

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 167, 160)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 167, 160) contains.

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Color

RGB(163, 167, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A3A7A0
RGB	163, 167, 160
RGB Percent	64%, 65%, 63%
CMY	0.3608, 0.3451, 0.3725
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.04, 0.35
HSL	94°, 4%, 64%
HSV	94°, 4%, 65%
XYZ	35.2681, 37.9620, 38.7263
YIQ	165.0060, -0.1370, -3.0250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

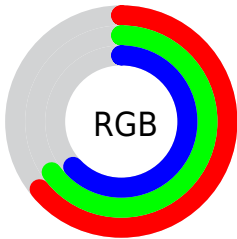
Format	Color
RYB	160, 167, 164
Decimal	10725280
CIELab	67.99, -2.74, 3.11
CIElCh	68, 4.148, 131.383
Yxy	37.9620, 0.3150, 0.3391
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288915360 (0xFFA3A7A0)
YUV	165.0060, -2.4680, -1.7593
Hunter-Lab	61.6133, -5.6480, 5.8634

Details

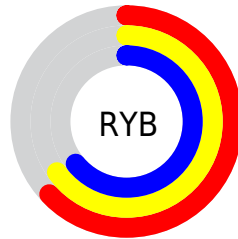
The RGB color **163, 167, 160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **164, 160, 167**, and the grayscale version is **165, 165, 165**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 222, 215**, and **111, 115, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 167, 143**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173, 167, 177**.

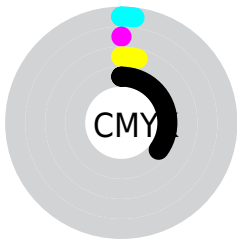
Distribution



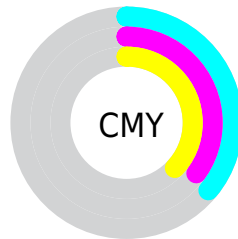
- Red (64%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 167, 160 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, 167, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 163, 167, 160

255, 255, 255

 218, 222, 215

 246, 251, 243

 163, 167, 160

 137, 141, 134

 111, 115, 109

 87, 91, 84

 64, 67, 61

 42, 45, 39

 22, 24, 19

 0, 0, 0

 163, 167, 160


 153, 167, 143

 163, 167, 160

 173, 167, 177


 144, 167, 127


 182, 167, 193


 134, 167, 110


 192, 167, 210


 125, 167, 93

 201, 167, 227


 115, 167, 76


 211, 167, 243

 106, 167, 60

 220, 167, 255

 96, 167, 43

 230, 167, 255

 87, 167, 26

 239, 167, 255

 77, 167, 10

 249, 167, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



167, 166, 158



163, 167, 160



159, 168, 163

Triad

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



163, 167, 160



160, 167, 173



174, 163, 164

Complementary

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



163, 167, 160



164, 160, 167

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.



172, 163, 168



163, 167, 160



164, 165, 173

Square

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



163, 167, 160



157, 168, 170



168, 164, 171



174, 164, 161

Rectangle

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



163, 167, 160



157, 168, 166



168, 164, 171



174, 163, 166

Sweetspot

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



163, 167, 160



216, 217, 215



167, 164, 160



109, 110, 109



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



163, 167, 160



211, 217, 206



160, 167, 160



81, 84, 79



63, 148, 0



9, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



164, 160, 167



212, 206, 217



167, 160, 167



82, 79, 84



85, 0, 148



12, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 167, 160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

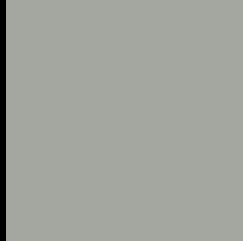
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 167, 160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

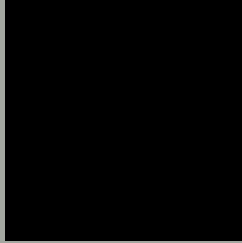
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

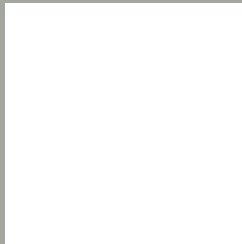
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 163, 167, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 167, 160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 167, 160.

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, 167, 160

Protanopia
170, 165, 159

Deuteranopia
183, 160, 161



Tritanopia
166, 164, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color

163, 167, 160

Protanomaly

167, 166, 159

Deuteranomaly

176, 163, 161

Tritanomaly

165, 165, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color

163, 167, 160

Achromatopsia

165, 165, 165

Achromatomaly

164, 166, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 167, 160 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, 167, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 167, 160)  
}
```

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, 167, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 167, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 167, 160 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, 167, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 167, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 167, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 167, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 167, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 167,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 167, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 167, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
167, 160) }
```

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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