

Converting Colors

`RYB(163, 166, 204)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(163, 166, 204) contains.

RYB(163, 166, 204)	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

R_YB(163, 166, 204)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A3A6CC
RGB	163, 166, 204
RGB Percent	64%, 65%, 80%
CMY	0.3608, 0.3481, 0.2000
CMYK	0.20, 0.19, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	235°, 29%, 72%
HSV	235°, 20%, 80%
XYZ	39.6827, 39.5048, 62.6604
YIQ	169.4350, -13.9860, 11.1820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

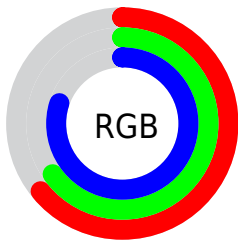
Format	Color
RYB	163, 166, 204
Decimal	10725068
CIELab	69.12, 6.82, -19.61
CIELCh	69, 20.760, 289.191
Yxy	39.5048, 0.2798, 0.2785
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288915148 (0xFFA3A6CC)
YUV	169.4350, 17.0405, -5.6435
Hunter-Lab	62.8528, 2.7050, -15.1115

Details

The RYB color **163, 166, 204** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **166, 204, 163**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 221, 255**, and **111, 114, 150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143, 147, 204**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183, 185, 204**.

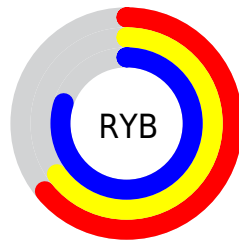
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (65%)

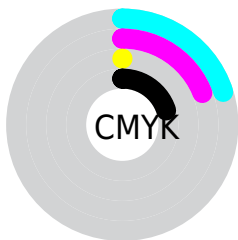
Blue (80%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (80%)

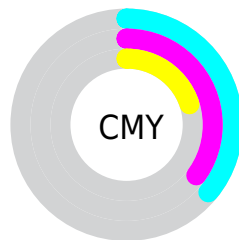


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (20%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (20%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 163, 166, 204 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, 166, 204 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 163, 166, 204


255, 255, 255

 218, 221, 255

 247, 249, 255

 163, 166, 204

 136, 140, 177

 111, 114, 150

 86, 90, 124

 62, 66, 99

 39, 44, 75

 16, 23, 52

 0, 0, 31

 0, 0, 2


 0, 0, 0

 163, 166, 204


 163, 166, 204

 143, 147, 204


 183, 185, 204

 122, 128, 204


 204, 204, 204

 102, 109, 204

 205, 224, 204

 81, 90, 204


 208, 245, 204

 61, 71, 204

 204, 255, 204

 41, 52, 204

 20, 34, 204

 0, 15, 204

Harmonies

Analogous

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



138, 161, 205



163, 166, 204



186, 160, 193

Triad

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



163, 166, 204



203, 166, 141



129, 159, 179

Complementary

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



163, 166, 204



166, 204, 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.



144, 176, 171



163, 166, 204



173, 189, 132

Square

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



163, 166, 204



208, 156, 157



133, 171, 134



117, 148, 180

Rectangle

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



163, 166, 204



198, 157, 182



133, 171, 134



135, 164, 178

Sweetspot

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



163, 166, 204



240, 241, 255



163, 184, 204



119, 119, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



163, 166, 204



194, 199, 255



180, 163, 204



92, 93, 102



0, 12, 166



0, 3, 38

Inverse Universe

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



204, 163, 166



255, 194, 199



163, 204, 180



102, 92, 93



166, 0, 13



38, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 163, 166, 204 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

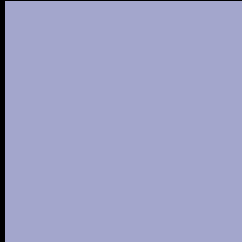
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 166, 204 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

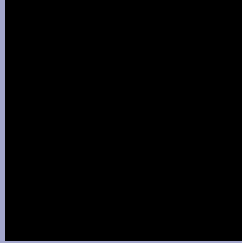
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 166, 204 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 163, 166, 204.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 163, 166, 204.

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, 166, 204

Protanopia
160, 166, 205

Deuteranopia
167, 165, 204



Tritanopia
159, 167, 183

Trichromacy



Original Color
163, 166, 204

Protanomaly
161, 166, 205

Deuteranomaly
166, 165, 204

Tritanomaly
160, 167, 191

Monochromacy



Original Color
163, 166, 204

Achromatopsia
170, 170, 170

Achromatomaly
167, 169, 182

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 163, 166, 204 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, 166, 204)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 166, 204)  
}
```

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, 166, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 166, 204) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 163, 166, 204 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, 166, 204) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 166, 204) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 166, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 166, 204); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 166, 204);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 166,  
204) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 163, 166, 204 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 166, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
166, 204) }
```

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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