

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 217, 180)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 217, 180) contains.

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Color

RGB(163, 217, 180)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A3D9B4
RGB	163, 217, 180
RGB Percent	64%, 85%, 71%
CMY	0.3608, 0.1490, 0.2941
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.17, 0.15
HSL	139°, 42%, 75%
HSV	139°, 25%, 85%
XYZ	48.1553, 60.7075, 52.3597
YIQ	196.6360, -20.3070, -22.9550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

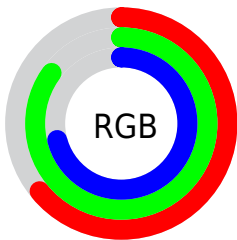
Format	Color
RYB	163, 204, 217
Decimal	10738100
CIELab	82.22, -24.77, 12.66
CIElCh	82, 27.813, 152.931
Yxy	60.7075, 0.2987, 0.3765
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288928180 (0xFFFA3D9B4)
YUV	196.6360, -8.2015, -29.4988
Hunter-Lab	77.9150, -26.0295, 14.6970

Details

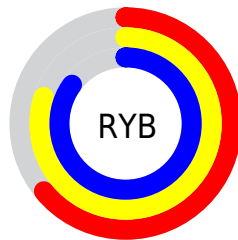
The RGB color **163, 217, 180** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **217, 163, 200**, and the grayscale version is **197, 197, 197**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 255, 236**, and **110, 162, 127** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141, 217, 165**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185, 217, 195**.

Distribution



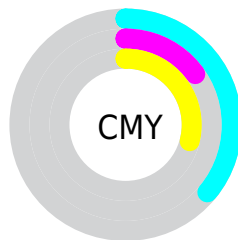
- Red (64%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 217, 180 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, 217, 180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 163, 217, 180


255, 255, 255


 219, 255, 236


 248, 255, 255

 163, 217, 180

 136, 189, 153

 110, 162, 127

 85, 135, 102

 60, 110, 78

 35, 85, 55

 8, 62, 33


 0, 39, 12

 0, 15, 0

 0, 0, 0

 163, 217, 180

 163, 217, 180

 141, 217, 165

 185, 217, 195

 120, 217, 150

 206, 217, 210

 98, 217, 135

 228, 217, 225

 76, 217, 121

 250, 217, 239

 54, 217, 106

 255, 217, 254

 33, 217, 91

 255, 217, 255

 11, 217, 76

 0, 217, 68

Harmonies

Analogous

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



193, 212, 160



163, 217, 180



138, 219, 206

Triad

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



163, 217, 180



176, 206, 255



255, 188, 177

Complementary

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



163, 217, 180



217, 163, 200

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, 186, 203



163, 217, 180



212, 197, 248

Square

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



163, 217, 180



144, 214, 250



240, 189, 229



244, 195, 159

Rectangle

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



163, 217, 180



129, 219, 224



240, 189, 229



255, 187, 185

Sweetspot

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



163, 217, 180



237, 255, 243



201, 217, 163



117, 128, 121



0, 0, 0



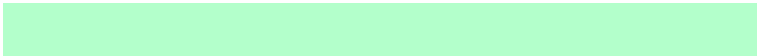
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



163, 217, 180



179, 255, 203



163, 217, 206



99, 110, 102



0, 173, 55



0, 46, 14

Inverse Universe

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



217, 163, 200



255, 179, 231



217, 163, 174



110, 99, 106



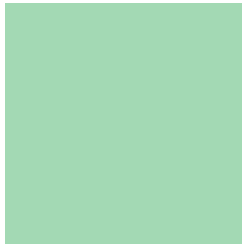
173, 0, 119



46, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 217, 180 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

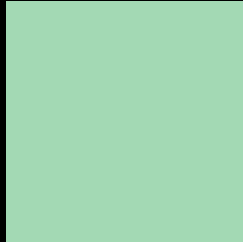
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 217, 180 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

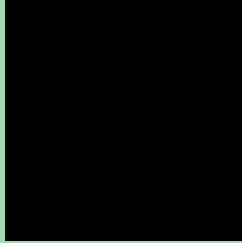
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

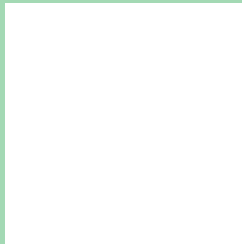
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 163, 217, 180 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 217, 180.

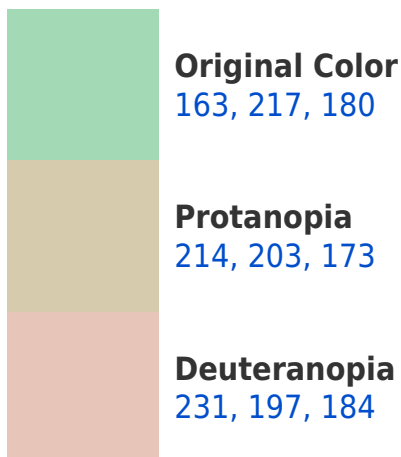


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 217, 180.

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
172, 210, 227

Trichromacy



Original Color
163, 217, 180

Protanomaly
195, 208, 176

Deuteranomaly
206, 204, 183

Tritanomaly
169, 213, 210

Monochromacy



Original Color
163, 217, 180

Achromatopsia
197, 197, 197

Achromatomaly
185, 204, 191

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 217, 180 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, 217, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 217, 180)  
}
```

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, 217, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 217, 180) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 217, 180 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, 217, 180) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 217, 180) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 217, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 217, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 217, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 217,  
180) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 217, 180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 217, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
217, 180) }
```

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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