

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 173, 141)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 173, 141) contains.

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Color

RGB(163, 173, 141)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A3AD8D
RGB	163, 173, 141
RGB Percent	64%, 68%, 55%
CMY	0.3608, 0.3216, 0.4471
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.18, 0.32
HSL	79°, 16%, 62%
HSV	79°, 18%, 68%
XYZ	34.8555, 39.5968, 31.0052
YIQ	166.3620, 4.3120, -12.0720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

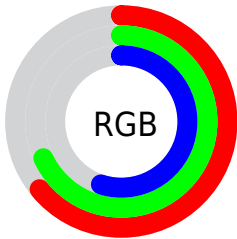
Format	Color
RYB	141, 173, 151
Decimal	10726797
CIELab	69.18, -9.27, 15.28
CIELCh	69, 17.878, 121.243
Yxy	39.5968, 0.3305, 0.3755
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288916877 (0xFFA3AD8D)
YUV	166.3620, -12.5035, -2.9485
Hunter-Lab	62.9260, -11.2468, 14.8345

Details

The RGB color **163, 173, 141** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **151, 141, 173**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 228, 195**, and **111, 121, 91** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 173, 124**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 173, 158**.

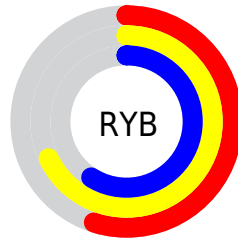
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (68%)

Blue (55%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (59%)

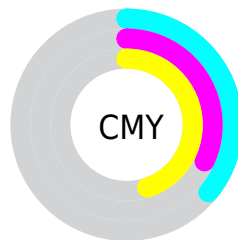


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 173, 141 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, 173, 141 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 163, 173, 141


255, 255, 255

 218, 228, 195

 247, 255, 223


 255, 255, 251


 163, 173, 141

 137, 146, 115

 111, 121, 91

 87, 96, 67

 63, 72, 45

 41, 50, 24

 22, 29, 0


 0, 0, 0

 163, 173, 141

 158, 173, 124

 163, 173, 141


 168, 173, 158

 152, 173, 106

 174, 173, 176


 147, 173, 89


 179, 173, 193

 141, 173, 72


 185, 173, 210


 136, 173, 55

 190, 173, 228


 131, 173, 37


 195, 173, 245

 125, 173, 20

 201, 173, 255

 120, 173, 3

 206, 173, 255

 119, 173, 0

 212, 173, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



181, 168, 137



163, 173, 141



145, 177, 153

Triad

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



163, 173, 141



133, 175, 197



201, 158, 169

Complementary

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



163, 173, 141



151, 141, 173

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.



191, 160, 185



163, 173, 141



151, 170, 201

Square

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



163, 173, 141



125, 178, 185



173, 165, 196



202, 159, 153

Rectangle

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



163, 173, 141



134, 178, 163



173, 165, 196



199, 158, 174

Sweetspot

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



163, 173, 141



220, 224, 211



173, 151, 141



110, 112, 104



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



163, 173, 141



209, 224, 175



147, 173, 141



84, 87, 78



103, 150, 0



16, 23, 0

Inverse Universe

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



151, 141, 173



190, 175, 224



167, 141, 173



81, 78, 87



47, 0, 150



7, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 173, 141 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

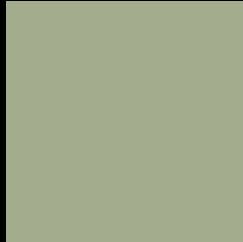
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 173, 141 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

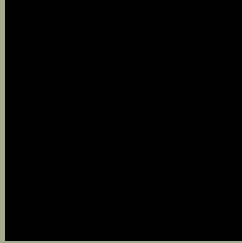
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

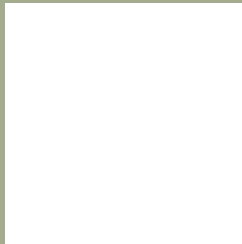
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 163, 173, 141 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 173, 141.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 173, 141.

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, 173, 141

Protanopia
178, 168, 139

Deuteranopia
194, 162, 143



Tritanopia
169, 168, 181

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 173, 141 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, 173, 141)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 173, 141)  
}
```

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, 173, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 173, 141) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 173, 141 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, 173, 141) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 173, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 173, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 173, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 173, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 173,  
141) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 173, 141 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 173, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
173, 141) }
```

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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