

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 180, 116)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 180, 116) contains.

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Color

RGB(163, 180, 116)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A3B474
RGB	163, 180, 116
RGB Percent	64%, 71%, 45%
CMY	0.3608, 0.2941, 0.5451
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.36, 0.29
HSL	76°, 30%, 58%
HSV	76°, 36%, 71%
XYZ	34.5779, 41.6900, 22.7475
YIQ	167.6210, 10.4120, -23.5080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

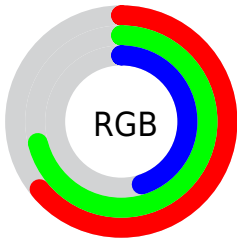
Format	Color
RYB	116, 180, 133
Decimal	10728564
CIELab	70.66, -16.58, 30.73
CIELCh	71, 34.923, 118.351
Yxy	41.6900, 0.3492, 0.4210
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288918644 (0xFFA3B474)
YUV	167.6210, -25.4492, -4.0526
Hunter-Lab	64.5678, -17.4018, 24.3093

Details

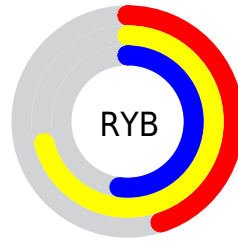
The RGB color **163, 180, 116** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **133, 116, 180**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 236, 169**, and **110, 127, 67** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 180, 98**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 180, 134**.

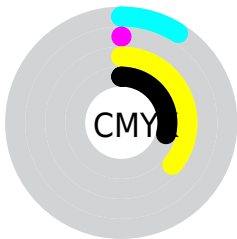
Distribution



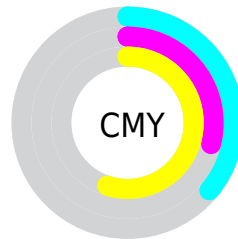
- Red (64%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 180, 116 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, 180, 116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 163, 180, 116

255, 255, 255

 219, 236, 169

 247, 255, 196

 255, 255, 224

255, 255, 253


 163, 180, 116

 163, 180, 116

 136, 153, 91

 110, 127, 67

 85, 102, 43

 61, 78, 20

 38, 55, 0

 14, 34, 0

 0, 4, 0

 0, 0, 0

 163, 180, 116

■ 158, 180, 98

■ 168, 180, 134

■ 153, 180, 80

■ 173, 180, 152

■ 149, 180, 62

■ 177, 180, 170

■ 144, 180, 44

■ 182, 180, 188

■ 139, 180, 26

■ 187, 180, 206

■ 134, 180, 8

■ 192, 180, 224

■ 132, 180, 0

■ 196, 180, 242

■ 201, 180, 255

■ 206, 180, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



196, 170, 109



163, 180, 116



126, 187, 139

Triad

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



163, 180, 116



77, 185, 226



232, 149, 176

Complementary

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



163, 180, 116



133, 116, 180

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.



211, 155, 207



163, 180, 116



126, 176, 236

Square

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



163, 180, 116



57, 189, 202



174, 165, 229



235, 151, 144

Rectangle

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



163, 180, 116



99, 189, 159



174, 165, 229



227, 150, 187

Sweetspot

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



163, 180, 116



228, 235, 209



180, 132, 116



113, 117, 102



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



163, 180, 116



208, 235, 134



132, 180, 116



87, 89, 80



112, 153, 0



19, 26, 0

Inverse Universe

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



133, 116, 180



161, 134, 235



164, 116, 180



83, 80, 89



41, 0, 153



7, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 180, 116 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

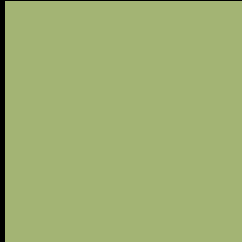
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 180, 116 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, 180, 116 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 180, 116.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 180, 116.

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, 180, 116

Protanopia
187, 173, 113

Deuteranopia
206, 165, 119



Tritanopia
172, 172, 185

Trichromacy



Original Color
163, 180, 116

Protanomaly
178, 176, 114

Deuteranomaly
190, 170, 118

Tritanomaly
169, 175, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color
163, 180, 116

Achromatopsia
168, 168, 168

Achromatomaly
166, 172, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 180, 116 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, 180, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 180, 116)  
}
```

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, 180, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 180, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 180, 116 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, 180, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 180, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 180, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 180, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 180, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 180,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 180, 116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 180, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
180, 116) }
```

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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