

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 187, 161)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 187, 161) contains.

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Color

RGB(163, 187, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A3BBA1
RGB	163, 187, 161
RGB Percent	64%, 73%, 63%
CMY	0.3608, 0.2667, 0.3686
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.14, 0.27
HSL	115°, 16%, 68%
HSV	115°, 14%, 73%
XYZ	39.3076, 45.9004, 40.5061
YIQ	176.8600, -5.9580, -13.1740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

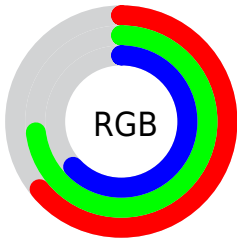
Format	Color
RYB	161, 187, 185
Decimal	10730401
CIELab	73.48, -13.17, 10.44
CIELCh	73, 16.806, 141.614
Yxy	45.9004, 0.3127, 0.3651
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288920481 (0xFFFA3BBA1)
YUV	176.8600, -7.8190, -12.1552
Hunter-Lab	67.7498, -14.9987, 11.9767

Details

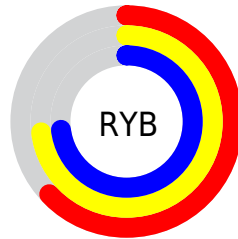
The RGB color **163, 187, 161** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **185, 161, 187**, and the grayscale version is **177, 177, 177**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 243, 216**, and **111, 134, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 187, 142**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180, 187, 180**.

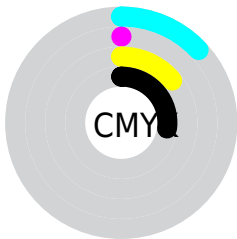
Distribution



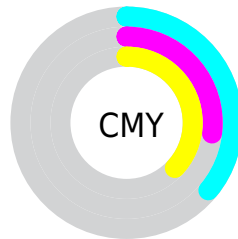
- Red (64%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 187, 161 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, 187, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 163, 187, 161


255, 255, 255

 218, 243, 216

 247, 255, 244


 163, 187, 161

 137, 160, 135

 111, 134, 109

 87, 108, 85

 63, 84, 62


 41, 61, 40

 19, 39, 19


 0, 20, 0

 0, 0, 0


 163, 187, 161


 163, 187, 161

 146, 187, 142


 180, 187, 180


 128, 187, 124

 198, 187, 198


 111, 187, 105

 215, 187, 217

 94, 187, 86

 232, 187, 236

 77, 187, 68

 249, 187, 255

 59, 187, 49

 255, 187, 255

 42, 187, 30

 25, 187, 11

 14, 187, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



181, 183, 152



163, 187, 161



148, 189, 175

Triad

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



163, 187, 161



158, 183, 211



213, 170, 170

Complementary

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



163, 187, 161



185, 161, 187

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.



209, 170, 185



163, 187, 161



178, 178, 209

Square

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



163, 187, 161



144, 187, 204



196, 173, 200



209, 173, 157

Rectangle

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



163, 187, 161



142, 190, 186



196, 173, 200



213, 170, 175

Sweetspot

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



163, 187, 161



233, 242, 233



187, 185, 161



117, 122, 116



250, 250, 250



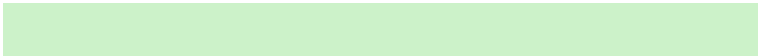
122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



163, 187, 161



204, 242, 201



161, 187, 172



86, 94, 85



12, 158, 0



2, 31, 0

Inverse Universe

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



185, 161, 187



239, 201, 242



187, 161, 176



94, 85, 94



146, 0, 158



28, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 187, 161 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

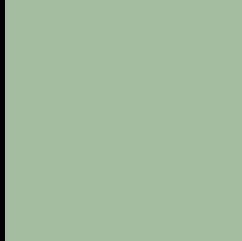
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 187, 161 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

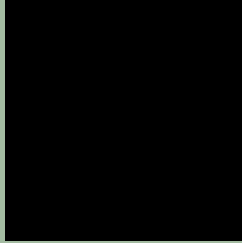
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

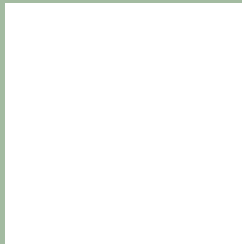
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 163, 187, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 187, 161.

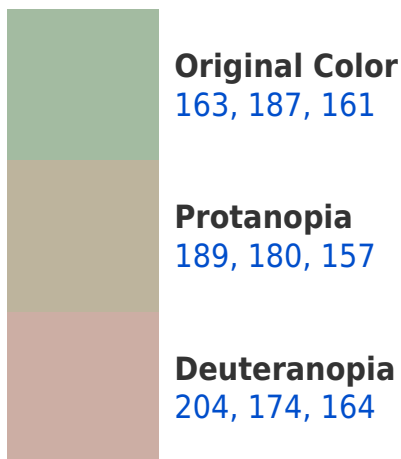


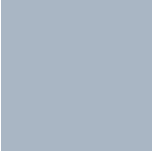
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 187, 161.

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](#).

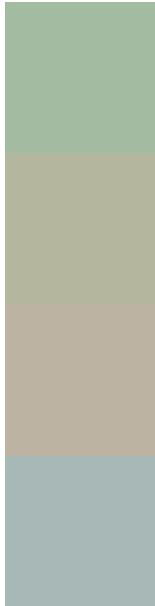
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
169, 182, 196

Trichromacy



Original Color
163, 187, 161

Protanomaly
180, 183, 158

Deuteranomaly
189, 179, 163

Tritanomaly
167, 184, 183

Monochromacy



Original Color
163, 187, 161

Achromatopsia
177, 177, 177

Achromatomaly
172, 181, 171

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 187, 161 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, 187, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 187, 161)  
}
```

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, 187, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 187, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 187, 161 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, 187, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 187, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 187, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 187, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 187, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 187,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 187, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 187, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
187, 161) }
```

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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