

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 144, 149)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 144, 149) contains.

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Color

RGB(163, 144, 149)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A39095
RGB	163, 144, 149
RGB Percent	64%, 56%, 58%
CMY	0.3608, 0.4353, 0.4157
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.09, 0.36
HSL	344°, 9%, 60%
HSV	344°, 12%, 64%
XYZ	30.5023, 29.9030, 32.5980
YIQ	150.2510, 9.7190, 5.5830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

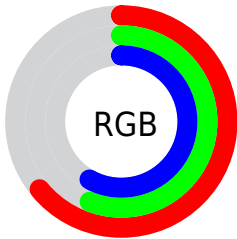
Format	Color
RYB	163, 144, 149
Decimal	10719381
CIELab	61.57, 7.97, -0.05
CIELCh	62, 7.967, 359.619
Yxy	29.9030, 0.3280, 0.3215
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288909461 (0xFFA39095)
YUV	150.2510, -0.6167, 11.1809
Hunter-Lab	54.6836, 3.8704, 2.9346

Details

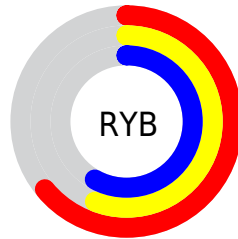
The RGB color **163, 144, 149** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **144, 163, 158**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 198, 203**, and **111, 94, 98** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163, 128, 137**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 160, 161**.

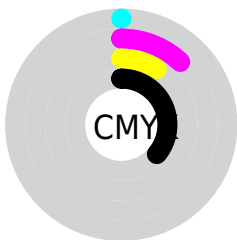
Distribution



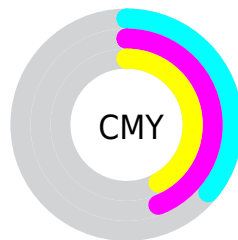
- Red (64%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 144, 149 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, 144, 149 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 163, 144, 149


255, 255, 255


 218, 198, 203

 247, 226, 231

255, 254, 255


 163, 144, 149

 137, 118, 123

 111, 94, 98

 87, 70, 75

 63, 48, 52

 41, 27, 31

 22, 0, 6

 0, 0, 0

 163, 144, 149


 163, 128, 137

 163, 144, 149


 163, 160, 161

 163, 111, 125

 163, 177, 173

 163, 95, 113

 163, 193, 185

 163, 79, 101

 163, 209, 197

 163, 63, 89

 163, 226, 209

 163, 46, 77

 163, 242, 221

 163, 30, 65

 163, 255, 233

 163, 14, 53

 163, 255, 245

 163, 0, 43

 163, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



158, 145, 156



163, 144, 149



164, 144, 142

Triad

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



163, 144, 149



147, 150, 136



134, 151, 161

Complementary

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



163, 144, 149



144, 163, 158

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.



131, 153, 155



163, 144, 149



139, 152, 141

Square

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



163, 144, 149



155, 148, 135



133, 153, 148



141, 149, 163

Rectangle

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



163, 144, 149



162, 145, 138



133, 153, 148



133, 152, 159

Sweetspot

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



163, 144, 149



212, 205, 207



158, 144, 163



107, 103, 104



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



163, 144, 149



212, 182, 190



163, 148, 144



82, 73, 76



145, 0, 38



18, 0, 5

Inverse Universe

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



163, 144, 149



212, 182, 190



144, 159, 163



82, 73, 76



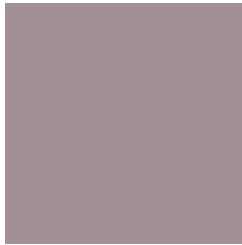
145, 0, 38



18, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 144, 149 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, 144, 149 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

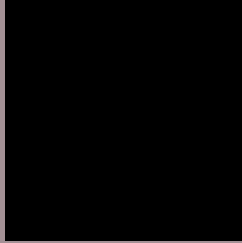
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 144, 149 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 144, 149.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 144, 149.

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, 144, 149

Protanopia
151, 148, 151

Deuteranopia
163, 144, 149



Tritanopia
164, 143, 154

Trichromacy



Original Color

163, 144, 149

Protanomaly

155, 147, 150

Deuteranomaly

163, 144, 149

Tritanomaly

164, 143, 152

Monochromacy



Original Color

163, 144, 149

Achromatopsia

150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly

155, 148, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 144, 149 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, 144, 149) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 144, 149)  
}
```

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, 144, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 144, 149) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 144, 149 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, 144, 149) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 144, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 144, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 144, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 144, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 144,  
149) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 144, 149 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 144, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
144, 149) }
```

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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