

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 182, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 182, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(163, 182, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A3B6A6
RGB	163, 182, 166
RGB Percent	64%, 71%, 65%
CMY	0.3608, 0.2863, 0.3490
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.09, 0.29
HSL	129°, 12%, 68%
HSV	129°, 10%, 71%
XYZ	38.7151, 43.9956, 42.5279
YIQ	174.4950, -6.1880, -9.0040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

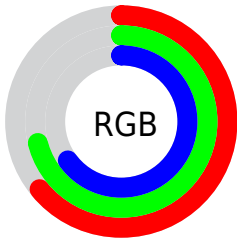
Format	Color
RYB	163, 179, 182
Decimal	10729126
CIELab	72.23, -9.64, 5.92
CIELCh	72, 11.315, 148.467
Yxy	43.9956, 0.3091, 0.3513
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288919206 (0xFFA3B6A6)
YUV	174.4950, -4.1880, -10.0811
Hunter-Lab	66.3292, -11.8889, 8.4158

Details

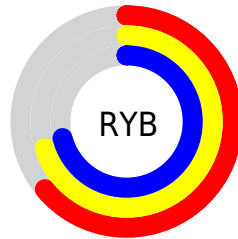
The RGB color **163, 182, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **182, 163, 179**, and the grayscale version is **175, 175, 175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 238, 221**, and **111, 129, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 182, 151**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 182, 181**.

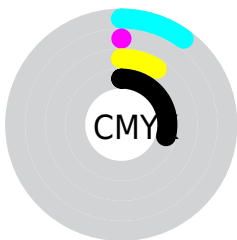
Distribution



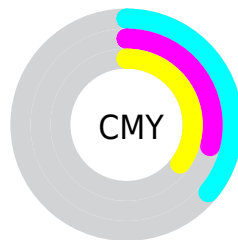
- Red (64%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 182, 166 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, 182, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 163, 182, 166


255, 255, 255


 218, 238, 221

 246, 255, 250


 163, 182, 166

 137, 155, 140

 111, 129, 114

 87, 104, 90


 63, 80, 66

 41, 57, 44

 20, 35, 24


 0, 15, 0


 0, 0, 0

 163, 182, 166

 163, 182, 166


 145, 182, 151

 181, 182, 181

 127, 182, 135


 199, 182, 197


 108, 182, 120

 218, 182, 212


 90, 182, 105

 236, 182, 227


 72, 182, 89


 254, 182, 243

 54, 182, 74

 255, 182, 255

 36, 182, 59

 17, 182, 43

 0, 182, 29

Harmonies

Analogous

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



175, 179, 159



163, 182, 166



154, 183, 176

Triad

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



163, 182, 166



166, 178, 197



199, 171, 168

Complementary

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



163, 182, 166



182, 163, 179

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.



198, 170, 178



163, 182, 166



179, 175, 195

Square

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



163, 182, 166



155, 181, 194



190, 172, 188



195, 173, 160

Rectangle

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



163, 182, 166



151, 183, 183



190, 172, 188



200, 170, 171

Sweetspot

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



163, 182, 166



230, 237, 231



179, 182, 163



115, 120, 116



247, 247, 247



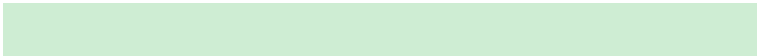
120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



163, 182, 166



206, 237, 211



163, 182, 175



83, 92, 84



0, 156, 25



0, 28, 4

Inverse Universe

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



182, 163, 179



237, 206, 232



182, 163, 170



92, 83, 90



156, 0, 131



28, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 182, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

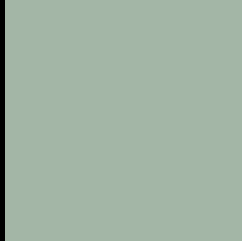
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 182, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

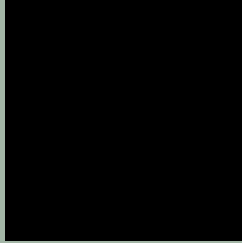
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

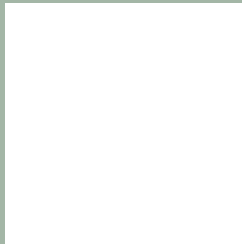
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 163, 182, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 182, 166.



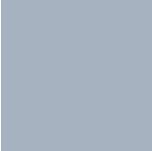
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 182, 166.

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](#).

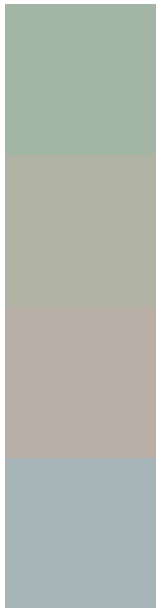
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
167, 178, 192

Trichromacy



Original Color
163, 182, 166

Protanomaly
176, 178, 164

Deuteranomaly
185, 175, 167

Tritanomaly
166, 179, 183

Monochromacy



Original Color
163, 182, 166

Achromatopsia
174, 174, 174

Achromatomaly
170, 177, 171

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 182, 166 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, 182, 166) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 182, 166)  
}
```

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, 182, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 182, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 182, 166 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, 182, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 182, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 182, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 182, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 182, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 182,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 182, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 182, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
182, 166) }
```

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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