

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 200, 136)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 200, 136) contains.

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Color

RGB(163, 200, 136)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A3C888
RGB	163, 200, 136
RGB Percent	64%, 78%, 53%
CMY	0.3608, 0.2157, 0.4667
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.32, 0.22
HSL	95°, 37%, 66%
HSV	95°, 32%, 78%
XYZ	40.2025, 50.8727, 30.9931
YIQ	181.6410, -1.5080, -27.7480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

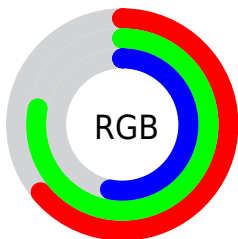
Format	Color
RYB	136, 200, 173
Decimal	10733704
CIELab	76.60, -23.82, 28.10
CIElCh	77, 36.835, 130.292
Yxy	50.8727, 0.3293, 0.4168
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288923784 (0xFFA3C888)
YUV	181.6410, -22.5010, -16.3482
Hunter-Lab	71.3251, -24.2071, 24.1641

Details

The RGB color **163, 200, 136** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **173, 136, 200**, and the grayscale version is **182, 182, 182**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 255, 190**, and **110, 146, 85** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151, 200, 116**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175, 200, 156**.

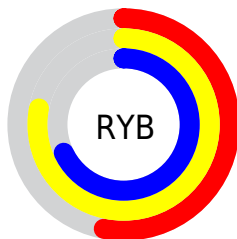
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (78%)

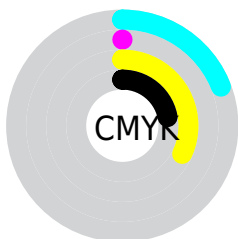
Blue (53%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (68%)

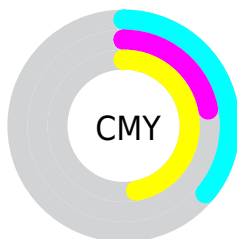


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 200, 136 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, 200, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 163, 200, 136


255, 255, 255

 219, 255, 190

 247, 255, 218

 255, 255, 246

 163, 200, 136

 136, 173, 110

 110, 146, 85

 85, 120, 62

 60, 95, 38

 37, 71, 16

 15, 48, 0

 0, 29, 0


 0, 0, 0

 163, 200, 136

 163, 200, 136

 151, 200, 116

 175, 200, 156

 140, 200, 96


 186, 200, 176

 128, 200, 76

 198, 200, 196

 117, 200, 56

 209, 200, 216

 105, 200, 36

 221, 200, 236

 94, 200, 16

 232, 200, 255

 84, 200, 0

 244, 200, 255

 255, 200, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



201, 191, 121



163, 200, 136



122, 206, 165

Triad

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



163, 200, 136



106, 199, 252



255, 163, 178

Complementary

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



163, 200, 136



173, 136, 200

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.



242, 166, 213



163, 200, 136



160, 188, 255

Square

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



163, 200, 136



68, 205, 232



208, 176, 241



252, 168, 147

Rectangle

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



163, 200, 136



94, 207, 188



208, 176, 241



253, 163, 190

Sweetspot

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



163, 200, 136



240, 255, 230



200, 172, 136



119, 128, 112



0, 0, 0



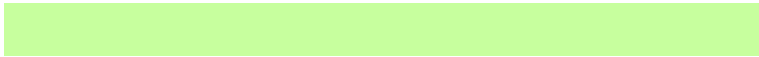
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



163, 200, 136



199, 255, 158



136, 200, 140



94, 99, 90



69, 163, 0



15, 36, 0

Inverse Universe

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



173, 136, 200



214, 158, 255



200, 136, 196



95, 90, 99



94, 0, 163



21, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 200, 136 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, 200, 136 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

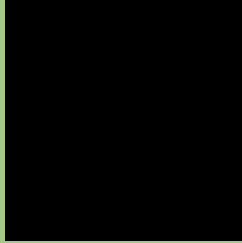
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 200, 136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 200, 136.

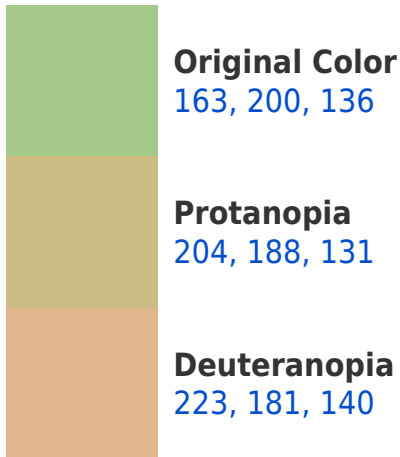


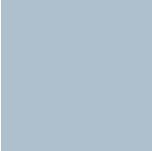
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 200, 136.

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](#).

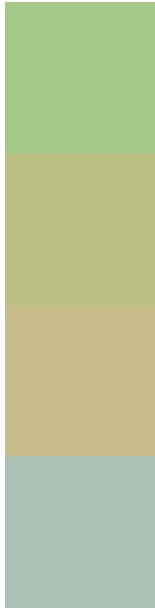
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
174, 191, 206

Trichromacy



Original Color
163, 200, 136

Protanomaly
189, 192, 133

Deuteranomaly
201, 188, 139

Tritanomaly
170, 194, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color
163, 200, 136

Achromatopsia
182, 182, 182

Achromatomaly
175, 189, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 200, 136 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, 200, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 200, 136)  
}
```

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, 200, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 200, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 200, 136 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, 200, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 200, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(163, 200, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 200, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 200, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 200,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 200, 136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 200, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
200, 136) }
```

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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