

Converting Colors

`RYB(163, 159, 226)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(163, 159, 226) contains.

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Color

R_YB(163, 159, 226)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A39FE2
RGB	163, 159, 226
RGB Percent	64%, 62%, 89%
CMY	0.3608, 0.3765, 0.1137
CMYK	0.28, 0.30, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	244°, 54%, 75%
HSV	244°, 30%, 89%
XYZ	41.2299, 38.0738, 77.1274
YIQ	167.8340, -19.1230, 21.6850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

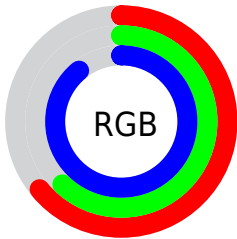
Format	Color
R_{YB}	163, 159, 226
Decimal	10723298
CIE _{Lab}	68.07, 16.10, -33.33
CIE _{LCh}	68, 37.014, 295.790
Yxy	38.0738, 0.2636, 0.2434
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288913378 (0xFFA39FE2)
YUV	167.8340, 28.6758, -4.2394
Hunter-Lab	61.7040, 11.2897, -30.9173

Details

The RYB color **163, 159, 226** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **159, 226, 163**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 214, 255**, and **110, 108, 170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 136, 226**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184, 182, 226**.

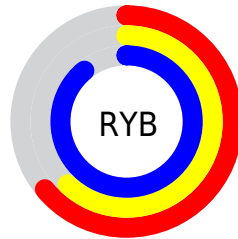
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (62%)

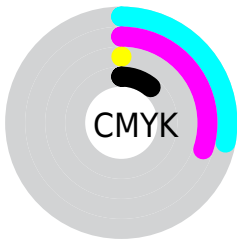
Blue (89%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (89%)

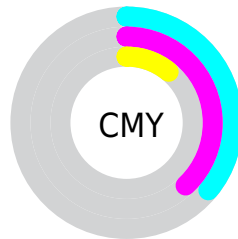


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 163, 159, 226 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, 159, 226 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 163, 159, 226

255, 255, 255

■ 219, 214, 255

■ 248, 242, 255

■ 163, 159, 226

■ 136, 133, 198

■ 110, 108, 170

■ 84, 83, 144

■ 58, 60, 118

■ 32, 38, 93

■ 1, 15, 69

■ 0, 0, 46

■ 0, 1, 25

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 163, 159, 226

■ 163, 159, 226

■ 142, 136, 226

■ 184, 182, 226

■ 120, 114, 226

■ 206, 204, 226

■ 99, 91, 226

■ 226, 227, 226

■ 78, 69, 226

■ 226, 249, 227

■ 57, 46, 226

■ 226, 255, 226

■ 35, 23, 226

■ 14, 1, 226

■ 13, 0, 226

Harmonies

Analogous

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



109, 150, 232



163, 159, 226



204, 147, 204

Triad

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



163, 159, 226



218, 174, 112



74, 135, 183

Complementary

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



163, 159, 226



159, 226, 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.



119, 173, 180



163, 159, 226



143, 192, 99

Square

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



163, 159, 226



231, 142, 139



105, 173, 120



24, 106, 194

Rectangle

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



163, 159, 226



221, 142, 183



105, 173, 120



90, 147, 183

Sweetspot

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



163, 159, 226



233, 232, 255



159, 192, 226



114, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



163, 159, 226



169, 163, 255



196, 159, 226



102, 101, 112



11, 0, 176



3, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



226, 159, 222



255, 163, 250



159, 226, 196



112, 101, 112



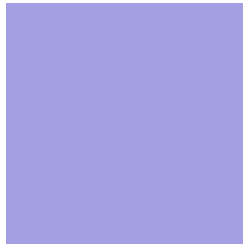
176, 0, 165



48, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 163, 159, 226 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

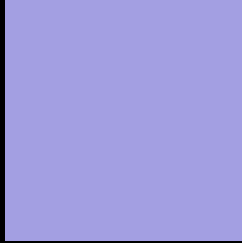
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 159, 226 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

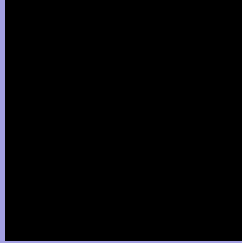
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 159, 226 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 163, 159, 226.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 163, 159, 226.

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](#).

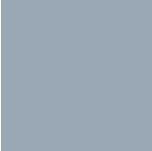
Dichromacy



Original Color
163, 159, 226

Protanopia
146, 161, 230

Deuteranopia
148, 161, 225



Tritanopia
154, 163, 181

Trichromacy



Original Color
163, 159, 226

Protanomaly
152, 161, 229

Deuteranomaly
153, 161, 225

Tritanomaly
157, 164, 197

Monochromacy



Original Color
163, 159, 226

Achromatopsia
168, 168, 168

Achromatomaly
166, 165, 189

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 163, 159, 226 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, 159, 226)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 159, 226)  
}
```

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, 159, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 159, 226) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 163, 159, 226 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

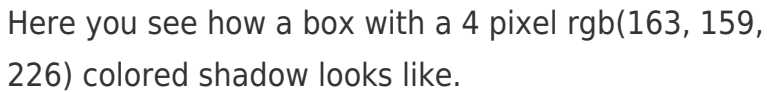
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(163, 159, 226) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 159, 226) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 159, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 159, 226); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 159, 226); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 159, 226) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 163, 159, 226 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 159, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
159, 226) }
```

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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