

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 148, 149)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 148, 149) contains.

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Color

RGB(163, 148, 149)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A39495
RGB	163, 148, 149
RGB Percent	64%, 58%, 58%
CMY	0.3608, 0.4196, 0.4157
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.09, 0.36
HSL	356°, 8%, 61%
HSV	356°, 9%, 64%
XYZ	31.1190, 31.1363, 32.8035
YIQ	152.5990, 8.6190, 3.4910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

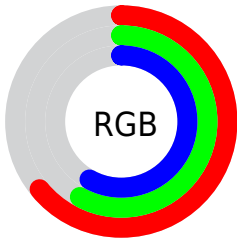
Format	Color
R_{YB}	163, 148, 149
Decimal	10720405
CIE _{Lab}	62.62, 5.72, 1.48
CIE _{LCh}	63, 5.912, 14.501
Yxy	31.1363, 0.3274, 0.3275
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288910485 (0xFFA39495)
YUV	152.5990, -1.7743, 9.1217
Hunter-Lab	55.7999, 1.8977, 4.2046

Details

The RGB color **163, 148, 149** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **148, 163, 162**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 202, 203**, and **111, 97, 98** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163, 132, 134**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 164, 164**.

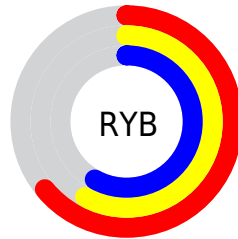
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (58%)

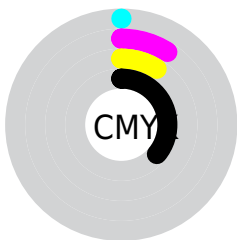
Blue (58%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (58%)

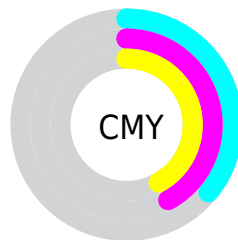


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 148, 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, 148, 149 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 163, 148, 149


255, 255, 255

 218, 202, 203


 246, 230, 231


 163, 148, 149

 137, 122, 123

 111, 97, 98

 87, 74, 75


 63, 51, 52

 41, 30, 31


 22, 5, 6

 0, 0, 0

 163, 148, 149


 163, 132, 134


 163, 148, 149

 163, 164, 164

 163, 115, 119

 163, 181, 179

 163, 99, 103

 163, 197, 195

 163, 83, 88

 163, 213, 210

 163, 67, 73

 163, 230, 225

 163, 50, 58

 163, 246, 240

 163, 34, 43

 163, 255, 255

 163, 18, 27

 163, 1, 12

Harmonies

Analogous

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



161, 148, 154



163, 148, 149



162, 149, 144

Triad

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



163, 148, 149



147, 153, 144



143, 153, 161

Complementary

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



163, 148, 149



148, 163, 162

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.



139, 154, 159



163, 148, 149



142, 154, 148

Square

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



163, 148, 149



153, 152, 141



139, 155, 154



149, 151, 162

Rectangle

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



163, 148, 149



160, 150, 142



139, 155, 154



142, 153, 161

Sweetspot

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



163, 148, 149



212, 205, 206



162, 148, 163



107, 103, 103



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



163, 148, 149



212, 188, 190



163, 155, 148



82, 73, 74



145, 0, 10



18, 0, 1

Inverse Universe

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



163, 148, 149



212, 188, 190



148, 157, 163



82, 73, 74



145, 0, 10



18, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 148, 149 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

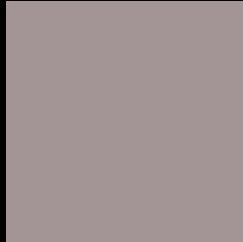
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 148, 149 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

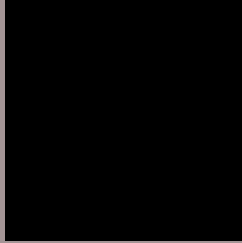
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 163, 148, 149 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 148, 149.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 148, 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, 148, 149

Protanopia

154, 151, 151

Deuteranopia

167, 147, 149



Tritanopia

164, 147, 158

Trichromacy



Original Color

163, 148, 149

Protanomaly

157, 150, 150

Deuteranomaly

166, 147, 149

Tritanomaly

164, 147, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color

163, 148, 149

Achromatopsia

153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly

157, 151, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 148, 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, 148, 149) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 148, 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, 148, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 148, 149) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 148, 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, 148, 149) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 148, 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, 148, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 148, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 148, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 148,  
149) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 148, 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, 148, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
148, 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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