

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 152, 149)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 152, 149) contains.

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Color

RGB(163, 152, 149)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A39895
RGB	163, 152, 149
RGB Percent	64%, 60%, 58%
CMY	0.3608, 0.4039, 0.4157
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.09, 0.36
HSL	13°, 7%, 61%
HSV	13°, 9%, 64%
XYZ	31.7573, 32.4129, 33.0163
YIQ	154.9470, 7.5190, 1.3990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

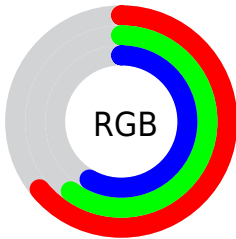
Format	Color
RYB	163, 153, 149
Decimal	10721429
CIELab	63.68, 3.49, 3.02
CIELCh	64, 4.618, 40.829
Yxy	32.4129, 0.3268, 0.3335
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288911509 (0xFFA39895)
YUV	154.9470, -2.9319, 7.0625
Hunter-Lab	56.9324, -0.0629, 5.4691

Details

The RGB color **163, 152, 149** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **149, 160, 163**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 206, 203**, and **111, 101, 98** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163, 139, 133**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 165, 165**.

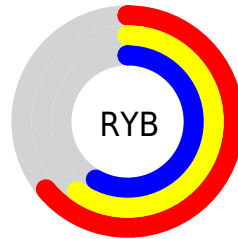
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (60%)

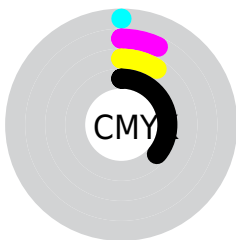
Blue (58%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (58%)

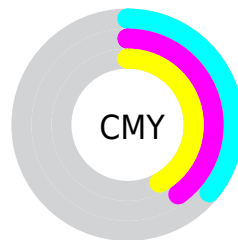


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 152, 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, 152, 149 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 163, 152, 149


255, 255, 255

 218, 206, 203

 246, 234, 231


 163, 152, 149

 137, 126, 123

 111, 101, 98

 87, 77, 75

 64, 54, 52

 41, 33, 31

 22, 10, 6

 0, 0, 0

 163, 152, 149

 163, 139, 133

 163, 152, 149


 163, 165, 165

 163, 126, 116

 163, 178, 182

 163, 114, 100

 163, 190, 198

 163, 101, 84

 163, 203, 214

 163, 88, 68

 163, 216, 231

 163, 75, 51

 163, 229, 247

 163, 62, 35

 163, 242, 255

 163, 50, 19

 163, 254, 255

 163, 37, 2

 163, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



163, 152, 153



163, 152, 149



160, 153, 147

Triad

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



163, 152, 149



147, 157, 151



152, 154, 162

Complementary

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



163, 152, 149



149, 160, 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.



147, 155, 162



163, 152, 149



145, 157, 156

Square

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



163, 152, 149



151, 156, 148



145, 156, 159



157, 153, 160

Rectangle

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



163, 152, 149



158, 154, 146



145, 156, 159



150, 155, 162

Sweetspot

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



163, 152, 149



212, 207, 205



163, 149, 160



107, 104, 103



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



163, 152, 149



212, 195, 190



163, 159, 149



82, 75, 73



145, 31, 0



18, 4, 0

Inverse Universe

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



149, 160, 163



190, 207, 212



149, 153, 163



73, 80, 82



0, 114, 145



0, 14, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 152, 149 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

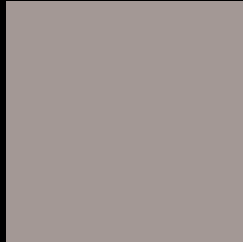
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 152, 149 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

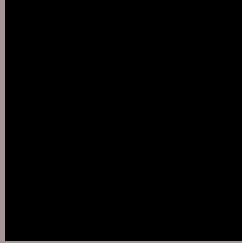
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 152, 149 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 152, 149.

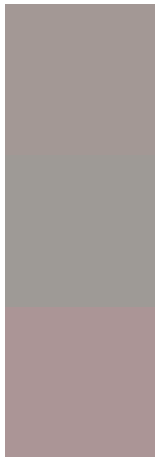


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 152, 149.

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, 152, 149

Protanopia
158, 154, 150

Deuteranopia
171, 149, 150



Tritanopia
165, 150, 162

Trichromacy



Original Color

163, 152, 149

Protanomaly

160, 153, 150

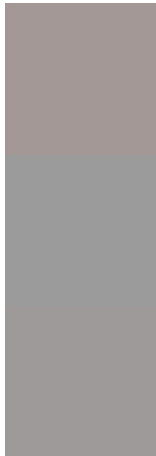
Deuteranomaly

168, 150, 150

Tritanomaly

164, 151, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color

163, 152, 149

Achromatopsia

155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly

158, 154, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 152, 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, 152, 149) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 152, 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, 152, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 152, 149) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 152, 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, 152, 149) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 152, 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, 152, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 152, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 152, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 152,  
149) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 152, 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, 152, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
152, 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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