

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 136, 136)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 136, 136) contains.

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Color

RGB(163, 136, 136)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A38888
RGB	163, 136, 136
RGB Percent	64%, 53%, 53%
CMY	0.3608, 0.4667, 0.4667
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.17, 0.36
HSL	0°, 13%, 59%
HSV	0°, 17%, 64%
XYZ	28.3524, 27.1724, 27.0430
YIQ	144.0730, 16.0920, 5.7240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

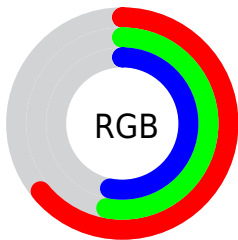
Format	Color
R_{YB}	163, 136, 136
Decimal	10717320
CIE Lab	59.13, 10.23, 3.82
CIE LCh	59, 10.922, 20.491
Yxy	27.1724, 0.3434, 0.3291
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288907400 (0xFFA38888)
YUV	144.0730, -3.9800, 16.5990
Hunter-Lab	52.1272, 5.8649, 5.7300

Details

The RGB color **163, 136, 136** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **136, 163, 163**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 189, 189**, and **111, 86, 86** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163, 120, 120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 152, 152**.

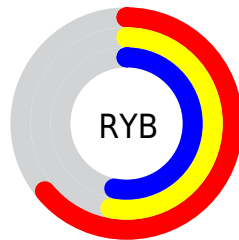
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (53%)

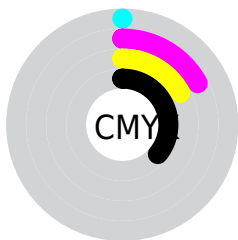
Blue (53%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (53%)

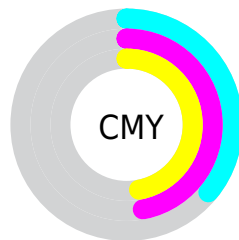


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (17%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 136, 136 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, 136, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 163, 136, 136


255, 255, 255


 218, 189, 189

 247, 217, 217

 255, 246, 245

 163, 136, 136

 137, 111, 111

 111, 86, 86

 86, 63, 63

 63, 41, 41

 40, 20, 21

 16, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 163, 136, 136

 163, 120, 120

 163, 136, 136

 163, 152, 152

 163, 103, 103

 163, 169, 169

 163, 87, 87

 163, 185, 185

 163, 71, 71

 163, 201, 201

 163, 55, 55

 163, 218, 218

 163, 38, 38

 163, 234, 234

 163, 22, 22

 163, 250, 250

 163, 6, 6

 163, 255, 255

 163, 0, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160, 136, 146



163, 136, 136



160, 138, 128

Triad

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



163, 136, 136



132, 146, 130



129, 144, 161

Complementary

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



163, 136, 136



136, 163, 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.



120, 147, 157



163, 136, 136



123, 148, 139

Square

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



163, 136, 136



143, 144, 124



118, 148, 149



140, 141, 160

Rectangle

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



163, 136, 136



156, 140, 125



118, 148, 149



125, 145, 160

Sweetspot

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



163, 136, 136



212, 201, 201



163, 136, 163



107, 101, 101



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



163, 136, 136



212, 169, 169



163, 150, 136



82, 73, 73



145, 0, 0



18, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



136, 163, 163



169, 212, 212



136, 150, 163



73, 82, 82



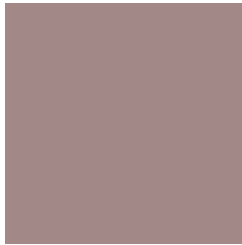
0, 145, 145



0, 18, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 136, 136 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

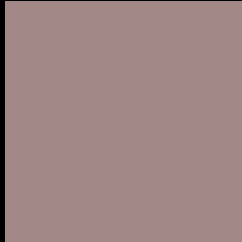
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 136, 136 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

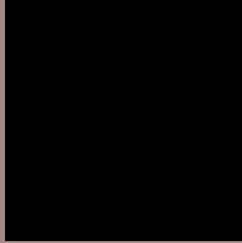
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 136, 136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 136, 136.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 136, 136.

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, 136, 136

Protanopia
146, 142, 139

Deuteranopia
159, 138, 136



Tritanopia
164, 135, 145

Trichromacy



Original Color

163, 136, 136

Protanomaly

152, 140, 138

Deuteranomaly

160, 137, 136

Tritanomaly

164, 135, 142

Monochromacy



Original Color

163, 136, 136

Achromatopsia

144, 144, 144

Achromatomaly

151, 141, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 136, 136 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, 136, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 136, 136)  
}
```

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, 136, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 136, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 136, 136 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, 136, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 136, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 136, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 136, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 136, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 136,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 136, 136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 136, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
136, 136) }
```

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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