

# Converting Colors

RGB(163, 190, 164)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(163, 190, 164) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(163, 190, 164)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A3BEA4
RGB	163, 190, 164
RGB Percent	64%, 75%, 64%
CMY	0.3608, 0.2549, 0.3569
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.14, 0.25
HSL	122°, 17%, 69%
HSV	122°, 14%, 75%
XYZ	40.2186, 47.2938, 42.1308
YIQ	178.9630, -7.7460, -13.8100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

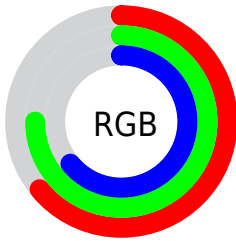
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	163, 189, 190
Decimal	10731172
CIELab	74.38, -14.18, 10.08
CIELCh	74, 17.401, 144.586
Yxy	47.2938, 0.3102, 0.3648
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288921252 (0xFFA3BEA4)
YUV	178.9630, -7.3768, -13.9996
Hunter-Lab	68.7705, -15.9574, 11.8165

# Details

The RGB color **163, 190, 164** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **190, 163, 189**, and the grayscale version is **179, 179, 179**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 246, 219**, and **111, 137, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144, 190, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182, 190, 182**.

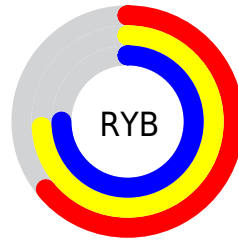
# Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (75%)

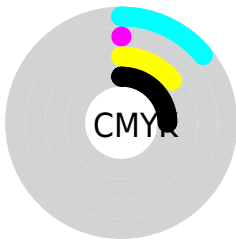
Blue (64%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (74%)

Blue (75%)

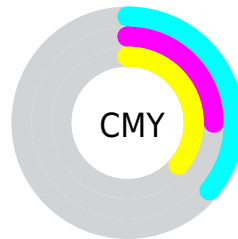


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (25%)


Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 190, 164 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, 190, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 163, 190, 164


255, 255, 255


 218, 246, 219

 247, 255, 247

 163, 190, 164

 137, 163, 138

 111, 137, 112

 86, 111, 88


 63, 87, 64

 40, 63, 42

 19, 41, 22

 0, 22, 0

 0, 0, 0


 163, 190, 164


 163, 190, 164


 144, 190, 146

 182, 190, 182

 125, 190, 127

 201, 190, 201

 106, 190, 109

 220, 190, 219


 87, 190, 91


 239, 190, 237


 68, 190, 73

 255, 190, 255

 49, 190, 54

 30, 190, 36

 11, 190, 18

 0, 190, 7

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



181, 186, 154



163, 190, 164



148, 192, 179

# Triad

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



163, 190, 164



162, 185, 214



217, 172, 170

# Complementary

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



163, 190, 164



190, 163, 189

# 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.



213, 172, 186



163, 190, 164



182, 180, 212

# Square

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



163, 190, 164



146, 190, 208



201, 175, 202



211, 176, 157

# Rectangle

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



163, 190, 164



142, 192, 190



201, 175, 202



217, 172, 176



# Sweetspot

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



163, 190, 164



237, 247, 238



189, 190, 163



119, 125, 119



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

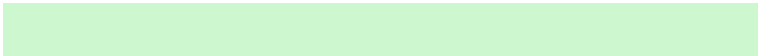


# Same Dimension

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



163, 190, 164



205, 247, 207



163, 190, 177



85, 94, 85



0, 158, 6



0, 31, 1



# Inverse Universe

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



190, 163, 189



247, 205, 246



190, 163, 176



94, 85, 94



158, 0, 152



31, 0, 29



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 190, 164 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

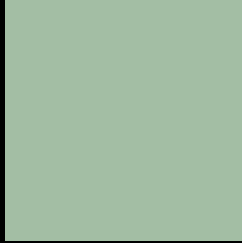
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 190, 164 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

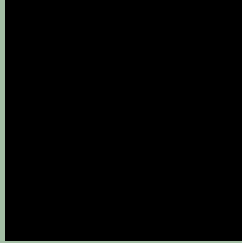
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

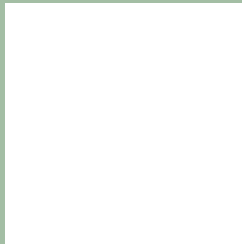
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 163, 190, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 190, 164.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 190, 164.

# 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, 190, 164

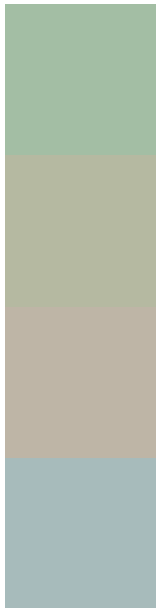
**Protanopia**  
191, 182, 160

**Deuteranopia**  
206, 176, 167



**Tritanopia**  
169, 185, 200

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

163, 190, 164

**Protanomaly**

181, 185, 161

**Deuteranomaly**

190, 181, 166

**Tritanomaly**

167, 187, 187

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

163, 190, 164

**Achromatopsia**

179, 179, 179

**Achromatomaly**

173, 183, 174

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 190, 164 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, 190, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 190, 164)  
}
```

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, 190, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 190, 164) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 190, 164 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, 190, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 190, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 190, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 190, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 190, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 190,  
164) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 190, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 190, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
190, 164) }
```

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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