

Converting Colors

RGB(99, 163, 130)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(99, 163, 130) contains.

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Color

RGB(99, 163, 130)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	63A382
RGB	99, 163, 130
RGB Percent	39%, 64%, 51%
CMY	0.6118, 0.3608, 0.4902
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.20, 0.36
HSL	149°, 26%, 51%
HSV	149°, 39%, 64%
XYZ	22.2720, 30.4587, 25.8244
YIQ	140.1020, -27.5510, -23.8310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

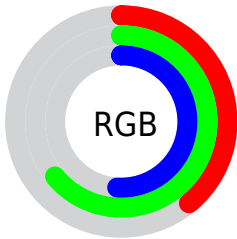
Format	Color
RYB	99, 142, 163
Decimal	6529922
CIELab	62.05, -28.16, 10.77
CIELCh	62, 30.146, 159.077
Yxy	30.4587, 0.2835, 0.3877
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284720002 (0xFF63A382)
YUV	140.1020, -4.9803, -36.0465
Hunter-Lab	55.1894, -24.5467, 10.8895

Details

The RGB color **99, 163, 130** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669966**. A complement of this color would be **163, 99, 132**, and the grayscale version is **140, 140, 140**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **152, 218, 183**, and **47, 111, 81** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83, 163, 122**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **115, 163, 138**.

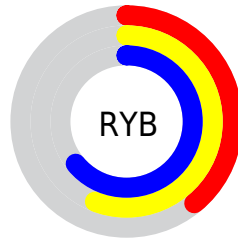
Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (64%)

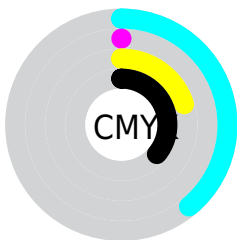
Blue (51%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (64%)

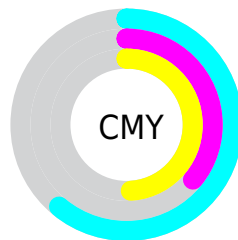


Cyan (39%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (61%)


Magenta (36%)


Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 99, 163, 130 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 99, 163, 130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 99, 163, 130

 99, 163, 130

255, 255, 255

 73, 136, 105

 152, 218, 183

 47, 111, 81

 180, 247, 211

 19, 86, 58

 208, 255, 239


 0, 62, 36


 237, 255, 255


 0, 40, 15

 0, 14, 0

 0, 0, 0

 99, 163, 130

 99, 163, 130

 83, 163, 122

 115, 163, 138

■ 66, 163, 113

■ 132, 163, 147

■ 50, 163, 105

■ 148, 163, 155

■ 34, 163, 96

■ 164, 163, 164

■ 18, 163, 88

■ 180, 163, 172

■ 1, 163, 80

■ 197, 163, 180

■ 0, 163, 79

■ 213, 163, 189

■ 229, 163, 197

■ 246, 163, 206

Harmonies

Analogous

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



131, 158, 108



99, 163, 130



69, 165, 157

Triad

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



99, 163, 130



126, 150, 202



200, 134, 118

Complementary

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



99, 163, 130



163, 99, 132

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.



202, 130, 143



99, 163, 130



164, 140, 191

Square

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



99, 163, 130



85, 158, 199



190, 132, 170



184, 142, 101

Rectangle

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



99, 163, 130



57, 164, 175



190, 132, 170



202, 132, 125

Sweetspot

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



99, 163, 130



186, 212, 199



132, 163, 99



92, 107, 99



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



99, 163, 130



112, 212, 160



99, 163, 162



73, 82, 77



0, 145, 70



0, 18, 9

Inverse Universe

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



163, 99, 132



212, 112, 163



163, 99, 100



82, 73, 78



145, 0, 75



18, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 99, 163, 130 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 99, 163, 130 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

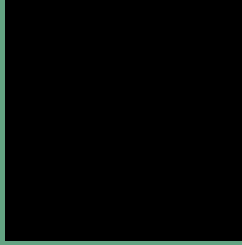
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 99, 163, 130 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 99, 163, 130.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 99, 163, 130.

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
99, 163, 130

Protanopia
158, 149, 123

Deuteranopia
169, 144, 134



Tritanopia
108, 158, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color
99, 163, 130

Protanomaly
137, 154, 126

Deuteranomaly
144, 151, 133

Tritanomaly
105, 160, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color
99, 163, 130

Achromatopsia
140, 140, 140

Achromatomaly
125, 148, 136

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 99, 163, 130 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(99, 163, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 163, 130)  
}
```

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(99, 163, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 163, 130) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 99, 163, 130 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(99, 163, 130) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 163, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(99, 163, 130)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 163, 130); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 163, 130);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 163,  
130) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 99, 163, 130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 163, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 163,  
130) }
```

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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