

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 117, 129)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 117, 129) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 117, 129)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A77581
RGB	167, 117, 129
RGB Percent	65%, 46%, 51%
CMY	0.3451, 0.5412, 0.4941
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.23, 0.35
HSL	346°, 22%, 56%
HSV	346°, 30%, 65%
XYZ	26.2601, 22.5230, 23.7322
YIQ	133.3180, 25.9480, 14.3320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

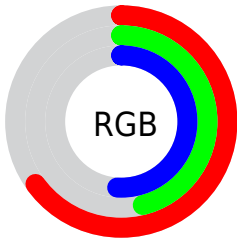
Format	Color
R_{YB}	167, 117, 129
Decimal	10974593
CIE _{Lab}	54.58, 21.44, 1.32
CIE _{LCh}	55, 21.481, 3.533
Yxy	22.5230, 0.3621, 0.3106
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289164673 (0xFFA77581)
YUV	133.3180, -2.1288, 29.5391
Hunter-Lab	47.4585, 15.7167, 3.5722

Details

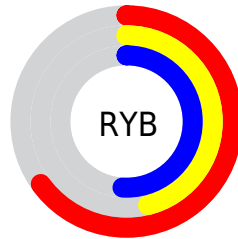
The RGB color **167, 117, 129** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **117, 167, 155**, and the grayscale version is **133, 133, 133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 169, 182**, and **114, 68, 80** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167, 100, 116**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 134, 142**.

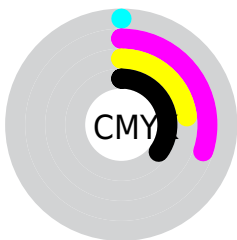
Distribution



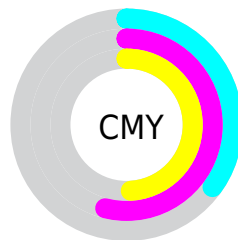
- Red (65%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 117, 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 167, 117, 129 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 167, 117, 129

255, 255, 255


 223, 169, 182

 252, 197, 209

 255, 225, 238

255, 254, 255

 167, 117, 129

 167, 100, 116

 167, 84, 104

 167, 117, 129

 140, 92, 104

 114, 68, 80


 89, 45, 57


 64, 23, 36

 42, 0, 14

 0, 0, 0

 167, 117, 129

 167, 134, 142

 167, 150, 154

■ 167, 67, 91

■ 167, 167, 167

■ 167, 50, 78

■ 167, 184, 180

■ 167, 33, 66

■ 167, 200, 192

■ 167, 17, 53

■ 167, 217, 205

■ 167, 0, 40

■ 167, 234, 218

■ 167, 0, 40

■ 167, 251, 231

■ 167, 255, 243

Harmonies

Analogous

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



156, 119, 147



167, 117, 129



167, 119, 111

Triad

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



167, 117, 129



122, 136, 99



86, 137, 163

Complementary

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



167, 117, 129



117, 167, 155

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.



75, 140, 150



167, 117, 129



100, 139, 113

Square

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



167, 117, 129



142, 130, 94



82, 141, 132



111, 132, 167

Rectangle

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



167, 117, 129



162, 122, 101



82, 141, 132



81, 138, 160

Sweetspot

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



167, 117, 129



217, 197, 202



155, 117, 167



110, 98, 100



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



167, 117, 129



217, 139, 157



167, 129, 117



84, 76, 78



148, 0, 35



20, 0, 5

Inverse Universe

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



167, 117, 129



217, 139, 157



117, 155, 167



84, 76, 78



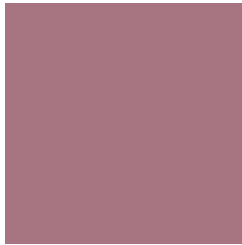
148, 0, 35



20, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 117, 129 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

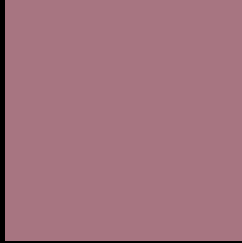
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 167, 117, 129 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

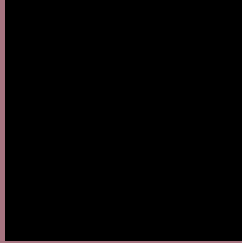
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 167, 117, 129 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 117, 129.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 117, 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



Original Color

167, 117, 129

Protanopia

132, 130, 137

Deuteranopia

145, 127, 127



Tritanopia
167, 117, 126

Trichromacy



Original Color
167, 117, 129

Protanomaly
145, 125, 134

Deuteranomaly
153, 123, 128

Tritanomaly
167, 117, 127

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 117, 129

Achromatopsia
133, 133, 133

Achromatomaly
145, 127, 132

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 117, 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(167, 117, 129)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 117, 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(167, 117, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 117, 129) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 117, 129 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

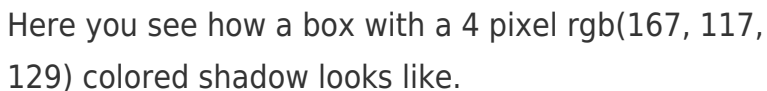
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(167, 117, 129) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 117, 129) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 117, 129)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 117, 129); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 117, 129); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 117, 129) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 117, 129 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 117, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
117, 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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