Converting Colors

RGB(167, 136, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for RGB(167, 136, 157) contains.

Color

RGB(167, 136, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7889D
RGB	167, 136, 157
RGB Percent	65%, 53%, 62%
CMY	0.3451, 0.4667, 0.3843
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.06, 0.35
HSL	319°, 15%, 59%
HSV	319°, 19%, 65%
XYZ	30.8263, 28.2581, 35.7279
YIQ	147.6630, 11.7350, 13.1030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

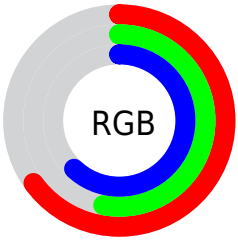
Format	Color
RYB	167, 136, 157
Decimal	10979485
CIELab	60.12, 15.42, -6.70
CIELCh	60, 16.815, 336.505
Yxy	28.2581, 0.3251, 0.2980
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289169565 (0xFFA7889D)
YUV	147.6630, 4.6031, 16.9585
Hunter-Lab	53.1584, 10.4842, -2.6382

Details

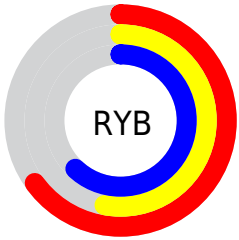
The RGB color 167, 136, 157 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex CC9999. A complement of this color would be 136, 167, 146, and the grayscale version is 148, 148, 148.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 222, 189, 212, and 115, 86, 106 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 167, 119, 152, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 167, 153, 162.

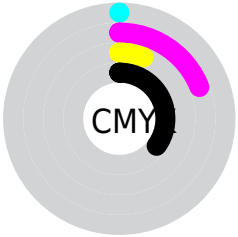
Distribution



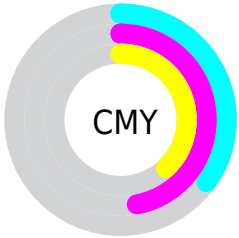
- Red (65%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 136, 157 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, 136, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

167, 136, 157	167, 136, 157
255, 255, 255	140, 111, 131
222, 189, 212	115, 86, 106
251, 217, 240	90, 63, 82
255, 246, 255	66, 40, 59
	44, 19, 37
	25, 0, 16
	0, 0, 0

167, 136, 157	167, 136, 157
167, 119, 152	167, 153, 162

167, 103, 146	167, 169, 168
167, 86, 141	167, 186, 173
167, 69, 135	167, 203, 179
167, 52, 130	167, 219, 184
167, 36, 125	167, 236, 189
167, 19, 119	167, 253, 195
167, 2, 114	167, 255, 200
167, 0, 113	167, 255, 205

Harmonies

Analogous

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

152, 140, 169

167, 136, 157

175, 134, 142

Triad

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

167, 136, 157

153, 145, 116

105, 153, 162

Complementary

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

167, 136, 157

136, 167, 146

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.

108, 154, 148

167, 136, 157

136, 149, 121

Square

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

167, 136, 157

167, 140, 118

120, 152, 133

114, 150, 172

Rectangle

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

167, 136, 157

176, 135, 132

120, 152, 133

105, 153, 158

Sweetspot

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

167, 136, 157

217, 204, 213

146, 136, 167

110, 102, 107

237, 237, 237

110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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

167, 136, 157

217, 169, 201

167, 136, 142

84, 76, 81

148, 0, 100

20, 0, 14

Inverse Universe

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

167, 136, 157

217, 169, 201

136, 167, 161

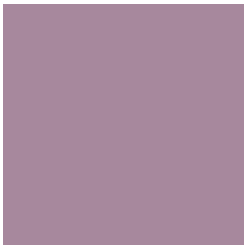
84, 76, 81

148, 0, 100

20, 0, 14

Previews

White Background

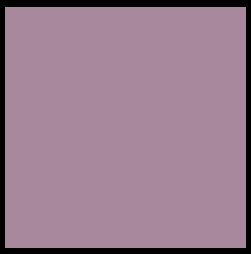


This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 136, 157 looks on a white background.

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



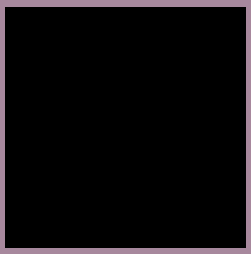
This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 136, 157 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

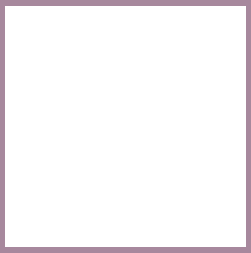
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass
Any Text WCAG AAA ✕ Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the Color Contrast Checker.

RGB 167, 136, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 136, 157.

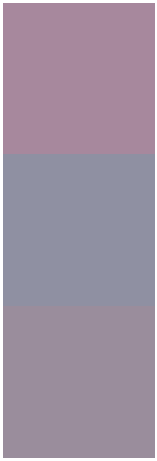


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 136, 157.

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



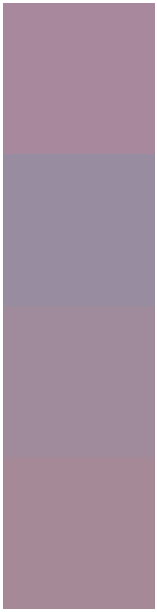
Original Color
167, 136, 157

Protanopia
143, 144, 162

Deuteranopia
154, 141, 156

Tritanopia
166, 137, 148

Trichromacy



Original Color
167, 136, 157

Protanomaly
152, 141, 160

Deuteranomaly
159, 139, 156

Tritanomaly
166, 137, 151

Monochromacy

Original Color
167, 136, 157

Achromatopsia
148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly
155, 144, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 136, 157 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, 136, 157) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{
    color:rgb(167, 136, 157)
}
```

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, 136, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 136, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 136, 157 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, 136, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 136, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(167, 136, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 136, 157); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 136, 157); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 136, 157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 136, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{
background:rgb(167, 136, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(167,
136, 157) }
```

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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