

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 140, 150)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 140, 150) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 140, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A78C96
RGB	167, 140, 150
RGB Percent	65%, 55%, 59%
CMY	0.3451, 0.4510, 0.4118
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.10, 0.35
HSL	338°, 13%, 60%
HSV	338°, 16%, 65%
XYZ	30.8195, 29.1737, 32.8609
YIQ	149.2130, 12.8820, 8.8340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

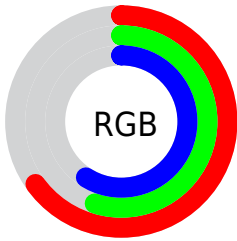
Format	Color
RYB	167, 140, 150
Decimal	10980502
CIELab	60.93, 11.89, -1.51
CIElCh	61, 11.985, 352.772
Yxy	29.1737, 0.3319, 0.3142
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289170582 (0xFFA78C96)
YUV	149.2130, 0.3880, 15.5992
Hunter-Lab	54.0127, 7.3294, 1.7373

Details

The RGB color **167, 140, 150** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **140, 167, 157**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 194, 204**, and **115, 90, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167, 123, 139**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 157, 161**.

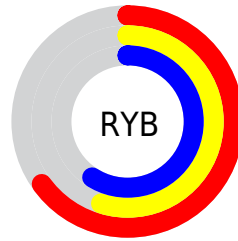
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (55%)

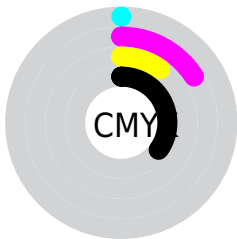
Blue (59%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (59%)

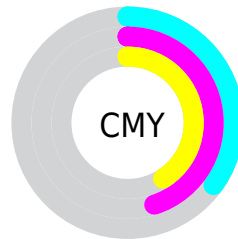


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 140, 150 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, 140, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 167, 140, 150


255, 255, 255


 222, 194, 204


 251, 222, 232

 255, 250, 255

 167, 140, 150

 140, 114, 124

 115, 90, 99


 90, 66, 75

 66, 44, 53

 44, 23, 32

 25, 0, 8

 0, 0, 0

 167, 140, 150

 167, 123, 139

 167, 140, 150

 167, 157, 161

■ 167, 107, 129

■ 167, 173, 171

■ 167, 90, 118

■ 167, 190, 182

■ 167, 73, 108

■ 167, 207, 192

■ 167, 57, 97

■ 167, 223, 203

■ 167, 40, 87

■ 167, 240, 213

■ 167, 23, 76

■ 167, 255, 224

■ 167, 6, 66

■ 167, 255, 234

■ 167, 0, 62

■ 167, 255, 245

Harmonies

Analogous

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



158, 142, 160



167, 140, 150



170, 140, 139

Triad

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



167, 140, 150



147, 149, 127



123, 152, 163

Complementary

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



167, 140, 150



140, 167, 157

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.



120, 153, 155



167, 140, 150



135, 152, 134

Square

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



167, 140, 150



158, 145, 126



125, 153, 144



133, 149, 168

Rectangle

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



167, 140, 150



168, 141, 133



125, 153, 144



121, 152, 161

Sweetspot

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



167, 140, 150



217, 206, 210



157, 140, 167



110, 103, 106



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



167, 140, 150



217, 176, 191



167, 143, 140



84, 76, 79



148, 0, 55



20, 0, 8

Inverse Universe

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



167, 140, 150



217, 176, 191



140, 164, 167



84, 76, 79



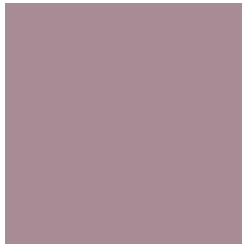
148, 0, 55



20, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 140, 150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

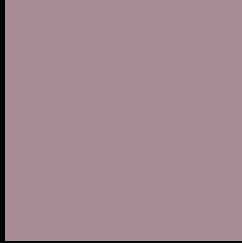
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 140, 150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

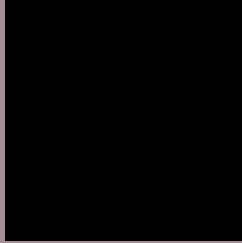
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 140, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 140, 150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 140, 150.

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, 140, 150

Protanopia
148, 146, 154

Deuteranopia
160, 143, 150



Tritanopia
167, 140, 151

Trichromacy



Original Color

167, 140, 150

Protanomaly

155, 144, 153

Deuteranomaly

163, 142, 150

Tritanomaly

167, 140, 151

Monochromacy



Original Color

167, 140, 150

Achromatopsia

149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly

156, 146, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 140, 150 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, 140, 150) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 140, 150)  
}
```

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, 140, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 140, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 140, 150 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, 140, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 140, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 140, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 140, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 140, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 140,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 140, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 140, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
140, 150) }
```

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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