

# Converting Colors

RGB(163, 97, 151)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(163, 97, 151) contains.

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**Color**

**RGB(163, 97, 151)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A36197
RGB	163, 97, 151
RGB Percent	64%, 38%, 59%
CMY	0.3608, 0.6196, 0.4078
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.07, 0.36
HSL	311°, 26%, 51%
HSV	311°, 40%, 64%
XYZ	24.9649, 18.5703, 31.5468
YIQ	122.8900, 22.0020, 30.7860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

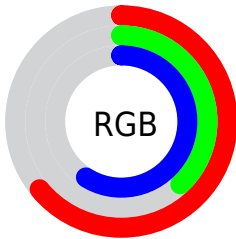
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	163, 97, 151
Decimal	10707351
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	50.18, 34.95, -18.24
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	50, 39.420, 332.443
Yxy	18.5703, 0.3325, 0.2473
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288897431 (0xFFA36197)
YUV	122.8900, 13.8582, 35.1765
Hunter-Lab	43.0933, 27.9958, -13.2385

# Details

The RGB color **163, 97, 151** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **97, 163, 109**, and the grayscale version is **123, 123, 123**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 149, 205**, and **110, 48, 100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163, 81, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 113, 154**.

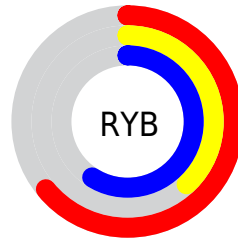
# Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (38%)

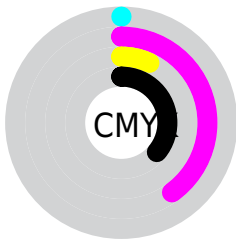
Blue (59%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (59%)

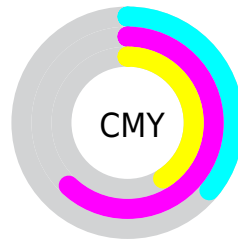


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (41%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 97, 151 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, 97, 151 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 163, 97, 151

 163, 97, 151

255, 255, 255

 136, 72, 125

 219, 149, 205

 110, 48, 100

 248, 176, 234

 84, 23, 76

 255, 204, 255

 60, 0, 53

 255, 232, 255

 40, 0, 32

 0, 0, 3

 0, 0, 0

 163, 97, 151

 163, 97, 151

 163, 81, 148

 163, 113, 154

163, 64, 145

163, 130, 157

163, 48, 142

163, 146, 160

163, 32, 139

163, 162, 163

163, 16, 136

163, 179, 166

163, 0, 133

163, 195, 169

163, 211, 172

163, 227, 175

163, 244, 178

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



125, 110, 176



163, 97, 151



181, 91, 118

# Triad

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



163, 97, 151



136, 118, 50



0, 136, 154

# Complementary

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



163, 97, 151



97, 163, 109

# 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, 136, 121



163, 97, 151



102, 128, 60

# Square

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



163, 97, 151



164, 106, 60



57, 134, 87



0, 131, 178

# Rectangle

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



163, 97, 151



182, 93, 96



57, 134, 87



0, 136, 144



# Sweetspot

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



163, 97, 151



212, 186, 207



108, 97, 163



107, 92, 104



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107



# Same Dimension

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



163, 97, 151



212, 108, 193



163, 97, 119



82, 73, 80



145, 0, 119



18, 0, 15



# Inverse Universe

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



163, 97, 151



212, 108, 193



97, 163, 141



82, 73, 80



145, 0, 119

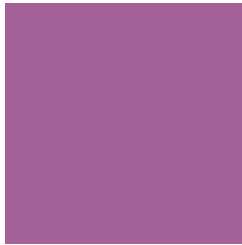


18, 0, 15



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 97, 151 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

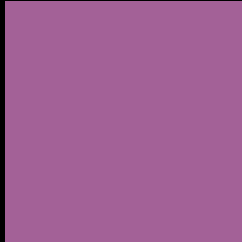
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 97, 151 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

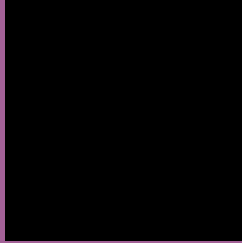
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## RGB 163, 97, 151 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 97, 151.

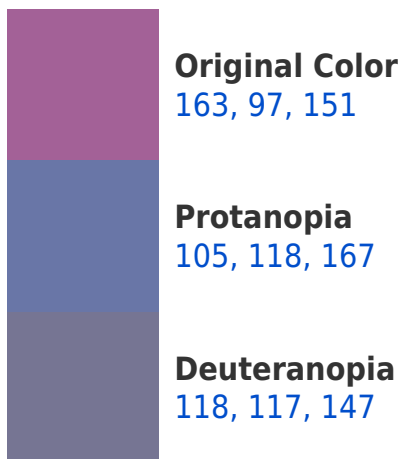



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 97, 151.

# 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**  
158, 105, 113

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
163, 97, 151

**Protanomaly**  
126, 110, 161

**Deuteranomaly**  
134, 110, 148

**Tritanomaly**  
160, 102, 127

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
163, 97, 151

**Achromatopsia**  
123, 123, 123

**Achromatomaly**  
138, 114, 133

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 97, 151 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, 97, 151)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 97, 151)  
}
```

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, 97, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 97, 151) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 97, 151 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, 97, 151) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 97, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(163, 97, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 97, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 97, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 97,  
151) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 97, 151 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 97, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163, 97,  
151) }
```

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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