

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 90, 218)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 90, 218) contains.

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Color

RGB(163, 90, 218)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A35ADA
RGB	163, 90, 218
RGB Percent	64%, 35%, 85%
CMY	0.3608, 0.6471, 0.1451
CMYK	0.25, 0.59, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	274°, 63%, 60%
HSV	274°, 59%, 85%
XYZ	31.4153, 20.1608, 68.5653
YIQ	126.4190, 2.4200, 55.2840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

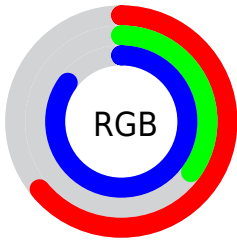
Format	Color
RYB	163, 90, 218
Decimal	10705626
CIELab	52.02, 52.52, -54.15
CIELCh	52, 75.439, 314.123
Yxy	20.1608, 0.2615, 0.1678
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288895706 (0xFFA35ADA)
YUV	126.4190, 45.1494, 32.0815
Hunter-Lab	44.9008, 46.3130, -59.1077

Details

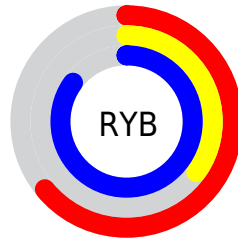
The RGB color **163, 90, 218** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. The color can be described as light muted purple. A complement of this color would be **145, 218, 90**, and the grayscale version is **126, 126, 126**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 143, 255**, and **107, 37, 162** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154, 68, 218**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 112, 218**.

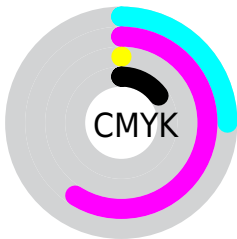
Distribution



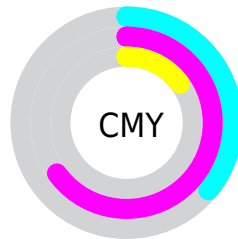
- Red (64%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (59%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)




- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 90, 218 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, 90, 218 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 163, 90, 218


 163, 90, 218

255, 255, 255

 135, 64, 190


 221, 143, 255

 107, 37, 162

 250, 171, 255

 79, 4, 135

 255, 199, 255

 51, 0, 109

 255, 227, 255

 24, 0, 84

 0, 0, 60

 0, 2, 37

 0, 1, 14

 0, 0, 0

■ 163, 90, 218

■ 163, 90, 218

■ 154, 68, 218

■ 172, 112, 218

■ 144, 46, 218

■ 182, 134, 218

■ 135, 25, 218

■ 191, 155, 218

■ 126, 3, 218

■ 200, 177, 218

■ 124, 0, 218

■ 210, 199, 218

■ 219, 221, 218

■ 229, 243, 218

■ 238, 255, 218

■ 247, 255, 218

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 122, 251



163, 90, 218



220, 51, 161

Triad

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



163, 90, 218



178, 108, 0



0, 152, 154

Complementary

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



163, 90, 218



145, 218, 90

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, 150, 86



163, 90, 218



122, 131, 0

Square

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



163, 90, 218



218, 75, 34



35, 144, 3



0, 150, 213

Rectangle

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



163, 90, 218



235, 36, 118



35, 144, 3



0, 152, 132

Sweetspot

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



163, 90, 218



235, 209, 255



90, 145, 218



115, 99, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



163, 90, 218



178, 77, 255



218, 90, 209



105, 99, 110



99, 0, 173



26, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



218, 90, 145



255, 77, 153



90, 218, 99



110, 99, 103



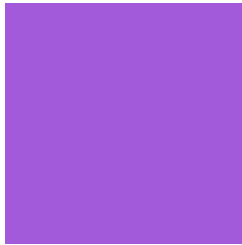
173, 0, 75



46, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 90, 218 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

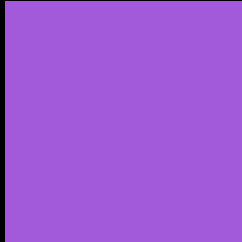
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 90, 218 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 × Fail

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

RGB 163, 90, 218 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 90, 218.

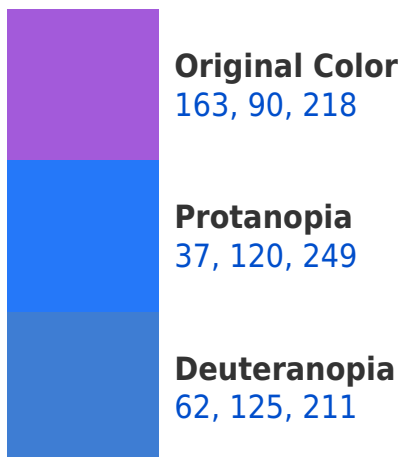



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 90, 218.

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
147, 116, 125

Trichromacy



Original Color

163, 90, 218



Protanomaly

83, 109, 238



Deuteranomaly

99, 112, 214



Tritanomaly

153, 107, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color

163, 90, 218



Achromatopsia

126, 126, 126



Achromatomaly

139, 113, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 90, 218 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, 90, 218)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 90, 218)  
}
```

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, 90, 218) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 90, 218) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 90, 218 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

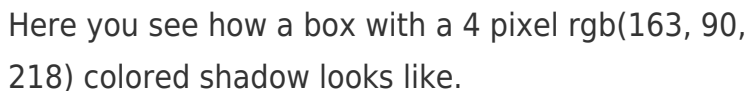
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(163, 90, 218) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 90, 218) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 90, 218)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 90, 218); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 90, 218); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 90, 218) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 90, 218 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 90, 218) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163, 90,  
218) }
```

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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