

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 209, 198)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 209, 198) contains.

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Color

RGB(163, 209, 198)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A3D1C6
RGB	163, 209, 198
RGB Percent	64%, 82%, 78%
CMY	0.3608, 0.1804, 0.2235
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.05, 0.18
HSL	166°, 33%, 73%
HSV	166°, 22%, 82%
XYZ	48.0978, 57.4647, 61.9829
YIQ	193.9920, -23.8850, -13.1730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

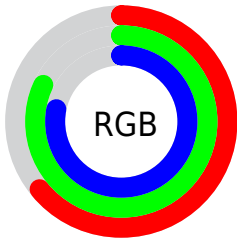
Format	Color
RYB	163, 189, 209
Decimal	10736070
CIELab	80.44, -17.25, 0.52
CIELCh	80, 17.256, 178.270
Yxy	57.4647, 0.2871, 0.3430
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288926150 (0xFFA3D1C6)
YUV	193.9920, 1.9759, -27.1800
Hunter-Lab	75.8055, -19.4032, 4.5849

Details

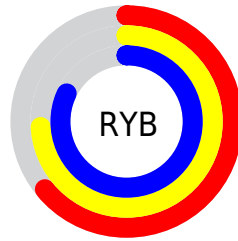
The RGB color **163, 209, 198** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **209, 163, 174**, and the grayscale version is **194, 194, 194**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 255, 255**, and **110, 154, 144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 209, 193**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184, 209, 203**.

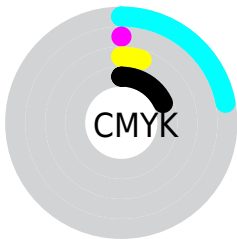
Distribution



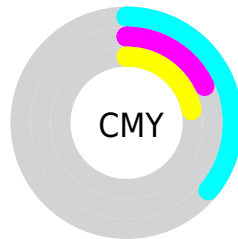
- Red (64%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 209, 198 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, 209, 198 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 163, 209, 198


255, 255, 255


 219, 255, 255


 247, 255, 255

 163, 209, 198


 136, 181, 171

 110, 154, 144

 85, 128, 119

 61, 103, 94

 36, 79, 70

 11, 56, 48

 0, 34, 27

 0, 3, 0


 0, 0, 0

 163, 209, 198

 163, 209, 198

 142, 209, 193

 184, 209, 203

 121, 209, 188

 205, 209, 208

 100, 209, 183

 226, 209, 213

 79, 209, 178

 247, 209, 218

 58, 209, 173

 255, 209, 223

 38, 209, 168

 255, 209, 228

 17, 209, 163

 255, 209, 233

 0, 209, 159

 255, 209, 238

 255, 209, 243

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 207, 182



163, 209, 198



157, 209, 214

Triad

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



163, 209, 198



202, 196, 228



227, 193, 173

Complementary

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



163, 209, 198



209, 163, 174

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.



234, 189, 185



163, 209, 198



220, 191, 217

Square

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



163, 209, 198



181, 201, 231



231, 189, 201



213, 198, 168

Rectangle

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



163, 209, 198



160, 207, 223



231, 189, 201



230, 191, 176

Sweetspot

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



163, 209, 198



237, 255, 251



174, 209, 163



117, 128, 125



0, 0, 0



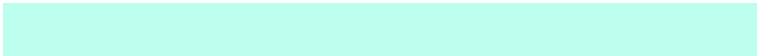
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



163, 209, 198



189, 255, 239



163, 197, 209



94, 105, 102



0, 168, 128



0, 41, 31

Inverse Universe

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



209, 163, 174



255, 189, 205



209, 174, 163



105, 94, 97



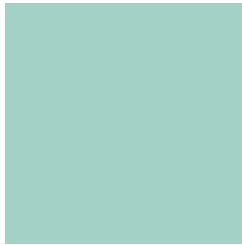
168, 0, 40



41, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 209, 198 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

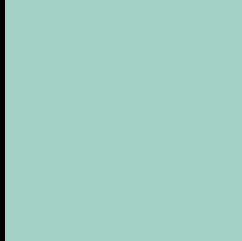
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 209, 198 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

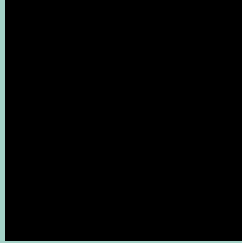
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

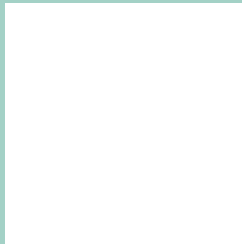
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 163, 209, 198 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 209, 198.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 209, 198.

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](#).

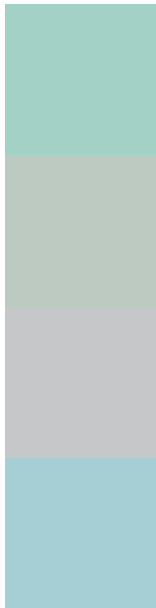
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
168, 205, 222

Trichromacy



Original Color
163, 209, 198

Protanomaly
189, 202, 194

Deuteranomaly
197, 199, 200

Tritanomaly
166, 206, 213

Monochromacy



Original Color
163, 209, 198

Achromatopsia
194, 194, 194

Achromatomaly
183, 199, 195

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 209, 198 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, 209, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 209, 198)  
}
```

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, 209, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 209, 198) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 209, 198 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, 209, 198) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 209, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 209, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 209, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 209, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 209,  
198) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 209, 198 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 209, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
209, 198) }
```

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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