

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 93, 130)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 93, 130) contains.

RGB(163, 93, 130)	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, 93, 130)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A35D82
RGB	163, 93, 130
RGB Percent	64%, 36%, 51%
CMY	0.3608, 0.6353, 0.4902
CMYK	0.00, 0.43, 0.20, 0.36
HSL	328°, 28%, 50%
HSV	328°, 43%, 64%
XYZ	23.0479, 17.2269, 23.2295
YIQ	118.1480, 29.8430, 26.3470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

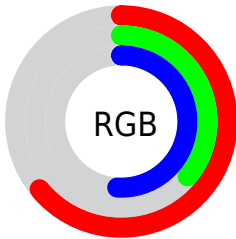
Format	Color
RYB	163, 93, 130
Decimal	10706306
CIELab	48.54, 33.58, -8.22
CIElCh	49, 34.576, 346.243
Yxy	17.2269, 0.3629, 0.2713
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288896386 (0xFFA35D82)
YUV	118.1480, 5.8430, 39.3352
Hunter-Lab	41.5053, 26.4865, -4.1293

Details

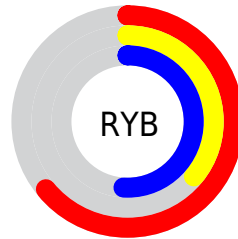
The RGB color **163, 93, 130** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **93, 163, 126**, and the grayscale version is **118, 118, 118**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 145, 183**, and **109, 44, 81** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163, 77, 122**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 109, 138**.

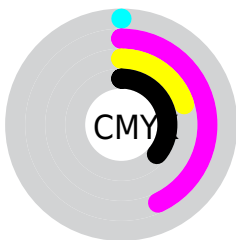
Distribution



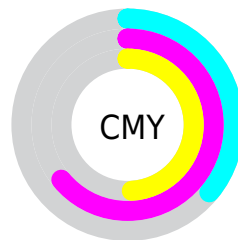
- Red (64%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 93, 130 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, 93, 130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



163, 93, 130



163, 93, 130

255, 255, 255



136, 68, 105



219, 145, 183



109, 44, 81



248, 172, 211



84, 19, 58



255, 200, 239



59, 0, 36



255, 228, 255



38, 0, 15



0, 0, 0



163, 93, 130



163, 93, 130



163, 77, 122



163, 109, 138



163, 60, 115



163, 126, 145

163, 44, 107

163, 142, 153

163, 28, 99

163, 158, 161

163, 12, 92

163, 175, 168

163, 0, 86

163, 191, 176

163, 207, 184

163, 223, 191

163, 240, 199

Harmonies

Analogous

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



138, 102, 156



163, 93, 130



171, 92, 100

Triad

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



163, 93, 130



118, 119, 57



0, 128, 157

Complementary

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



163, 93, 130



93, 163, 126

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, 130, 131



163, 93, 130



85, 126, 74

Square

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



163, 93, 130



145, 109, 58



40, 130, 100



31, 122, 172

Rectangle

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



163, 93, 130



168, 96, 82



40, 130, 100



0, 129, 149

Sweetspot

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



163, 93, 130



212, 184, 199



126, 93, 163



107, 90, 99



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



163, 93, 130



212, 102, 160



163, 93, 95



82, 73, 78



145, 0, 77



18, 0, 9

Inverse Universe

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



163, 93, 130



212, 102, 160



93, 163, 161



82, 73, 78



145, 0, 77



18, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 93, 130 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

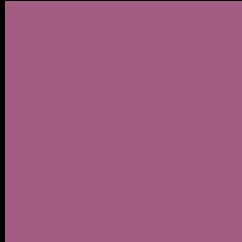
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 93, 130 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, 93, 130 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 93, 130.

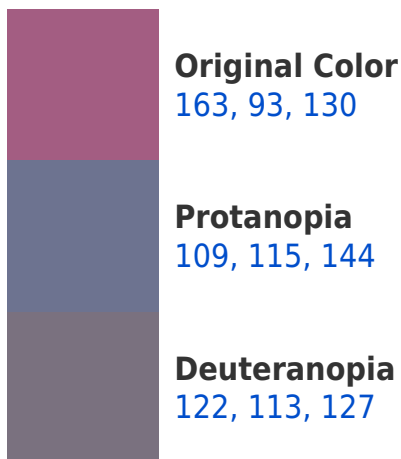


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 93, 130.

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
160, 98, 105

Trichromacy



Original Color
163, 93, 130

Protanomaly
129, 107, 139

Deuteranomaly
137, 106, 128

Tritanomaly
161, 96, 114

Monochromacy



Original Color
163, 93, 130

Achromatopsia
118, 118, 118

Achromatomaly
134, 109, 122

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 93, 130 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, 93, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 93, 130)  
}
```

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, 93, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 93, 130) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 93, 130 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, 93, 130) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 93, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 93, 130)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 93, 130); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 93, 130);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 93,  
130) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 93, 130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 93, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163, 93,  
130) }
```

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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