

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 155, 107)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 155, 107) contains.

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Color

RGB(163, 155, 107)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A39B6B
RGB	163, 155, 107
RGB Percent	64%, 61%, 42%
CMY	0.3608, 0.3922, 0.5804
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.34, 0.36
HSL	51°, 23%, 53%
HSV	51°, 34%, 64%
XYZ	29.4794, 32.2908, 18.5889
YIQ	151.9200, 20.1760, -13.2320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

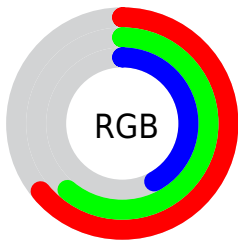
Format	Color
RYB	116, 163, 107
Decimal	10722155
CIELab	63.58, -4.58, 26.26
CIElCh	64, 26.657, 99.885
Yxy	32.2908, 0.3668, 0.4018
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288912235 (0xFFA39B6B)
YUV	151.9200, -22.1456, 9.7172
Hunter-Lab	56.8250, -6.8421, 20.3822

Details

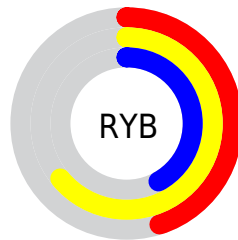
The RGB color **163, 155, 107** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **107, 115, 163**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 209, 159**, and **110, 104, 59** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163, 153, 91**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 157, 123**.

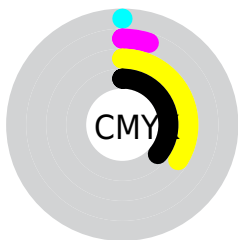
Distribution



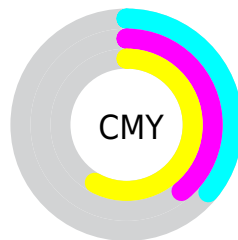
- Red (64%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 155, 107 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, 155, 107 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 163, 155, 107


255, 255, 255

 219, 209, 159

 247, 238, 186

 255, 255, 214


 255, 255, 242

 163, 155, 107

 136, 129, 82

 110, 104, 59

 85, 80, 36

 61, 57, 14


 39, 36, 0

 8, 15, 0

 0, 0, 0

 163, 155, 107

 163, 153, 91

 163, 155, 107

 163, 157, 123

■ 163, 150, 74

■ 163, 160, 140

■ 163, 148, 58

■ 163, 162, 156

■ 163, 146, 42

■ 163, 164, 172

■ 163, 143, 26

■ 163, 167, 188

■ 163, 141, 9

■ 163, 169, 205

■ 163, 140, 0

■ 163, 171, 221

■ 163, 174, 237

■ 163, 176, 254

Harmonies

Analogous

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



185, 147, 110



163, 155, 107



137, 162, 117

Triad

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



163, 155, 107



81, 166, 184



191, 138, 171

Complementary

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



163, 155, 107



107, 115, 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.



167, 145, 190



163, 155, 107



101, 161, 198

Square

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



163, 155, 107



86, 167, 161



135, 154, 200



201, 136, 147

Rectangle

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



163, 155, 107



118, 165, 129



135, 154, 200



184, 140, 178

Sweetspot

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



163, 155, 107



212, 209, 190



163, 107, 115



107, 105, 94



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



163, 155, 107



212, 199, 125



143, 163, 107



82, 80, 73



145, 125, 0



18, 15, 0

Inverse Universe

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



107, 115, 163



125, 137, 212



127, 107, 163



73, 75, 82



0, 21, 145



0, 3, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 155, 107 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

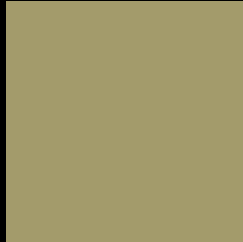
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 155, 107 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, 155, 107 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 155, 107.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 155, 107.

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, 155, 107

Protanopia
166, 154, 107

Deuteranopia
183, 147, 109



Tritanopia
169, 148, 160

Trichromacy



Original Color
163, 155, 107

Protanomaly
165, 154, 107

Deuteranomaly
176, 150, 108

Tritanomaly
167, 151, 141

Monochromacy



Original Color
163, 155, 107

Achromatopsia
152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly
156, 153, 136

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 155, 107 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, 155, 107)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 155, 107)  
}
```

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, 155, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 155, 107) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 155, 107 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, 155, 107) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 155, 107) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 155, 107)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 155, 107); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 155, 107);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 155,  
107) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 155, 107 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 155, 107) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
155, 107) }
```

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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