

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 191, 182)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 191, 182) contains.

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Color

RGB(163, 191, 182)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A3BFB6
RGB	163, 191, 182
RGB Percent	64%, 75%, 71%
CMY	0.3608, 0.2510, 0.2863
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.05, 0.25
HSL	161°, 18%, 69%
HSV	161°, 15%, 75%
XYZ	42.1786, 48.4255, 51.3800
YIQ	181.6020, -13.7990, -8.7350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

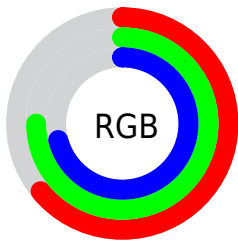
Format	Color
RYB	163, 180, 191
Decimal	10731446
CIELab	75.09, -11.26, 1.35
CIELCh	75, 11.344, 173.169
Yxy	48.4255, 0.2971, 0.3411
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288921526 (0xFFA3BFB6)
YUV	181.6020, 0.1962, -16.3140
Hunter-Lab	69.5885, -13.5884, 4.9357

Details

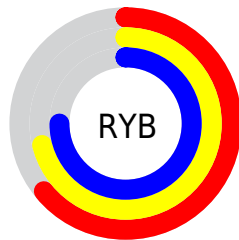
The RGB color **163, 191, 182** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **191, 163, 172**, and the grayscale version is **182, 182, 182**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 247, 238**, and **111, 138, 129** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144, 191, 176**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182, 191, 188**.

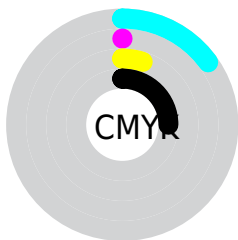
Distribution



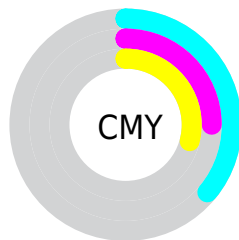
- Red (64%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 191, 182 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, 182 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 163, 191, 182


255, 255, 255


 218, 247, 238

 247, 255, 255

 163, 191, 182

 137, 164, 155

 111, 138, 129

 86, 112, 104

 63, 88, 80

 40, 64, 57

 19, 42, 36

 0, 22, 14

 0, 0, 0

 163, 191, 182

 163, 191, 182

■ 144, 191, 176

■ 182, 191, 188

■ 125, 191, 170

■ 201, 191, 194

■ 106, 191, 164

■ 220, 191, 200

■ 87, 191, 157

■ 239, 191, 207

■ 67, 191, 151

■ 255, 191, 213

■ 48, 191, 145

■ 255, 191, 219

■ 29, 191, 139

■ 255, 191, 225

■ 10, 191, 133

■ 255, 191, 231

■ 0, 191, 130

■ 255, 191, 237

Harmonies

Analogous

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



173, 189, 172



163, 191, 182



159, 191, 193

Triad

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



163, 191, 182



184, 183, 204



204, 180, 169

Complementary

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



163, 191, 182



191, 163, 172

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.



208, 178, 177



163, 191, 182



196, 180, 198

Square

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



163, 191, 182



171, 186, 205



205, 178, 188



196, 183, 164

Rectangle

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



163, 191, 182



160, 190, 199



205, 178, 188



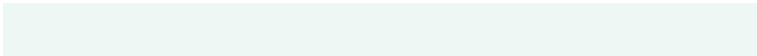
206, 179, 171

Sweetspot

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



163, 191, 182



237, 247, 244



172, 191, 163



119, 125, 123



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



163, 191, 182



203, 247, 233



163, 186, 191



85, 94, 91



0, 158, 107



0, 31, 21

Inverse Universe

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



191, 163, 172



247, 203, 217



191, 168, 163



94, 85, 88



158, 0, 51



31, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 191, 182 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

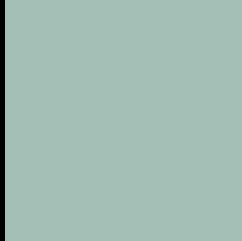
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 182 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

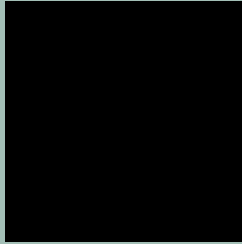
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 182 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 191, 182.

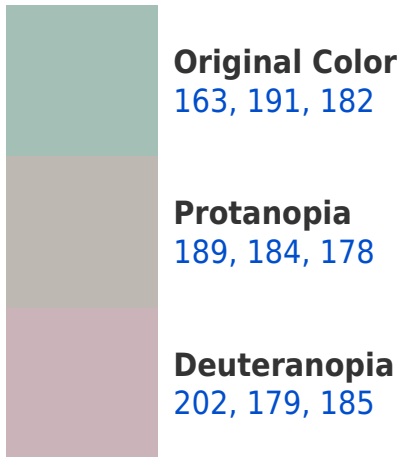


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 191, 182.

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, 188, 203

Trichromacy



Original Color

163, 191, 182

Protanomaly

180, 187, 179

Deuteranomaly

188, 183, 184

Tritanomaly

166, 189, 195

Monochromacy



Original Color

163, 191, 182

Achromatopsia

182, 182, 182

Achromatomaly

175, 185, 182

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 191, 182 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, 182)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 191, 182)  
}
```

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, 182) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 191, 182) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 191, 182 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, 182) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 191, 182) }
```

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, 182)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 191, 182); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 191, 182);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 191,  
182) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 191, 182 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, 182) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
191, 182) }
```

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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