

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 150, 113)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 150, 113) contains.

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Color

RGB(163, 150, 113)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A39671
RGB	163, 150, 113
RGB Percent	64%, 59%, 44%
CMY	0.3608, 0.4118, 0.5569
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.31, 0.36
HSL	44°, 21%, 54%
HSV	44°, 31%, 64%
XYZ	28.9912, 30.7915, 20.0381
YIQ	149.6690, 19.6250, -8.7510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

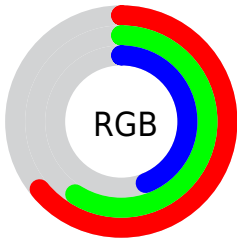
Format	Color
RYB	131, 163, 113
Decimal	10720881
CIELab	62.33, -1.06, 21.29
CIELCh	62, 21.319, 92.854
Yxy	30.7915, 0.3632, 0.3858
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288910961 (0xFFA39671)
YUV	149.6690, -18.0778, 11.6913
Hunter-Lab	55.4901, -3.8488, 17.4327

Details

The RGB color **163, 150, 113** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **113, 126, 163**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 204, 165**, and **110, 99, 65** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163, 146, 97**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 154, 129**.

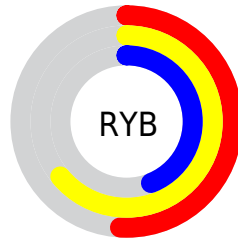
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (59%)

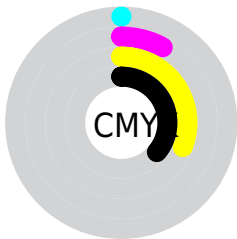
Blue (44%)



Red (51%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (44%)

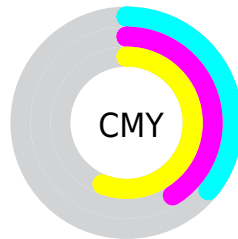


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 150, 113 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, 150, 113 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 163, 150, 113

255, 255, 255

 218, 204, 165


 247, 232, 192

 255, 255, 220

 255, 255, 249

 163, 150, 113

 136, 124, 88

 110, 99, 65

 86, 76, 42

 62, 53, 21

 40, 32, 0

 10, 9, 0

 0, 0, 0

 163, 150, 113

 163, 146, 97

 163, 150, 113

 163, 154, 129

■ 163, 142, 80

■ 163, 158, 146

■ 163, 137, 64

■ 163, 163, 162

■ 163, 133, 48

■ 163, 167, 178

■ 163, 129, 32

■ 163, 171, 195

■ 163, 125, 15

■ 163, 175, 211

■ 163, 121, 0

■ 163, 180, 227

■ 163, 184, 243

■ 163, 188, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



179, 144, 118



163, 150, 113



142, 156, 119

Triad

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



163, 150, 113



96, 161, 170



177, 140, 168

Complementary

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



163, 150, 113



113, 126, 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.



156, 145, 182



163, 150, 113



107, 157, 184

Square

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



163, 150, 113



103, 161, 152



130, 152, 188



188, 137, 150

Rectangle

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



163, 150, 113



128, 159, 127



130, 152, 188



171, 141, 174

Sweetspot

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



163, 150, 113



212, 207, 193



163, 113, 126



107, 104, 95



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



163, 150, 113



212, 191, 133



151, 163, 113



82, 79, 73



145, 108, 0



18, 13, 0

Inverse Universe

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



113, 126, 163



133, 154, 212



125, 113, 163



73, 76, 82



0, 38, 145



0, 5, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 150, 113 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, 150, 113 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

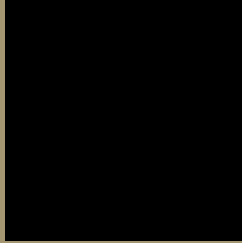
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 150, 113 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 150, 113.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 150, 113.

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, 150, 113

Protanopia
161, 151, 113

Deuteranopia
177, 145, 114



Tritanopia
168, 144, 156

Trichromacy



Original Color
163, 150, 113

Protanomaly
162, 151, 113

Deuteranomaly
172, 147, 114

Tritanomaly
166, 146, 140

Monochromacy



Original Color
163, 150, 113

Achromatopsia
150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly
155, 150, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 150, 113 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, 150, 113)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 150, 113)  
}
```

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, 150, 113) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 150, 113) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 150, 113 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

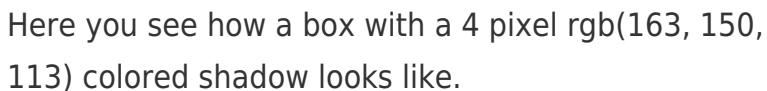
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(163, 150, 113) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 150, 113) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 150, 113)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 150, 113); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 150, 113);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 150,  
113) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 150, 113 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 150, 113) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
150, 113) }
```

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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