

Converting Colors

`RYB(163, 111, 132)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(163, 111, 132) contains.

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Color

R_YB(163, 111, 132)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A36F84
RGB	163, 111, 132
RGB Percent	64%, 44%, 52%
CMY	0.3608, 0.5647, 0.4824
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.19, 0.36
HSL	336°, 22%, 54%
HSV	336°, 32%, 64%
XYZ	24.9536, 20.8214, 24.5335
YIQ	128.9420, 24.2510, 17.5550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

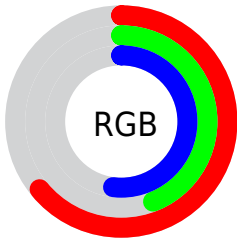
Format	Color
RYB	163, 111, 132
Decimal	10710916
CIELab	52.75, 23.81, -3.16
CIElCh	53, 24.019, 352.437
Yxy	20.8214, 0.3549, 0.2961
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288900996 (0xFFA36F84)
YUV	128.9420, 1.5076, 29.8689
Hunter-Lab	45.6304, 17.7617, 0.0636

Details

The RYB color **163, 111, 132** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **111, 144, 163**, and the grayscale version is **129, 129, 129**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 163, 185**, and **110, 62, 83** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163, 95, 122**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 127, 142**.

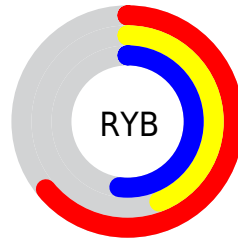
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (44%)

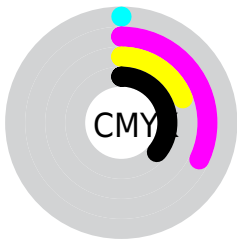
Blue (52%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (52%)

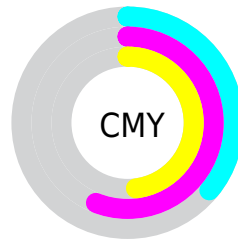


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 163, 111, 132 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 RYB color 163, 111, 132 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 163, 111, 132

255, 255, 255

 219, 163, 185


 248, 190, 213

 255, 218, 241


 255, 247, 255

 163, 111, 132

 136, 86, 107

 110, 62, 83

 85, 39, 60

 61, 17, 38

 40, 0, 17

 0, 0, 0

 163, 111, 132

 163, 95, 122

 163, 78, 113

 163, 111, 132

 163, 127, 142

 163, 144, 151

163, 62, 103

163, 160, 161

163, 46, 93

163, 171, 176

163, 30, 83

163, 182, 193

163, 13, 74

163, 192, 209

163, 0, 66

163, 202, 225

163, 212, 241

163, 220, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



147, 115, 151



163, 111, 132



167, 111, 111

Triad

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



163, 111, 132



87, 129, 92



66, 105, 158

Complementary

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



163, 111, 132



111, 144, 163

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.



61, 100, 141



163, 111, 132



100, 134, 133

Square

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



163, 111, 132



120, 145, 85



77, 112, 137



91, 116, 166

Rectangle

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



163, 111, 132



164, 119, 99



77, 112, 137



61, 102, 153

Sweetspot

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



163, 111, 132



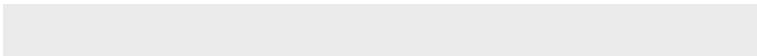
212, 190, 199



141, 111, 163



107, 94, 99



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



163, 111, 132



212, 131, 164



163, 115, 111



82, 73, 77



145, 0, 59



18, 0, 7

Inverse Universe

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



163, 111, 132



212, 131, 164



111, 136, 163



82, 73, 77



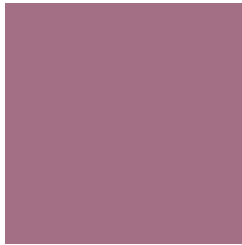
145, 0, 59



18, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 163, 111, 132 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

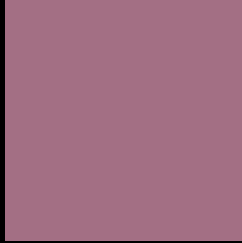
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 163, 111, 132 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

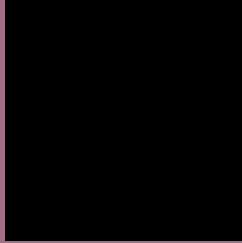
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYB 163, 111, 132 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 163, 111, 132.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 163, 111, 132.

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



Original Color
163, 111, 132

Protanopia
124, 125, 141

Deuteranopia
137, 122, 130



Tritanopia
162, 113, 121

Trichromacy



Original Color
163, 111, 132

Protanomaly
138, 120, 138

Deuteranomaly
146, 118, 131

Tritanomaly
162, 112, 125

Monochromacy



Original Color
163, 111, 132

Achromatopsia
129, 129, 129

Achromatomaly
141, 122, 130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 163, 111, 132 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, 111, 132) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 111, 132)  
}
```

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, 111, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 111, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 163, 111, 132 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, 111, 132) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 111, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 111, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 111, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 111, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 111,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 163, 111, 132 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 111, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
111, 132) }
```

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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