

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 219, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 219, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(163, 219, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A3DBA7
RGB	163, 219, 167
RGB Percent	64%, 86%, 65%
CMY	0.3608, 0.1412, 0.3451
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.24, 0.14
HSL	124°, 44%, 75%
HSV	124°, 26%, 86%
XYZ	47.4108, 61.2396, 45.8808
YIQ	196.3280, -16.6840, -28.0440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

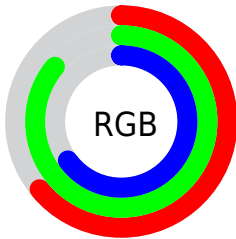
Format	Color
RYB	163, 215, 219
Decimal	10738599
CIELab	82.51, -28.06, 19.90
CIELCh	83, 34.403, 144.661
Yxy	61.2396, 0.3068, 0.3963
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288928679 (0xFFA3DBA7)
YUV	196.3280, -14.4587, -29.2287
Hunter-Lab	78.2557, -28.8042, 20.0177

Details

The RGB color **163, 219, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **219, 163, 215**, and the grayscale version is **196, 196, 196**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 255, 222**, and **110, 164, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141, 219, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185, 219, 187**.

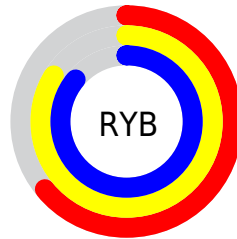
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (86%)

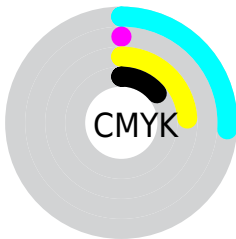
Blue (65%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (86%)

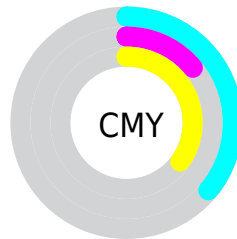


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 219, 167 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, 219, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 163, 219, 167


255, 255, 255

 219, 255, 222

 248, 255, 251

 163, 219, 167

 136, 191, 140

 110, 164, 115

 84, 137, 90

 59, 112, 66

 34, 87, 44

 5, 63, 22


 0, 41, 0

 0, 16, 0

 0, 0, 0

 163, 219, 167

 163, 219, 167

 141, 219, 147

 185, 219, 187

 119, 219, 126

 207, 219, 208

 97, 219, 106

 229, 219, 228

 75, 219, 86

 251, 219, 248

 54, 219, 65

 255, 219, 255

 32, 219, 45

 10, 219, 25

 0, 219, 16

Harmonies

Analogous

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



200, 212, 146



163, 219, 167



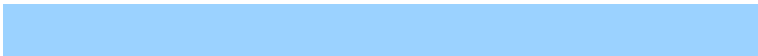
126, 223, 198

Triad

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



163, 219, 167



155, 210, 255



255, 183, 180

Complementary

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



163, 219, 167



219, 163, 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, 182, 212



163, 219, 167



202, 199, 255

Square

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



163, 219, 167



113, 218, 255



241, 188, 243



255, 190, 154

Rectangle

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



163, 219, 167



108, 223, 220



241, 188, 243



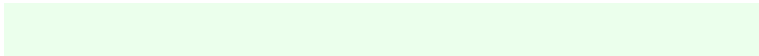
255, 182, 190

Sweetspot

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



163, 219, 167



235, 255, 236



215, 219, 163



115, 128, 116



0, 0, 0



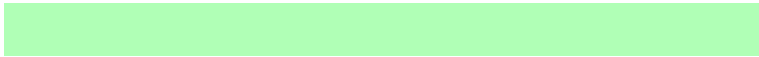
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



163, 219, 167



176, 255, 182



163, 219, 195



99, 110, 99



0, 173, 12



0, 46, 3

Inverse Universe

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



219, 163, 215



255, 176, 249



219, 163, 187



110, 99, 109



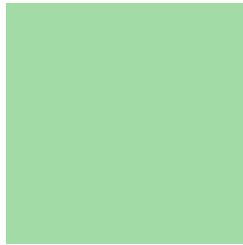
173, 0, 161



46, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 219, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

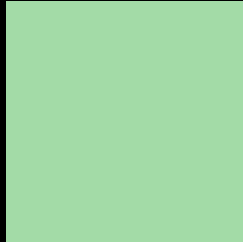
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 219, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

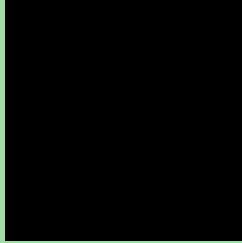
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 219, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 219, 167.

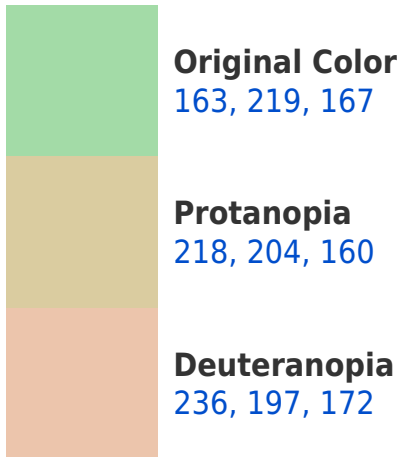


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 219, 167.

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
174, 211, 228

Trichromacy



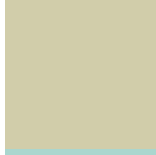
Original Color

163, 219, 167



Protanomaly

198, 209, 163



Deuteranomaly

209, 205, 170



Tritanomaly

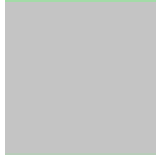
170, 214, 206

Monochromacy



Original Color

163, 219, 167



Achromatopsia

196, 196, 196



Achromatomaly

184, 204, 185

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 219, 167 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, 219, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 219, 167)  
}
```

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, 219, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 219, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 219, 167 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, 219, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 219, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 219, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 219, 167); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 219, 167); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 219, 167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 219, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 219, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
219, 167) }
```

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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