

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 221, 129)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 221, 129) contains.

RGB(163, 221, 129)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(163, 221, 129)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A3DD81
RGB	163, 221, 129
RGB Percent	64%, 87%, 51%
CMY	0.3608, 0.1333, 0.4941
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.42, 0.13
HSL	98°, 58%, 69%
HSV	98°, 42%, 87%
XYZ	44.9232, 61.0844, 30.1916
YIQ	193.1700, -5.0360, -40.9080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

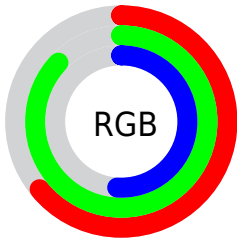
Format	Color
RYB	129, 221, 187
Decimal	10739073
CIELab	82.42, -34.77, 39.28
CIElCh	82, 52.454, 131.513
Yxy	61.0844, 0.3298, 0.4485
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288929153 (0xFFA3DD81)
YUV	193.1700, -31.6358, -26.4591
Hunter-Lab	78.1565, -34.1749, 31.8060

Details

The RGB color **163, 221, 129** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **187, 129, 221**, and the grayscale version is **193, 193, 193**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220, 255, 183**, and **109, 166, 78** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149, 221, 107**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 221, 151**.

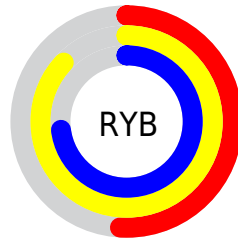
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (87%)

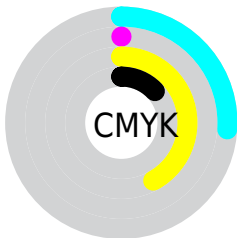
Blue (51%)



Red (51%)

Yellow (87%)

Blue (73%)

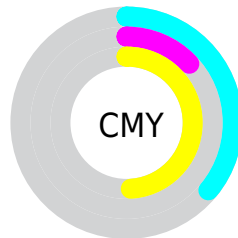


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (42%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 221, 129 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, 221, 129 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 163, 221, 129


255, 255, 255

 220, 255, 183


 249, 255, 211

 255, 255, 240

 163, 221, 129

 136, 193, 103


 109, 166, 78

 82, 139, 53

 56, 113, 28

 29, 88, 0

 0, 64, 0

 0, 42, 0

 0, 16, 0


 0, 0, 0


 163, 221, 129


 163, 221, 129

 149, 221, 107

 177, 221, 151

 135, 221, 85

 191, 221, 173

 121, 221, 63

 205, 221, 195

 107, 221, 41

 219, 221, 217

 93, 221, 19

 233, 221, 240

 82, 221, 0

 247, 221, 255

 255, 221, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



217, 208, 106



163, 221, 129



94, 228, 172

Triad

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



163, 221, 129



29, 219, 255



255, 165, 188

Complementary

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



163, 221, 129



187, 129, 221

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, 169, 238



163, 221, 129



160, 204, 255

Square

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



163, 221, 129



0, 228, 255



234, 185, 255



255, 175, 142

Rectangle

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



163, 221, 129



0, 231, 206



234, 185, 255



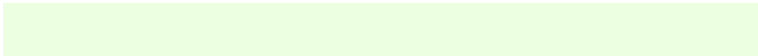
255, 165, 205

Sweetspot

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



163, 221, 129



236, 255, 224



221, 186, 129



116, 128, 110



0, 0, 0



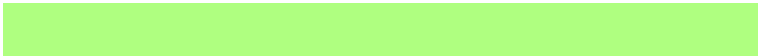
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



163, 221, 129



175, 255, 128



129, 221, 140



103, 110, 99



64, 173, 0



17, 46, 0

Inverse Universe

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



187, 129, 221



208, 128, 255



221, 129, 210



106, 99, 110



109, 0, 173



29, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 221, 129 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

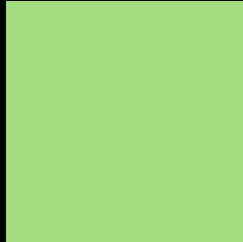
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 221, 129 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

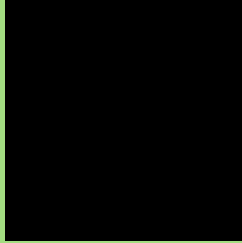
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 221, 129 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 221, 129.

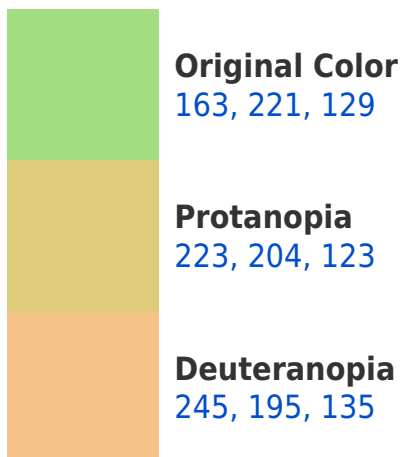


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 221, 129.

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
178, 210, 226

Trichromacy



Original Color

163, 221, 129



Protanomaly

201, 210, 125



Deuteranomaly

215, 204, 133



Tritanomaly

173, 214, 191

Monochromacy



Original Color

163, 221, 129



Achromatopsia

193, 193, 193



Achromatomaly

182, 203, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 221, 129 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, 221, 129)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 221, 129)  
}
```

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, 221, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 221, 129) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 221, 129 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, 221, 129) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 221, 129) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 221, 129)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 221, 129); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 221, 129);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 221,  
129) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 221, 129 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 221, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
221, 129) }
```

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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