

Converting Colors

`RYB(163, 157, 194)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(163, 157, 194) contains.

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Color

R_YB(163, 157, 194)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A39DC2
RGB	163, 157, 194
RGB Percent	64%, 62%, 76%
CMY	0.3608, 0.3843, 0.2392
CMYK	0.16, 0.19, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	250°, 23%, 69%
HSV	250°, 19%, 76%
XYZ	36.8988, 35.7955, 56.0034
YIQ	163.0120, -8.3010, 12.7790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

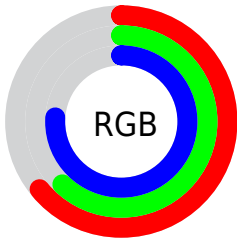
Format	Color
R _{YB}	163, 157, 194
Decimal	10722754
CIE Lab	66.36, 9.73, -18.24
CIE LCh	66, 20.674, 298.092
Yxy	35.7955, 0.2867, 0.2781
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288912834 (0xFFA39DC2)
YUV	163.0120, 15.2771, -0.0105
Hunter-Lab	59.8294, 5.3858, -13.6180

Details

The RYB color **163, 157, 194** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **157, 194, 163**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 212, 251**, and **111, 106, 140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147, 138, 194**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 176, 194**.

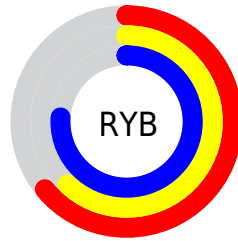
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (62%)

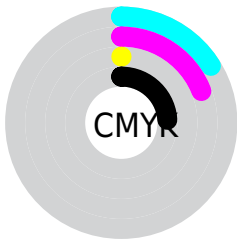
Blue (76%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (76%)

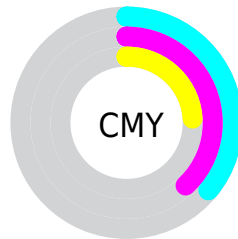


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 163, 157, 194 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, 157, 194 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 163, 157, 194

255, 255, 255

■ 218, 212, 251

■ 247, 240, 255

■ 163, 157, 194

■ 137, 131, 167

■ 111, 106, 140

■ 86, 82, 115

■ 62, 59, 90

■ 40, 37, 67

■ 18, 17, 44

■ 0, 1, 23

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 163, 157, 194

■ 163, 157, 194

■ 147, 138, 194

■ 179, 176, 194

■ 130, 118, 194

■ 194, 196, 194

■ 114, 99, 194

■ 194, 215, 197

■ 98, 79, 194

■ 194, 235, 201

■ 82, 60, 194

■ 194, 254, 204

■ 65, 41, 194

■ 194, 255, 194

■ 49, 21, 194

■ 33, 2, 194

■ 31, 0, 194

Harmonies

Analogous

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



138, 156, 198



163, 157, 194



184, 151, 181

Triad

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



163, 157, 194



192, 169, 130



117, 148, 172

Complementary

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



163, 157, 194



157, 194, 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.



135, 165, 170



163, 157, 194



149, 177, 124

Square

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



163, 157, 194



199, 149, 145



128, 166, 137



109, 142, 178

Rectangle

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



163, 157, 194



194, 149, 170



128, 166, 137



123, 153, 171

Sweetspot

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



163, 157, 194



240, 237, 252



157, 174, 194



120, 119, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



163, 157, 194



204, 194, 252



181, 157, 194



89, 87, 97



26, 0, 161



5, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



194, 157, 188



252, 194, 243



157, 194, 181



97, 87, 95



161, 0, 135



33, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 163, 157, 194 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

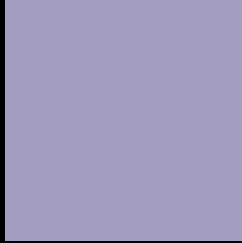
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 157, 194 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

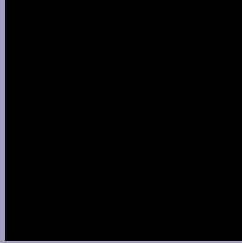
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 163, 157, 194 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 163, 157, 194.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 163, 157, 194.

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, 157, 194

Protanopia
153, 159, 196

Deuteranopia
161, 158, 194



Tritanopia
159, 161, 173

Trichromacy



Original Color

163, 157, 194

Protanomaly

157, 159, 195

Deuteranomaly

162, 158, 194

Tritanomaly

160, 160, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color

163, 157, 194

Achromatopsia

163, 163, 163

Achromatomaly

163, 161, 174

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 163, 157, 194 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, 157, 194)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 157, 194)  
}
```

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, 157, 194) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 157, 194) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 163, 157, 194 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, 157, 194) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 157, 194) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 157, 194)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 157, 194); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 157, 194);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 157,  
194) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 163, 157, 194 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 157, 194) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
157, 194) }
```

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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