

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 210, 200)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 210, 200) contains.

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Color

RGB(163, 210, 200)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A3D2C8
RGB	163, 210, 200
RGB Percent	64%, 82%, 78%
CMY	0.3608, 0.1765, 0.2157
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.05, 0.18
HSL	167°, 34%, 73%
HSV	167°, 22%, 82%
XYZ	48.5762, 58.0498, 63.2881
YIQ	194.8070, -24.8020, -13.0740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

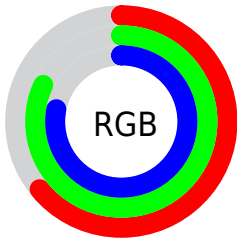
Format	Color
RYB	163, 189, 210
Decimal	10736328
CIELab	80.77, -17.34, -0.07
CIELCh	81, 17.338, 180.237
Yxy	58.0498, 0.2859, 0.3416
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288926408 (0xFFA3D2C8)
YUV	194.8070, 2.5601, -27.8947
Hunter-Lab	76.1905, -19.5284, 4.0837

Details

The RGB color **163, 210, 200** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **210, 163, 173**, and the grayscale version is **195, 195, 195**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 255, 255**, and **110, 155, 146** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 210, 196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184, 210, 204**.

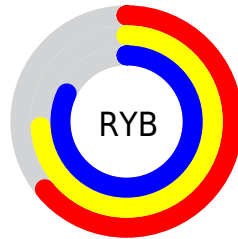
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (82%)

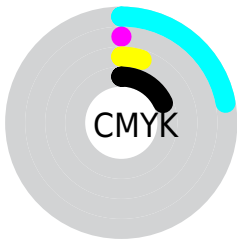
Blue (78%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (74%)

Blue (82%)

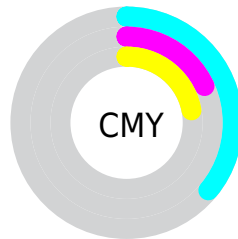


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 210, 200 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, 210, 200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 163, 210, 200

 163, 210, 200


255, 255, 255


 136, 182, 173

 219, 255, 255

 110, 155, 146

 247, 255, 255

 85, 129, 120

 60, 104, 96

 36, 80, 72

 10, 57, 50

 0, 35, 29

 0, 5, 3


 0, 0, 0

 163, 210, 200

 163, 210, 200

 142, 210, 196

 184, 210, 204

 121, 210, 191

 205, 210, 209

 100, 210, 187

 226, 210, 213

 79, 210, 182

 247, 210, 218

 58, 210, 178

 255, 210, 222

 37, 210, 173

 255, 210, 227

 16, 210, 169

 255, 210, 231

 0, 210, 165

 255, 210, 236

 255, 210, 240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 208, 184



163, 210, 200



158, 209, 216

Triad

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



163, 210, 200



204, 196, 228



227, 194, 173

Complementary

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



163, 210, 200



210, 163, 173

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.



235, 190, 185



163, 210, 200



222, 192, 217

Square

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



163, 210, 200



183, 202, 233



233, 189, 201



213, 199, 168

Rectangle

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



163, 210, 200



162, 208, 225



233, 189, 201



231, 193, 176

Sweetspot

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



163, 210, 200



237, 255, 251



173, 210, 163



117, 128, 125



0, 0, 0



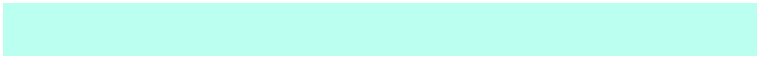
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



163, 210, 200



186, 255, 240



163, 197, 210



94, 105, 102



0, 168, 132



0, 41, 32

Inverse Universe

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



210, 163, 173



255, 186, 201



210, 176, 163



105, 94, 96



168, 0, 36



41, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 210, 200 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

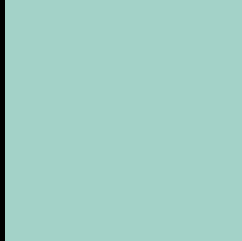
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 210, 200 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

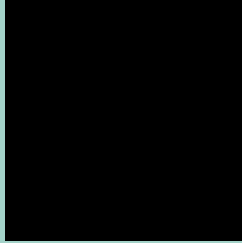
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

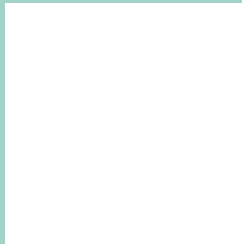
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 163, 210, 200 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 210, 200.

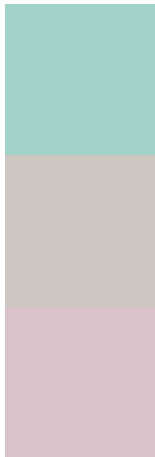


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 210, 200.

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, 210, 200

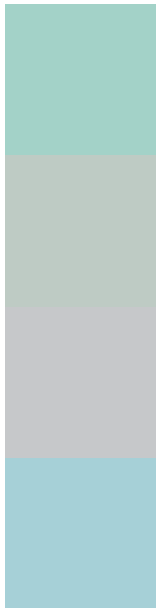
Protanopia
205, 199, 194

Deuteranopia
218, 194, 203



Tritanopia
168, 207, 223

Trichromacy



Original Color
163, 210, 200

Protanomaly
190, 203, 196

Deuteranomaly
198, 200, 202

Tritanomaly
166, 208, 215

Monochromacy



Original Color
163, 210, 200

Achromatopsia
195, 195, 195

Achromatomaly
183, 200, 197

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 210, 200 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, 210, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 210, 200)  
}
```

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, 210, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 210, 200) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 210, 200 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, 210, 200) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 210, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 210, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 210, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 210, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 210,  
200) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 210, 200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 210, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
210, 200) }
```

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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