

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 196, 214)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 196, 214) contains.

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Color

RGB(163, 196, 214)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	A3C4D6
RGB	163, 196, 214
RGB Percent	64%, 77%, 84%
CMY	0.3608, 0.2314, 0.1608
CMYK	0.24, 0.08, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	201°, 38%, 74%
HSV	201°, 24%, 84%
XYZ	46.9818, 52.1214, 71.2026
YIQ	188.1850, -25.4460, -1.3980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

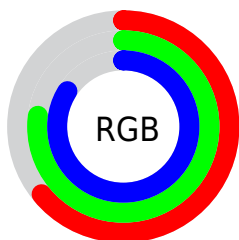
Format	Color
RYB	163, 183, 214
Decimal	10732758
CIELab	77.35, -7.05, -12.64
CIELCh	77, 14.475, 240.859
Yxy	52.1214, 0.2759, 0.3060
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288922838 (0xFFA3C4D6)
YUV	188.1850, 12.7268, -22.0872
Hunter-Lab	72.1952, -10.1808, -7.9382

Details

The RGB color **163, 196, 214** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **214, 181, 163**, and the grayscale version is **188, 188, 188**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 253, 255**, and **110, 142, 159** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 188, 214**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184, 204, 214**.

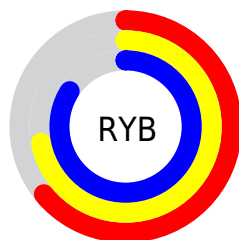
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (77%)

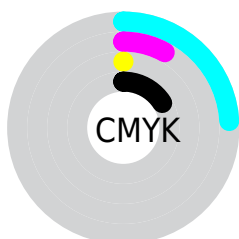
Blue (84%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (72%)

Blue (84%)

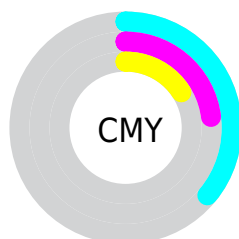


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 196, 214 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, 196, 214 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 163, 196, 214

255, 255, 255


 219, 253, 255

 247, 255, 255

 163, 196, 214

 136, 169, 186

 110, 142, 159


 85, 117, 133

 60, 92, 108

 36, 69, 84

 10, 46, 60

 0, 26, 39

 0, 1, 18


 0, 0, 0

 163, 196, 214


 163, 196, 214

 142, 188, 214


 184, 204, 214

 120, 181, 214


 206, 211, 214

 99, 173, 214


 227, 219, 214

 77, 166, 214


 249, 226, 214

 56, 158, 214

 255, 234, 214

 35, 151, 214

 255, 241, 214

 13, 143, 214

 255, 249, 214

 0, 138, 214

 255, 255, 214

Harmonies

Analogous

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



157, 198, 204



163, 196, 214



177, 192, 218

Triad

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



163, 196, 214



218, 182, 191



187, 194, 168

Complementary

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



163, 196, 214



214, 181, 163

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.



202, 190, 164



163, 196, 214



219, 183, 178

Square

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



163, 196, 214



209, 184, 204



213, 186, 168



172, 198, 178

Rectangle

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



163, 196, 214



189, 189, 216



213, 186, 168



192, 193, 166

Sweetspot

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



163, 196, 214



237, 249, 255



163, 214, 181



117, 124, 128



0, 0, 0



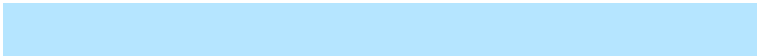
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



163, 196, 214



181, 229, 255



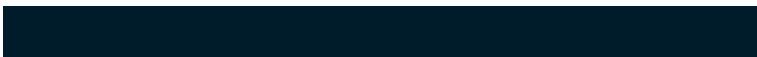
163, 171, 214



96, 103, 107



0, 111, 171



0, 28, 43

Inverse Universe

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



214, 163, 196



255, 181, 229



214, 206, 163



107, 96, 103



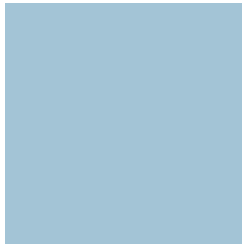
171, 0, 111



43, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 196, 214 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

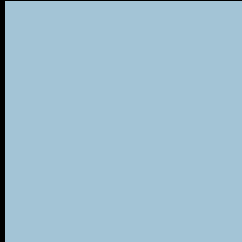
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 196, 214 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

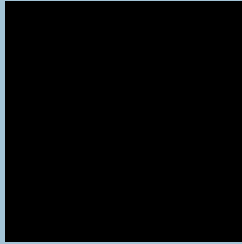
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

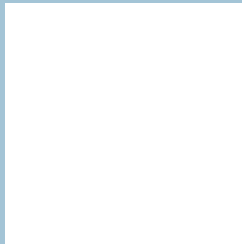
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 163, 196, 214 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 196, 214.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 196, 214.

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](#).

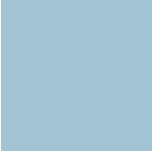
Dichromacy



Original Color
163, 196, 214

Protanopia
188, 189, 210

Deuteranopia
197, 186, 216



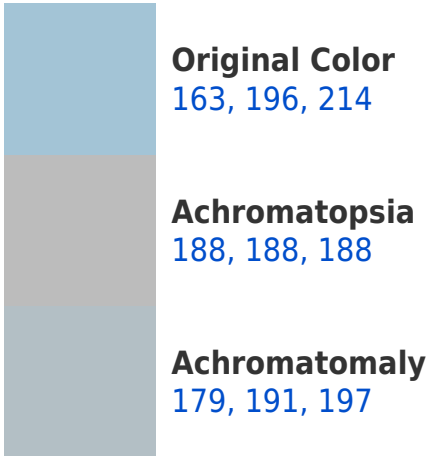
Tritanopia

163, 196, 212

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 196, 214 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, 196, 214) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 196, 214)  
}
```

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, 196, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 196, 214) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 196, 214 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, 196, 214) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 196, 214) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 196, 214)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 196, 214); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 196, 214);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 196,  
214) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 196, 214 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 196, 214) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
196, 214) }
```

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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