

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 220, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 220, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(163, 220, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A3DC93
RGB	163, 220, 147
RGB Percent	64%, 86%, 58%
CMY	0.3608, 0.1373, 0.4235
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.33, 0.14
HSL	107°, 51%, 72%
HSV	107°, 33%, 86%
XYZ	45.9639, 61.0795, 36.9707
YIQ	194.6350, -10.5390, -34.7870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

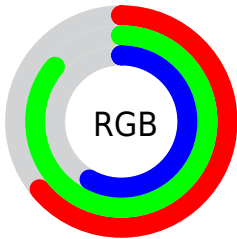
Format	Color
RYB	147, 220, 204
Decimal	10738835
CIELab	82.42, -31.77, 30.16
CIElCh	82, 43.808, 136.485
Yxy	61.0795, 0.3192, 0.4241
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288928915 (0xFFA3DC93)
YUV	194.6350, -23.4841, -27.7439
Hunter-Lab	78.1534, -31.7882, 26.6600

Details

The RGB color **163, 220, 147** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **204, 147, 220**, and the grayscale version is **195, 195, 195**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 255, 202**, and **109, 165, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 220, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180, 220, 169**.

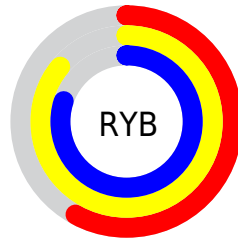
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (86%)

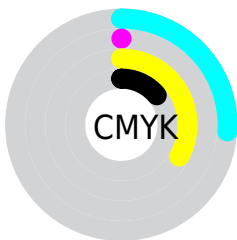
Blue (58%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (86%)

Blue (80%)

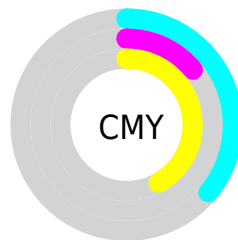


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 220, 147 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, 220, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 163, 220, 147

255, 255, 255


 219, 255, 202

 248, 255, 230

 163, 220, 147


 136, 192, 121

 109, 165, 96

 84, 138, 71

 58, 112, 48

 32, 88, 24

 1, 64, 0

 0, 41, 0

 0, 16, 0

 0, 0, 0

 163, 220, 147


 163, 220, 147

 146, 220, 125

 180, 220, 169

 129, 220, 103

 197, 220, 191

 111, 220, 81

 215, 220, 213

 94, 220, 59


 232, 220, 235

 77, 220, 37

 249, 220, 255

 60, 220, 15

 255, 220, 255

 48, 220, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



209, 210, 125



163, 220, 147



110, 226, 184

Triad

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



163, 220, 147



111, 215, 255



255, 174, 184

Complementary

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



163, 220, 147



204, 147, 220

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, 175, 225



163, 220, 147



182, 201, 255

Square

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



163, 220, 147



31, 223, 255



238, 186, 255



255, 182, 147

Rectangle

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



163, 220, 147



69, 227, 213



238, 186, 255



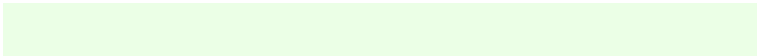
255, 173, 198

Sweetspot

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



163, 220, 147



235, 255, 230



220, 203, 147



116, 128, 112



0, 0, 0



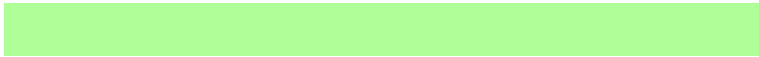
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



163, 220, 147



175, 255, 153



147, 220, 166



101, 110, 99



38, 173, 0



10, 46, 0

Inverse Universe

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



204, 147, 220



233, 153, 255



220, 147, 201



107, 99, 110



135, 0, 173



36, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 220, 147 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

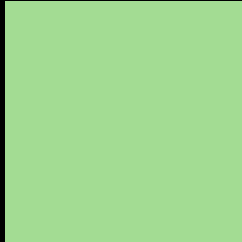
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 220, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

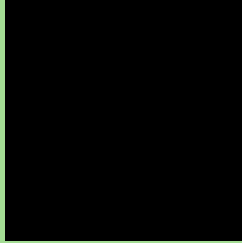
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 220, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 220, 147.

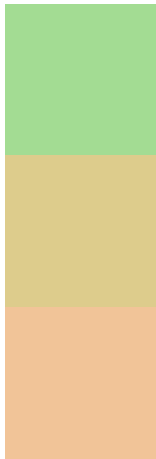


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 220, 147.

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, 220, 147

Protanopia
221, 204, 140

Deuteranopia
241, 196, 152



Tritanopia
176, 210, 227

Trichromacy



Original Color

163, 220, 147



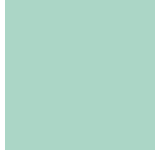
Protanomaly

200, 210, 143



Deuteranomaly

213, 205, 150



Tritanomaly

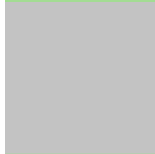
171, 214, 198

Monochromacy



Original Color

163, 220, 147



Achromatopsia

195, 195, 195



Achromatomaly

183, 204, 178

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 220, 147 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, 220, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 220, 147)  
}
```

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, 220, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 220, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 220, 147 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, 220, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 220, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 220, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 220, 147); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 220, 147); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 220, 147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 220, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 220, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
220, 147) }
```

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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