

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 155, 128)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 155, 128) contains.

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Color

RGB(163, 155, 128)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A39B80
RGB	163, 155, 128
RGB Percent	64%, 61%, 50%
CMY	0.3608, 0.3922, 0.4980
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.21, 0.36
HSL	46°, 16%, 57%
HSV	46°, 21%, 64%
XYZ	30.7219, 32.7877, 25.1315
YIQ	154.3140, 13.4350, -6.7010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

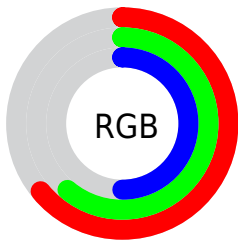
Format	Color
RYB	138, 163, 128
Decimal	10722176
CIELab	63.99, -1.64, 15.23
CIELCh	64, 15.317, 96.136
Yxy	32.7877, 0.3466, 0.3699
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288912256 (0xFFA39B80)
YUV	154.3140, -12.9728, 7.6176
Hunter-Lab	57.2606, -4.4358, 14.0602

Details

The RGB color **163, 155, 128** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **128, 136, 163**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 209, 181**, and **111, 104, 79** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163, 151, 112**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **163, 159, 144**.

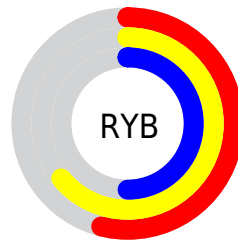
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (61%)

Blue (50%)



Red (54%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (50%)

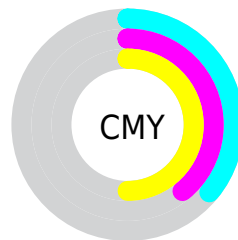


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 155, 128 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, 128 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 163, 155, 128


255, 255, 255


 218, 209, 181

 247, 238, 208

 255, 255, 237

 163, 155, 128

 137, 129, 103

 111, 104, 79

 86, 80, 56

 63, 57, 34

 40, 36, 13

 17, 15, 0

 0, 0, 0

 163, 155, 128

 163, 151, 112

 163, 155, 128

 163, 159, 144

■ 163, 148, 95

■ 163, 162, 161

■ 163, 144, 79

■ 163, 166, 177

■ 163, 140, 63

■ 163, 170, 193

■ 163, 136, 47

■ 163, 174, 210

■ 163, 133, 30

■ 163, 177, 226

■ 163, 129, 14

■ 163, 181, 242

■ 163, 126, 0

■ 163, 185, 255

■ 163, 189, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



176, 151, 130



163, 155, 128



148, 159, 133

Triad

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



163, 155, 128



119, 162, 171



175, 147, 166

Complementary

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



163, 155, 128



128, 136, 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.



161, 151, 177



163, 155, 128



128, 159, 180

Square

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



163, 155, 128



122, 163, 157



143, 155, 182



183, 146, 153

Rectangle

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



163, 155, 128



137, 161, 139



143, 155, 182



171, 148, 170

Sweetspot

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



163, 155, 128



212, 209, 199



163, 128, 136



107, 105, 100



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



163, 155, 128



212, 199, 157



154, 163, 128



82, 80, 73



145, 112, 0



18, 14, 0

Inverse Universe

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



128, 136, 163



157, 169, 212



137, 128, 163



73, 75, 82



0, 33, 145



0, 4, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 155, 128 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

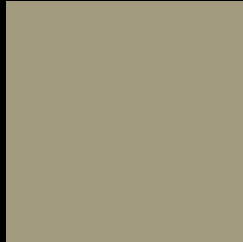
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 128 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

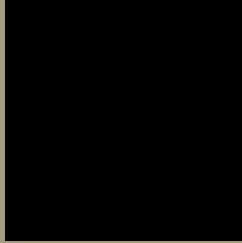
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

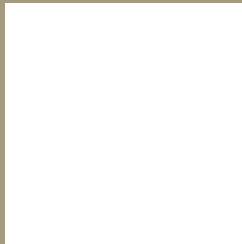
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 163, 155, 128 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 155, 128.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 155, 128.

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, 128

Protanopia
164, 155, 128

Deuteranopia
179, 149, 129



Tritanopia
167, 150, 162

Trichromacy



Original Color

163, 155, 128

Protanomaly

164, 155, 128

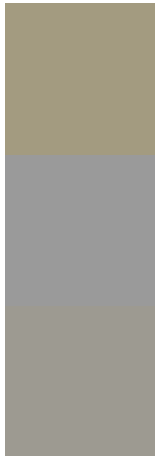
Deuteranomaly

173, 151, 129

Tritanomaly

166, 152, 150

Monochromacy



Original Color

163, 155, 128

Achromatopsia

154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly

157, 154, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 155, 128 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, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 155, 128)  
}
```

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, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 155, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 155, 128 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, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 155, 128) }
```

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, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 155, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 155, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 155,  
128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 155, 128 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, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
155, 128) }
```

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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