

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 191, 122)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 191, 122) contains.

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Color

RGB(163, 191, 122)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A3BF7A
RGB	163, 191, 122
RGB Percent	64%, 75%, 48%
CMY	0.3608, 0.2510, 0.5216
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.36, 0.25
HSL	84°, 35%, 61%
HSV	84°, 36%, 75%
XYZ	37.2479, 46.4533, 25.4156
YIQ	174.7620, 5.4610, -27.3950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

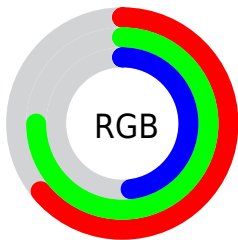
Format	Color
RYB	122, 191, 150
Decimal	10731386
CIELab	73.84, -21.34, 31.75
CIElCh	74, 38.256, 123.905
Yxy	46.4533, 0.3414, 0.4257
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288921466 (0xFFA3BF7A)
YUV	174.7620, -26.0117, -10.3153
Hunter-Lab	68.1566, -21.7231, 25.6005

Details

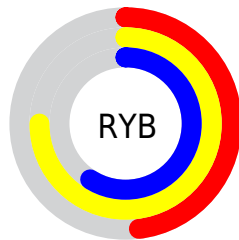
The RGB color **163, 191, 122** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **150, 122, 191**, and the grayscale version is **175, 175, 175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 247, 175**, and **110, 137, 72** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **155, 191, 103**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171, 191, 141**.

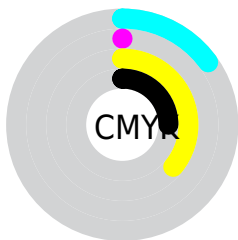
Distribution



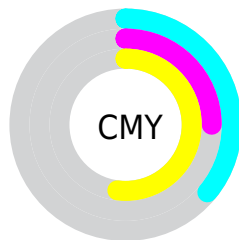
- Red (64%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (48%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 191, 122 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, 191, 122 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 163, 191, 122

255, 255, 255


 219, 247, 175

 248, 255, 203

 255, 255, 231

 163, 191, 122

 136, 164, 97

 110, 137, 72

 85, 112, 48

 60, 87, 25

 37, 64, 0

 14, 42, 0


 0, 22, 0


 0, 0, 0

 163, 191, 122


 163, 191, 122

 155, 191, 103


 171, 191, 141

 147, 191, 84

 179, 191, 160


 140, 191, 65

 186, 191, 179


 132, 191, 46


 194, 191, 198

 124, 191, 27

 202, 191, 218

 116, 191, 7

 210, 191, 237

 113, 191, 0

 217, 191, 255

 225, 191, 255

 233, 191, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



200, 181, 111



163, 191, 122



121, 198, 149

Triad

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



163, 191, 122



79, 193, 244



249, 154, 178

Complementary

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



163, 191, 122



150, 122, 191

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.



230, 159, 213



163, 191, 122



139, 183, 251

Square

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



163, 191, 122



40, 199, 219



192, 171, 240



248, 158, 144

Rectangle

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



163, 191, 122



90, 200, 173



192, 171, 240



244, 155, 190

Sweetspot

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



163, 191, 122



236, 247, 220



191, 150, 122



118, 125, 109



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



163, 191, 122



204, 247, 141



129, 191, 122



91, 94, 85



94, 158, 0



18, 31, 0

Inverse Universe

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



150, 122, 191



184, 141, 247



184, 122, 191



89, 85, 94



64, 0, 158



12, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 191, 122 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, 191, 122 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, 191, 122 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 191, 122.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 191, 122.

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](#).

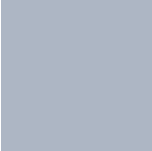
Dichromacy



Original Color
163, 191, 122

Protanopia
197, 181, 118

Deuteranopia
216, 173, 126



Tritanopia
173, 182, 196

Trichromacy



Original Color
163, 191, 122

Protanomaly
185, 185, 119

Deuteranomaly
197, 180, 125

Tritanomaly
169, 185, 169

Monochromacy



Original Color
163, 191, 122

Achromatopsia
175, 175, 175

Achromatomaly
171, 181, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 191, 122 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, 191, 122)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 191, 122)  
}
```

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, 191, 122) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 191, 122) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 191, 122 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

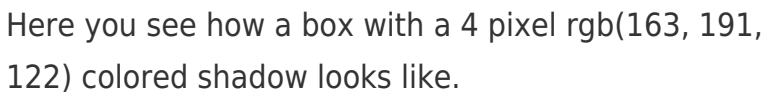
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(163, 191, 122) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 191, 122) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 191, 122)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 191, 122); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 191, 122); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 191, 122) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 191, 122 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 191, 122) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
191, 122) }
```

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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