

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 73, 172)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 73, 172) contains.

RGB(163, 73, 172)	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, 73, 172)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A349AC
RGB	163, 73, 172
RGB Percent	64%, 29%, 67%
CMY	0.3608, 0.7137, 0.3255
CMYK	0.05, 0.58, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	295°, 40%, 48%
HSV	295°, 58%, 67%
XYZ	24.9332, 15.5302, 40.7132
YIQ	111.1960, 21.8610, 49.8690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

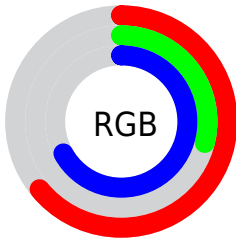
Format	Color
R_{YB}	163, 73, 172
Decimal	10701228
CIE _{Lab}	46.35, 51.32, -36.58
CIE _{LCh}	46, 63.020, 324.515
Yxy	15.5302, 0.3071, 0.1913
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288891308 (0xFFA349AC)
YUV	111.1960, 29.9764, 45.4321
Hunter-Lab	39.4083, 43.9702, -33.6674

Details

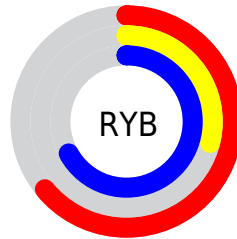
The RGB color **163, 73, 172** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **82, 172, 73**, and the grayscale version is **111, 111, 111**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220, 126, 228**, and **108, 14, 119** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161, 56, 172**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 90, 172**.

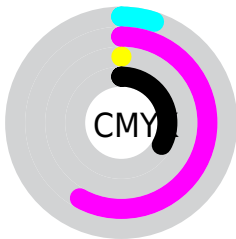
Distribution



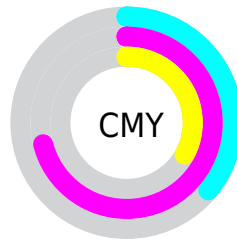
- Red (64%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (33%)




- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 73, 172 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, 73, 172 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 163, 73, 172

255, 255, 255


 220, 126, 228

 249, 153, 255

 255, 181, 255

 255, 210, 255

 255, 238, 255

 163, 73, 172

 135, 46, 145

 108, 14, 119


 82, 0, 94


 56, 0, 70


 33, 0, 47

 0, 1, 25

 0, 0, 0

 163, 73, 172

 161, 56, 172

 163, 73, 172

 165, 90, 172

■ 160, 39, 172

■ 166, 107, 172

■ 158, 21, 172

■ 168, 125, 172

■ 157, 4, 172

■ 169, 142, 172

■ 156, 0, 172

■ 171, 159, 172

■ 172, 176, 172

■ 174, 193, 172

■ 176, 211, 172

■ 177, 228, 172

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84, 100, 207



163, 73, 172



197, 49, 122

Triad

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



163, 73, 172



141, 104, 0



0, 133, 152

Complementary

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



163, 73, 172



82, 172, 73

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, 133, 98



163, 73, 172



91, 120, 0

Square

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



163, 73, 172



179, 81, 18



0, 128, 43



0, 130, 196

Rectangle

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



163, 73, 172



202, 50, 87



0, 128, 43



0, 133, 135

Sweetspot

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



163, 73, 172



221, 186, 224



73, 83, 172



110, 90, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



163, 73, 172



210, 70, 224



172, 73, 132



86, 78, 87



137, 0, 150



21, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



172, 73, 82



224, 70, 84



73, 172, 113



87, 78, 79



150, 0, 14



23, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 73, 172 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

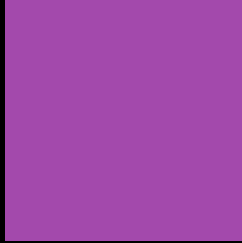
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 73, 172 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

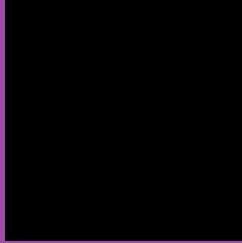
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 73, 172 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 73, 172.

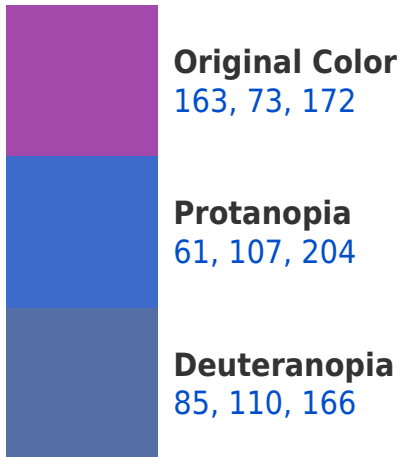


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 73, 172.

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
154, 93, 99

Trichromacy



Original Color

163, 73, 172



Protanomaly

98, 95, 192



Deuteranomaly

113, 97, 168



Tritanomaly

157, 86, 126

Monochromacy



Original Color

163, 73, 172



Achromatopsia

111, 111, 111



Achromatomaly

130, 97, 133

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 73, 172 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, 73, 172)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 73, 172)  
}
```

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, 73, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 73, 172) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 73, 172 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, 73, 172) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 73, 172) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 73, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 73, 172); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 73, 172);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 73,  
172) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 73, 172 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 73, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163, 73,  
172) }
```

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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