

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 215, 134)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 215, 134) contains.

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Color

RGB(163, 215, 134)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A3D786
RGB	163, 215, 134
RGB Percent	64%, 84%, 53%
CMY	0.3608, 0.1569, 0.4745
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.38, 0.16
HSL	99°, 50%, 68%
HSV	99°, 38%, 84%
XYZ	43.7078, 58.1086, 31.4667
YIQ	190.2180, -4.9910, -36.2150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

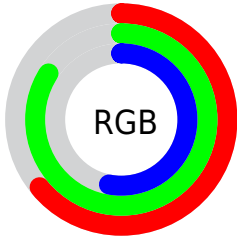
Format	Color
RYB	134, 215, 186
Decimal	10737542
CIELab	80.80, -31.31, 34.67
CIELCh	81, 46.710, 132.085
Yxy	58.1086, 0.3279, 0.4360
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288927622 (0xFFA3D786)
YUV	190.2180, -27.7155, -23.8702
Hunter-Lab	76.2290, -31.0535, 28.8859

Details

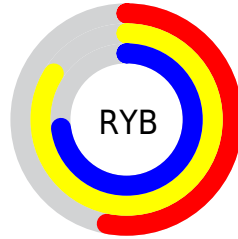
The RGB color **163, 215, 134** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **186, 134, 215**, and the grayscale version is **190, 190, 190**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 255, 188**, and **109, 160, 83** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149, 215, 113**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 215, 156**.

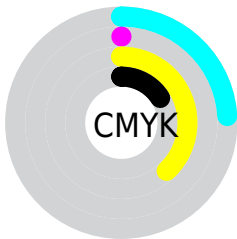
Distribution



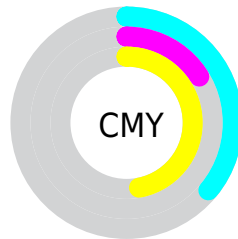
- Red (64%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 215, 134 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, 215, 134 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 163, 215, 134

255, 255, 255

 219, 255, 188


 248, 255, 216


 255, 255, 245

 163, 215, 134

 136, 187, 108

 109, 160, 83

 83, 134, 59

 58, 108, 35

 32, 83, 9

 4, 60, 0

 0, 38, 0

 0, 5, 0


 0, 0, 0

 163, 215, 134

 163, 215, 134

 149, 215, 113


 177, 215, 156

 135, 215, 91

 191, 215, 177

 122, 215, 70

 204, 215, 199

 108, 215, 48

 218, 215, 220

 94, 215, 27

 232, 215, 242

 80, 215, 5

 246, 215, 255

 77, 215, 0

 255, 215, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



211, 204, 113



163, 215, 134



105, 222, 172

Triad

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



163, 215, 134



79, 212, 255



255, 166, 184

Complementary

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



163, 215, 134



186, 134, 215

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.



255, 169, 229



163, 215, 134



164, 199, 255

Square

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



163, 215, 134



0, 221, 255



228, 183, 255



255, 174, 144

Rectangle

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



163, 215, 134



53, 224, 202



228, 183, 255



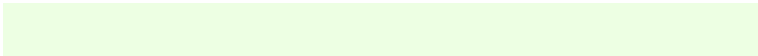
255, 166, 199

Sweetspot

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



163, 215, 134



237, 255, 227



215, 185, 134



117, 128, 111



0, 0, 0



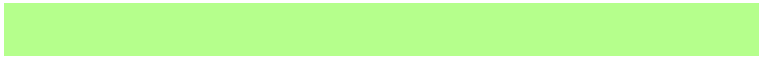
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



163, 215, 134



181, 255, 140



134, 215, 145



100, 107, 96



61, 171, 0



16, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



186, 134, 215



214, 140, 255



215, 134, 204



103, 96, 107



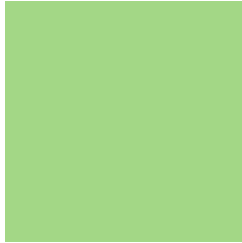
110, 0, 171



28, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 215, 134 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

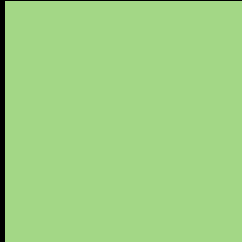
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 215, 134 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

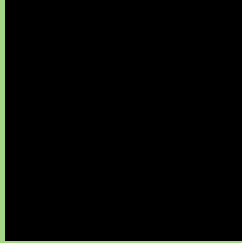
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 215, 134 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 215, 134.

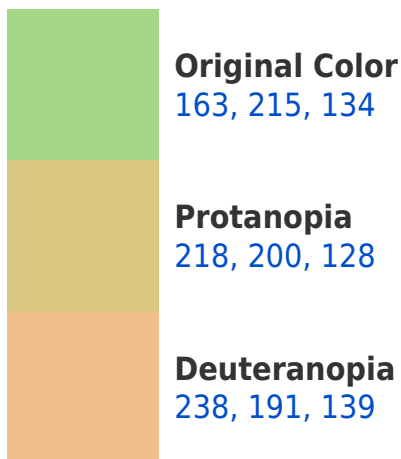


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 215, 134.

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
177, 204, 221

Trichromacy



Original Color
163, 215, 134



Protanomaly
198, 205, 130



Deuteranomaly
211, 200, 137



Tritanomaly
172, 208, 189

Monochromacy



Original Color
163, 215, 134



Achromatopsia
190, 190, 190



Achromatomaly
180, 199, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 215, 134 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, 215, 134)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 215, 134)  
}
```

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, 215, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 215, 134) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 215, 134 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, 215, 134) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 215, 134) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 215, 134)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 215, 134); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 215, 134);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 215,  
134) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 215, 134 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 215, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
215, 134) }
```

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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