

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 216, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 216, 143) contains.

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Color

RGB(163, 216, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A3D88F
RGB	163, 216, 143
RGB Percent	64%, 85%, 56%
CMY	0.3608, 0.1529, 0.4392
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.34, 0.15
HSL	104°, 48%, 70%
HSV	104°, 34%, 85%
XYZ	44.6180, 58.8814, 35.0002
YIQ	191.8310, -8.1550, -33.9390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

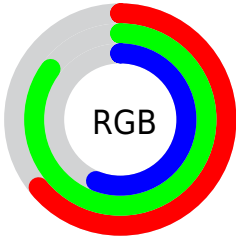
Format	Color
RYB	143, 216, 196
Decimal	10737807
CIELab	81.23, -30.49, 30.63
CIElCh	81, 43.215, 134.868
Yxy	58.8814, 0.3222, 0.4251
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288927887 (0xFFA3D88F)
YUV	191.8310, -24.0737, -25.2848
Hunter-Lab	76.7342, -30.4939, 26.6704

Details

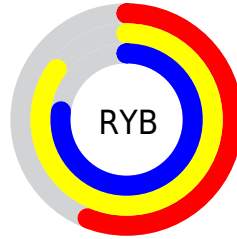
The RGB color **163, 216, 143** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **196, 143, 216**, and the grayscale version is **192, 192, 192**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 255, 197**, and **110, 161, 92** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147, 216, 121**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 216, 165**.

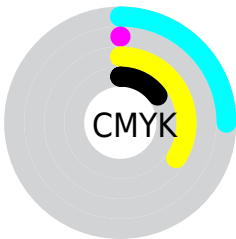
Distribution



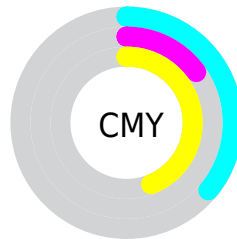
- Red (64%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 216, 143 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, 216, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 163, 216, 143

 163, 216, 143


255, 255, 255

 136, 188, 117

 219, 255, 197

 110, 161, 92

 248, 255, 226

 84, 134, 67

255, 255, 254

 58, 109, 44

 33, 84, 21

 4, 61, 0

 0, 39, 0

 0, 8, 0

 0, 0, 0

 163, 216, 143

 163, 216, 143

 147, 216, 121


 179, 216, 165

 132, 216, 100

 194, 216, 186


 116, 216, 78

 210, 216, 208

 100, 216, 57

 226, 216, 229

 85, 216, 35

 241, 216, 251

 69, 216, 13

 255, 216, 255

 59, 216, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



208, 206, 122



163, 216, 143



111, 222, 179

Triad

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



163, 216, 143



106, 212, 255



255, 171, 183

Complementary

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



163, 216, 143



196, 143, 216

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, 173, 224



163, 216, 143



176, 199, 255

Square

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



163, 216, 143



28, 220, 255



232, 184, 255



255, 179, 146

Rectangle

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



163, 216, 143



71, 223, 207



232, 184, 255



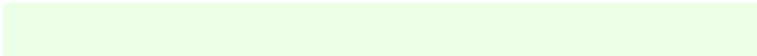
255, 170, 197

Sweetspot

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



163, 216, 143



236, 255, 230



216, 195, 143



116, 128, 112



0, 0, 0



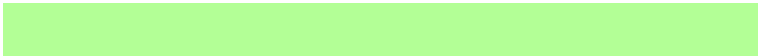
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



163, 216, 143



179, 255, 150



143, 216, 159



99, 107, 96



47, 171, 0



12, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



196, 143, 216



226, 150, 255



216, 143, 200



104, 96, 107



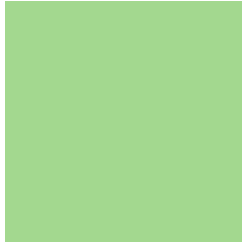
124, 0, 171



31, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 216, 143 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

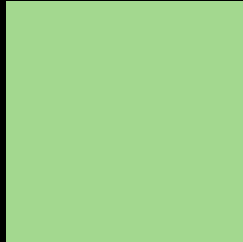
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 216, 143 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, 216, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 216, 143.

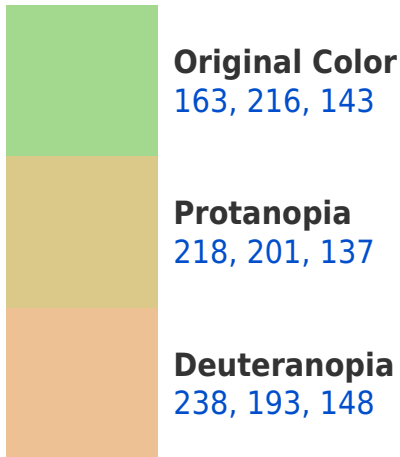


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 216, 143.

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
176, 206, 223

Trichromacy



Original Color

163, 216, 143



Protanomaly

198, 206, 139



Deuteranomaly

211, 201, 146



Tritanomaly

171, 210, 194

Monochromacy



Original Color

163, 216, 143



Achromatopsia

192, 192, 192



Achromatomaly

181, 201, 174

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 216, 143 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, 216, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 216, 143)  
}
```

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, 216, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 216, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 216, 143 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, 216, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 216, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 216, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 216, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 216, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 216,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 216, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 216, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
216, 143) }
```

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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