

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 226, 187)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 226, 187) contains.

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Color

RGB(163, 226, 187)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A3E2BB
RGB	163, 226, 187
RGB Percent	64%, 89%, 73%
CMY	0.3608, 0.1137, 0.2667
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.17, 0.11
HSL	143°, 52%, 76%
HSV	143°, 28%, 89%
XYZ	51.2703, 65.7671, 57.0058
YIQ	202.7170, -25.0290, -25.4850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

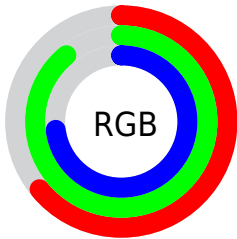
Format	Color
RYB	163, 209, 226
Decimal	10740411
CIELab	84.88, -27.80, 12.73
CIELCh	85, 30.577, 155.392
Yxy	65.7671, 0.2946, 0.3779
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288930491 (0xFFA3E2BB)
YUV	202.7170, -7.7485, -34.8318
Hunter-Lab	81.0969, -29.0702, 15.0909

Details

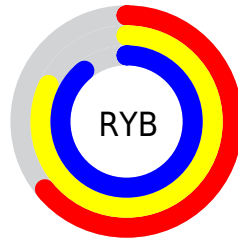
The RGB color **163, 226, 187** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **226, 163, 202**, and the grayscale version is **203, 203, 203**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 255, 243**, and **110, 170, 134** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 226, 173**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 226, 201**.

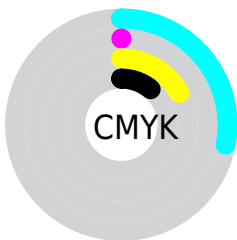
Distribution



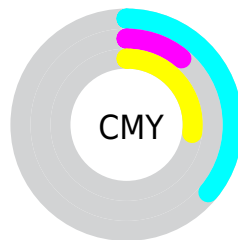
- Red (64%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 226, 187 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, 226, 187 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 163, 226, 187


255, 255, 255


 219, 255, 243

 248, 255, 255

 163, 226, 187


 136, 198, 160

 110, 170, 134

 84, 144, 108

 58, 118, 84

 32, 93, 61

 1, 69, 39

 0, 46, 18

 0, 26, 0

 0, 0, 0

 163, 226, 187

 163, 226, 187

 140, 226, 173

 186, 226, 201

 118, 226, 159

 208, 226, 215

 95, 226, 145

 231, 226, 229

 73, 226, 131

 253, 226, 243

 50, 226, 117

 255, 226, 255

 27, 226, 103

 5, 226, 89

 0, 226, 86

Harmonies

Analogous

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



196, 220, 164



163, 226, 187



135, 228, 216

Triad

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



163, 226, 187



183, 213, 255



255, 194, 180

Complementary

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



163, 226, 187



226, 163, 202

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, 191, 208



163, 226, 187



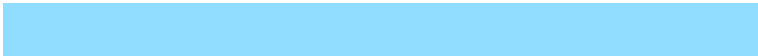
223, 203, 255

Square

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



163, 226, 187



145, 221, 255



254, 194, 237



253, 202, 160

Rectangle

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



163, 226, 187



126, 228, 236



254, 194, 237



255, 192, 189

Sweetspot

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



163, 226, 187



235, 255, 242



203, 226, 163



115, 128, 120



0, 0, 0



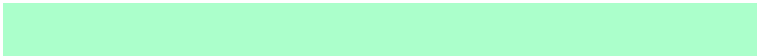
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



163, 226, 187



171, 255, 203



163, 226, 218



101, 112, 105



0, 176, 67



0, 48, 18

Inverse Universe

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



226, 163, 202



255, 171, 223



226, 163, 171



112, 101, 108



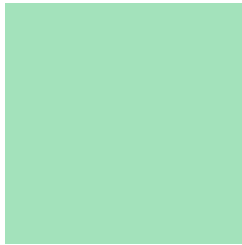
176, 0, 109



48, 0, 30

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 226, 187 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

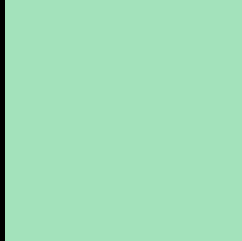
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 226, 187 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

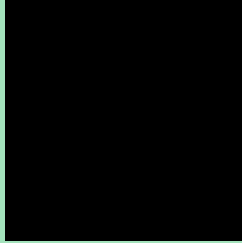
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 226, 187 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 226, 187.

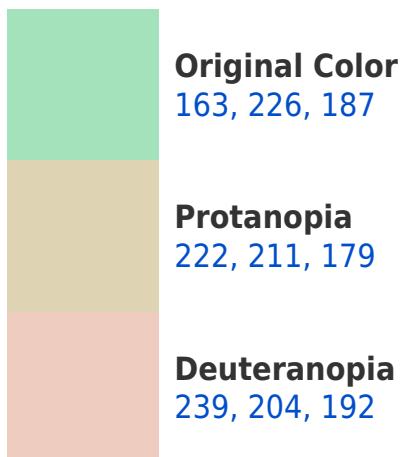


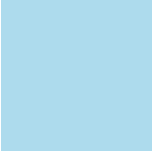
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 226, 187.

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
173, 219, 237

Trichromacy



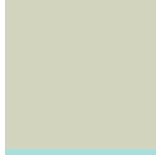
Original Color

163, 226, 187



Protanomaly

201, 216, 182



Deuteranomaly

211, 212, 190



Tritanomaly

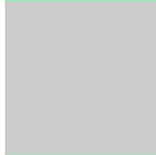
169, 222, 219

Monochromacy



Original Color

163, 226, 187



Achromatopsia

203, 203, 203



Achromatomaly

188, 211, 197

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 226, 187 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, 226, 187)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 226, 187)  
}
```

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, 226, 187) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 226, 187) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 226, 187 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, 226, 187) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 226, 187) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 226, 187)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 226, 187); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 226, 187);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 226,  
187) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 226, 187 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 226, 187) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
226, 187) }
```

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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