Converting Colors

RGB(163, 216, 183)

Have a look what the booklet for RGB(163, 216, 183) contains.

Color

RGB(163, 216, 183)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A3D8B7
RGB	163, 216, 183
RGB Percent	64%, 85%, 72%
CMY	0.3608, 0.1529, 0.2824
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.15, 0.15
HSL	143°, 40%, 74%
HSV	143°, 25%, 85%
XYZ	48.2074, 60.3172, 53.9013
YIQ	196.3910, -20.9950, -21.4990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

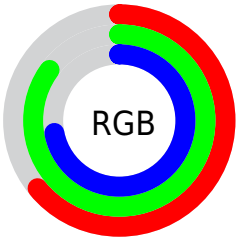
Format	Color
RYB	163, 201, 216
Decimal	10737847
CIELab	82.01, -23.71, 10.77
CIELCh	82, 26.044, 155.574
Yxy	60.3172, 0.2968, 0.3714
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288927927 (0xFFA3D8B7)
YUV	196.3910, -6.6018, -29.2839
Hunter-Lab	77.6641, -25.1144, 13.2158

Details

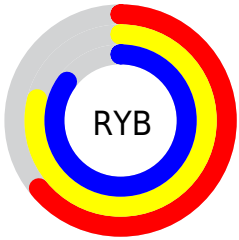
The RGB color 163, 216, 183 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 99CC99. A complement of this color would be 216, 163, 196, and the grayscale version is 196, 196, 196.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 219, 255, 239, and 110, 161, 130 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 141, 216, 170, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 185, 216, 196.

Distribution

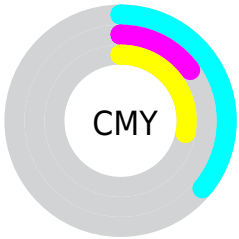


- Red (64%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Blue (85%)

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



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 216, 183 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, 183 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

163, 216, 183	163, 216, 183
255, 255, 255	136, 188, 156
219, 255, 239	110, 161, 130
248, 255, 255	85, 135, 105
	60, 109, 81
	36, 85, 58
	8, 61, 36
	0, 39, 15
	0, 13, 0
	0, 0, 0

163, 216, 183	163, 216, 183
141, 216, 170	185, 216, 196
120, 216, 156	206, 216, 210
98, 216, 143	228, 216, 223
77, 216, 129	249, 216, 237
55, 216, 116	255, 216, 250
33, 216, 102	255, 216, 255
12, 216, 89	
0, 216, 82	

Harmonies

Analogous

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

191, 211, 164

163, 216, 183

141, 218, 208

Triad

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

163, 216, 183

181, 205, 252

252, 189, 177

Complementary

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

163, 216, 183

216, 163, 196

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.

253, 186, 200

163, 216, 183

214, 196, 244

Square

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

163, 216, 183

150, 212, 248

239, 189, 225

240, 196, 160

Rectangle

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

163, 216, 183

135, 217, 224

239, 189, 225

254, 188, 184

Sweetspot

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

163, 216, 183

237, 255, 244

197, 216, 163

117, 128, 121

0, 0, 0

128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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

163, 216, 183

181, 255, 209

163, 216, 209

96, 107, 100

0, 171, 64

0, 43, 16

Inverse Universe

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

216, 163, 196

255, 181, 227

216, 163, 170

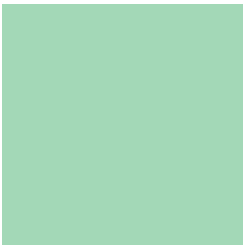
107, 96, 103

171, 0, 106

43, 0, 27

Previews

White Background

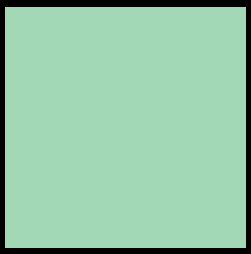


This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 216, 183 looks on a white background.

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



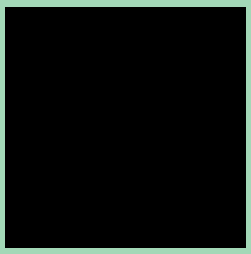
This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 216, 183 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

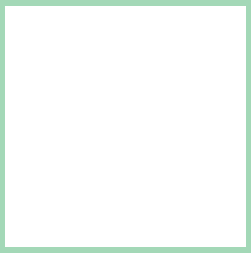
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the Color Contrast Checker.

RGB 163, 216, 183 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 216, 183.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 216, 183.

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

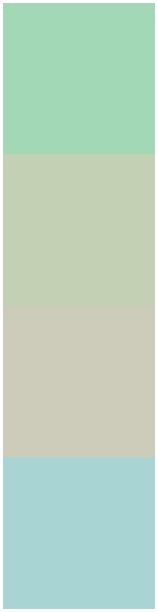
Original Color
163, 216, 183

Protanopia
213, 203, 176

Deuteranopia
229, 196, 187

Tritanopia
171, 210, 227

Trichromacy



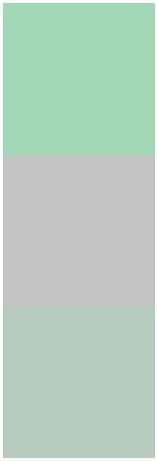
Original Color
163, 216, 183

Protanomaly
195, 208, 179

Deuteranomaly
205, 203, 186

Tritanomaly
168, 212, 211

Monochromacy



Original Color
163, 216, 183

Achromatopsia
196, 196, 196

Achromatomaly
184, 203, 191

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 216, 183 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, 183) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{
    color:rgb(163, 216, 183)
}
```

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, 183) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 216, 183) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 216, 183 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, 183) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 216, 183) }
```

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, 183) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 216, 183); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 216, 183); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 216, 183) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 216, 183 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, 183) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(163,
216, 183) }
```

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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