

Converting Colors

RGB(99, 164, 160)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(99, 164, 160) contains.

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Color

RGB(99, 164, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	63A4A0
RGB	99, 164, 160
RGB Percent	39%, 64%, 63%
CMY	0.6118, 0.3569, 0.3725
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.02, 0.36
HSL	176°, 26%, 52%
HSV	176°, 40%, 64%
XYZ	24.7662, 31.7416, 38.0791
YIQ	144.1090, -37.4560, -15.0240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

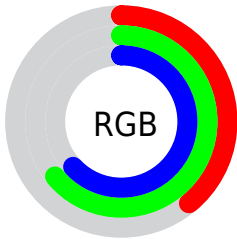
Format	Color
RYB	99, 133, 164
Decimal	6530208
CIELab	63.13, -21.71, -4.48
CIElCh	63, 22.172, 191.658
Yxy	31.7416, 0.2618, 0.3356
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284720288 (0xFF63A4A0)
YUV	144.1090, 7.8343, -39.5606
Hunter-Lab	56.3397, -20.1282, -0.6354

Details

The RGB color **99, 164, 160** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **164, 99, 103**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **153, 219, 215**, and **46, 112, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83, 164, 159**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **115, 164, 161**.

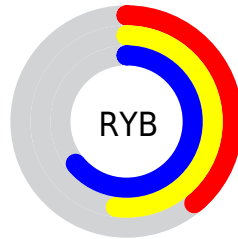
Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (64%)

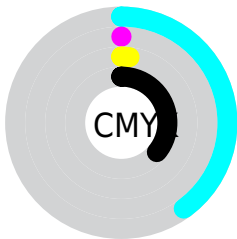
Blue (63%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (64%)

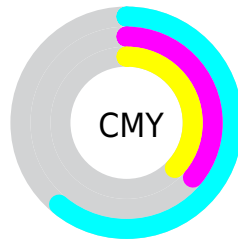


Cyan (40%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (61%)


Magenta (36%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 99, 164, 160 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, 164, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 99, 164, 160


255, 255, 255


 153, 219, 215


 181, 248, 243

 209, 255, 255

 238, 255, 255

 99, 164, 160

 73, 138, 134

 46, 112, 109


 14, 87, 84


 0, 64, 61


 0, 41, 40

 0, 20, 19

 0, 0, 0

 99, 164, 160

 83, 164, 159

 99, 164, 160

 115, 164, 161

■ 66, 164, 158

■ 132, 164, 162

■ 50, 164, 157

■ 148, 164, 163

■ 33, 164, 156

■ 165, 164, 164

■ 17, 164, 155

■ 181, 164, 165

■ 1, 164, 154

■ 197, 164, 166

■ 0, 164, 154

■ 214, 164, 167

■ 230, 164, 168

■ 247, 164, 169

Harmonies

Analogous

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



115, 163, 140



99, 164, 160



97, 162, 178

Triad

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



99, 164, 160



166, 145, 182



178, 147, 116

Complementary

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



99, 164, 160



164, 99, 103

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.



190, 142, 127



99, 164, 160



184, 140, 166

Square

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



99, 164, 160



140, 152, 191



193, 139, 146



160, 154, 114

Rectangle

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



99, 164, 160



106, 160, 187



193, 139, 146



183, 145, 119

Sweetspot

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



99, 164, 160



188, 214, 213



103, 164, 99



92, 107, 106



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



99, 164, 160



111, 214, 208



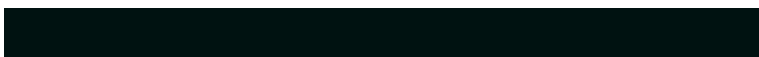
99, 136, 164



73, 82, 81



0, 145, 136



0, 18, 17

Inverse Universe

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



164, 99, 103



214, 111, 118



164, 127, 99



82, 73, 74



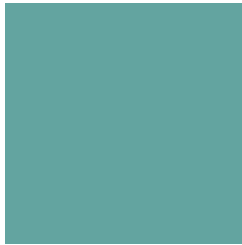
145, 0, 9



18, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 99, 164, 160 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, 164, 160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

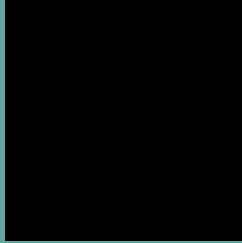
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 164, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 99, 164, 160.

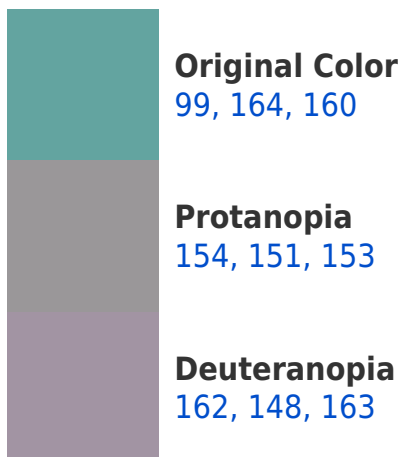



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 99, 164, 160.

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](#).

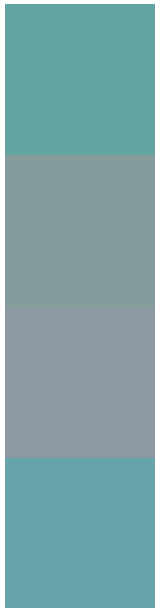
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
103, 162, 175

Trichromacy



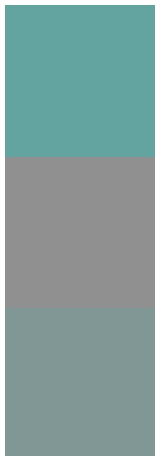
Original Color
99, 164, 160

Protanomaly
134, 156, 156

Deuteranomaly
139, 154, 162

Tritanomaly
102, 163, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color
99, 164, 160

Achromatopsia
144, 144, 144

Achromatomaly
128, 151, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 99, 164, 160 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, 164, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 164, 160)  
}
```

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, 164, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 164, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 99, 164, 160 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, 164, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 164, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(99, 164, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 164, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 164, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 164,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 99, 164, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 164, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 164,  
160) }
```

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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