

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 130, 110)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 130, 110) contains.

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Color

RGB(163, 130, 110)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A3826E
RGB	163, 130, 110
RGB Percent	64%, 51%, 43%
CMY	0.3608, 0.4902, 0.5686
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.33, 0.36
HSL	23°, 22%, 54%
HSV	23°, 33%, 64%
XYZ	25.9014, 24.8776, 18.1886
YIQ	137.5870, 26.0880, 0.7760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

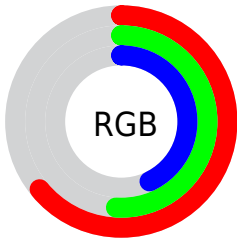
Format	Color
R_{YB}	163, 142, 110
Decimal	10715758
CIE _{Lab}	56.96, 9.70, 15.64
CIE _{LCh}	57, 18.402, 58.193
Yxy	24.8776, 0.3756, 0.3607
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288905838 (0xFFA3826E)
YUV	137.5870, -13.6004, 22.2872
Hunter-Lab	49.8774, 5.4096, 13.2932

Details

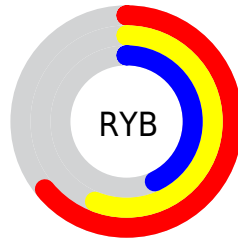
The RGB color **163, 130, 110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **110, 143, 163**, and the grayscale version is **138, 138, 138**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 183, 162**, and **110, 81, 62** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163, 120, 94**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 140, 126**.

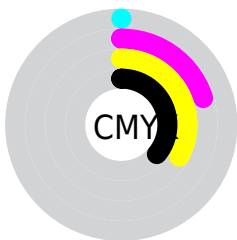
Distribution



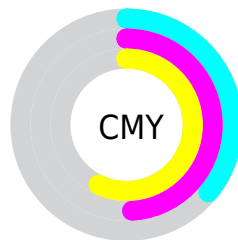
- Red (64%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 130, 110 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, 130, 110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 163, 130, 110

255, 255, 255


 219, 183, 162

 248, 211, 189

 255, 239, 216

 255, 255, 245

 163, 130, 110

 163, 120, 94


 163, 110, 77

 163, 130, 110

 136, 105, 86

 110, 81, 62

 85, 58, 40

 61, 36, 20

 38, 16, 0

 0, 0, 0

 163, 130, 110

 163, 140, 126

 163, 150, 143

■ 163, 100, 61

■ 163, 160, 159

■ 163, 89, 45

■ 163, 171, 175

■ 163, 79, 29

■ 163, 181, 192

■ 163, 69, 12

■ 163, 191, 208

■ 163, 62, 0

■ 163, 201, 224

■ 163, 211, 240

■ 163, 221, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



170, 126, 122



163, 130, 110



150, 135, 105

Triad

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



163, 130, 110



99, 146, 135



138, 133, 165

Complementary

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



163, 130, 110



110, 143, 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.



116, 138, 168



163, 130, 110



92, 145, 151

Square

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



163, 130, 110



114, 144, 119



98, 143, 163



157, 128, 154

Rectangle

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



163, 130, 110



139, 139, 106



98, 143, 163



131, 135, 167

Sweetspot

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



163, 130, 110



212, 198, 190



163, 110, 144



107, 99, 94



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



163, 130, 110



212, 160, 129



163, 156, 110



82, 77, 73



145, 55, 0



18, 7, 0

Inverse Universe

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



110, 143, 163



129, 181, 212



110, 117, 163



73, 79, 82



0, 91, 145



0, 11, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 130, 110 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

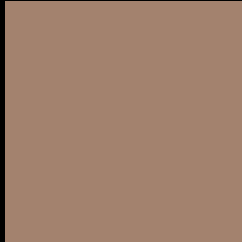
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 130, 110 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, 130, 110 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 130, 110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 130, 110.

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, 130, 110

Protanopia
145, 137, 113

Deuteranopia
159, 131, 110



Tritanopia
166, 126, 136

Trichromacy



Original Color
163, 130, 110

Protanomaly
152, 134, 112

Deuteranomaly
160, 131, 110

Tritanomaly
165, 127, 127

Monochromacy



Original Color
163, 130, 110

Achromatopsia
138, 138, 138

Achromatomaly
147, 135, 128

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 130, 110 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, 130, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 130, 110)  
}
```

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, 130, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 130, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 130, 110 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, 130, 110) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 130, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 130, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 130, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 130, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 130,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 130, 110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 130, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
130, 110) }
```

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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