

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 206, 154)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 206, 154) contains.

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Color

RGB(163, 206, 154)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A3CE9A
RGB	163, 206, 154
RGB Percent	64%, 81%, 60%
CMY	0.3608, 0.1922, 0.3961
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.25, 0.19
HSL	110°, 35%, 71%
HSV	110°, 25%, 81%
XYZ	43.0083, 54.2622, 38.7787
YIQ	187.2150, -8.9360, -25.2880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

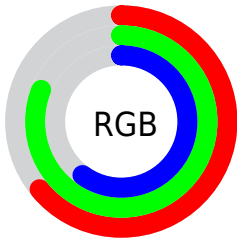
Format	Color
RYB	154, 206, 197
Decimal	10735258
CIELab	78.61, -23.96, 21.36
CIELCh	79, 32.099, 138.280
Yxy	54.2622, 0.3161, 0.3988
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288925338 (0xFFA3CE9A)
YUV	187.2150, -16.3750, -21.2366
Hunter-Lab	73.6629, -24.6923, 20.3517

Details

The RGB color **163, 206, 154** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **197, 154, 206**, and the grayscale version is **187, 187, 187**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 255, 209**, and **110, 152, 103** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 206, 133**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180, 206, 175**.

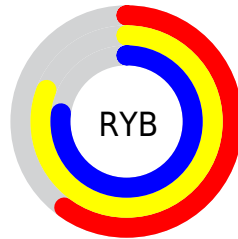
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (81%)

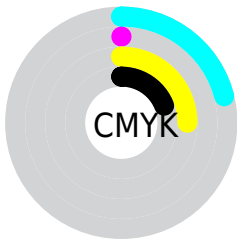
Blue (60%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (81%)

Blue (77%)

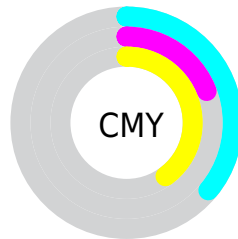


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (19%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 206, 154 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, 206, 154 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 163, 206, 154


255, 255, 255

 219, 255, 209


 247, 255, 237

 163, 206, 154

 136, 178, 128

 110, 152, 103

 85, 125, 78

 61, 100, 55

 37, 76, 33

 12, 53, 11

 0, 32, 0

 0, 0, 0

 163, 206, 154


 163, 206, 154

 146, 206, 133

 180, 206, 175

 129, 206, 113

 197, 206, 195

 112, 206, 92


 214, 206, 216

 95, 206, 72

 231, 206, 236

 78, 206, 51

 248, 206, 255

 61, 206, 30

 255, 206, 255

 44, 206, 10

 36, 206, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



197, 198, 137



163, 206, 154



129, 210, 181

Triad

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



163, 206, 154



139, 201, 252



255, 173, 177

Complementary

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



163, 206, 154



197, 154, 206

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.



246, 174, 208



163, 206, 154



183, 191, 251

Square

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



163, 206, 154



106, 208, 238



221, 181, 234



247, 179, 151

Rectangle

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



163, 206, 154



110, 211, 202



221, 181, 234



254, 172, 187

Sweetspot

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



163, 206, 154



238, 255, 235



206, 196, 154



117, 128, 115



0, 0, 0



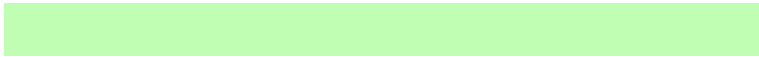
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



163, 206, 154



192, 255, 179



154, 206, 170



94, 102, 92



29, 166, 0



7, 38, 0

Inverse Universe

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



197, 154, 206



242, 179, 255



206, 154, 190



100, 92, 102



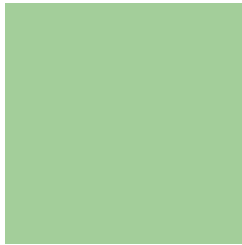
137, 0, 166



32, 0, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 206, 154 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

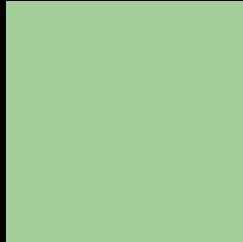
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 206, 154 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

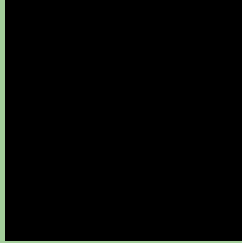
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 206, 154 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 206, 154.



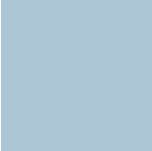
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 206, 154.

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](#).

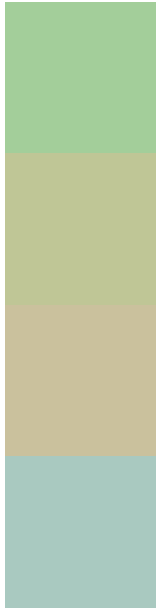
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
173, 198, 214

Trichromacy



Original Color
163, 206, 154

Protanomaly
191, 198, 150

Deuteranomaly
202, 193, 157

Tritanomaly
169, 201, 192

Monochromacy



Original Color
163, 206, 154

Achromatopsia
187, 187, 187

Achromatomaly
178, 194, 175

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 206, 154 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, 206, 154)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 206, 154)  
}
```

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, 206, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 206, 154) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 206, 154 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, 206, 154) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 206, 154) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 206, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 206, 154); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 206, 154);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 206,  
154) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 206, 154 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 206, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
206, 154) }
```

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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