sweetspot

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



163, 68, 184



231, 194, 240



68, 89, 184



115, 92, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



163, 68, 184



207, 58, 240



184, 68, 147



90, 83, 92



127, 0, 156



23, 0, 28

Inverse Universe

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



184, 68, 89



240, 58, 91



68, 184, 105



92, 83, 84



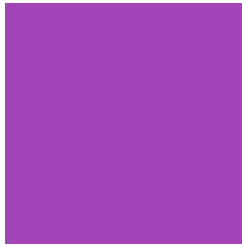
156, 0, 28



28, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 68, 184 looks on a white 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 × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 68, 184 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

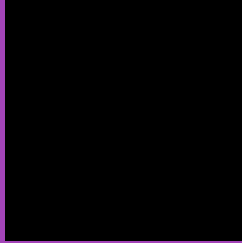
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 163, 68, 184 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 68, 184.

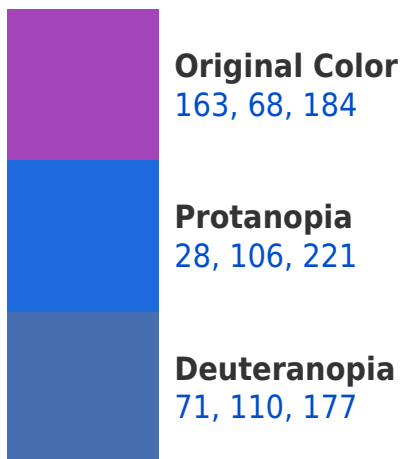


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 68, 184.

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
152, 93, 100

Trichromacy



Original Color

163, 68, 184



Protanomaly

77, 92, 208



Deuteranomaly

104, 95, 180



Tritanomaly

156, 84, 131

Monochromacy



Original Color

163, 68, 184



Achromatopsia

110, 110, 110



Achromatomaly

129, 95, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 68, 184 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, 68, 184)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 68, 184)  
}
```

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, 68, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 68, 184) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 68, 184 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, 68, 184) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 68, 184) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(163, 68, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 68, 184); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 68, 184);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 68,  
184) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 68, 184 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 68, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163, 68,  
184) }
```

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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