

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 142, 150)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 142, 150) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 142, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A78E96
RGB	167, 142, 150
RGB Percent	65%, 56%, 59%
CMY	0.3451, 0.4431, 0.4118
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.10, 0.35
HSL	341°, 12%, 61%
HSV	341°, 15%, 65%
XYZ	31.1144, 29.7635, 32.9592
YIQ	150.3870, 12.3320, 7.7880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

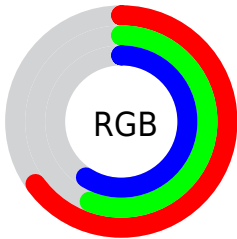
Format	Color
RYB	167, 142, 150
Decimal	10981014
CIELab	61.45, 10.76, -0.75
CIELCh	61, 10.788, 355.994
Yxy	29.7635, 0.3316, 0.3172
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289171094 (0xFFA78E96)
YUV	150.3870, -0.1908, 14.5696
Hunter-Lab	54.5559, 6.3293, 2.3699

Details

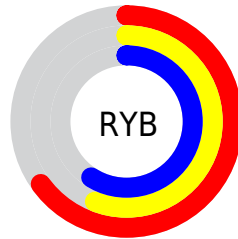
The RGB color **167, 142, 150** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **142, 167, 159**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 196, 204**, and **115, 92, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167, 125, 139**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 159, 161**.

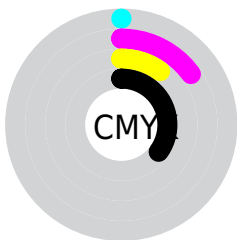
Distribution



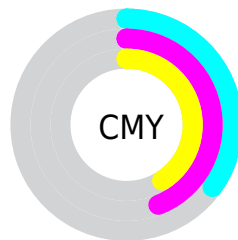
- Red (65%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (41%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 142, 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, 142, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 167, 142, 150


255, 255, 255


 222, 196, 204

 251, 224, 232

 255, 252, 255

 167, 142, 150

 140, 116, 124

 115, 92, 99


 90, 68, 75

 66, 46, 53


 44, 25, 32


 25, 0, 8

 0, 0, 0

 167, 142, 150

 167, 125, 139

 167, 142, 150

 167, 159, 161

■ 167, 109, 127

■ 167, 175, 173

■ 167, 92, 116

■ 167, 192, 184

■ 167, 75, 105

■ 167, 209, 195

■ 167, 59, 93

■ 167, 225, 207

■ 167, 42, 82

■ 167, 242, 218

■ 167, 25, 71

■ 167, 255, 229

■ 167, 8, 59

■ 167, 255, 241

■ 167, 0, 53

■ 167, 255, 252

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160, 144, 159



167, 142, 150



169, 142, 140

Triad

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



167, 142, 150



147, 150, 131



128, 152, 164

Complementary

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



167, 142, 150



142, 167, 159

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.



124, 154, 156



167, 142, 150



136, 153, 137

Square

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



167, 142, 150



158, 147, 129



128, 154, 147



137, 150, 167

Rectangle

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



167, 142, 150



167, 143, 135



128, 154, 147



126, 153, 162

Sweetspot

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



167, 142, 150



217, 208, 211



159, 142, 167



110, 104, 106



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



167, 142, 150



217, 178, 190



167, 146, 142



84, 76, 78



148, 0, 47



20, 0, 7

Inverse Universe

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



167, 142, 150



217, 178, 190



142, 163, 167



84, 76, 78



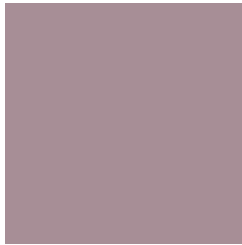
148, 0, 47



20, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 142, 150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

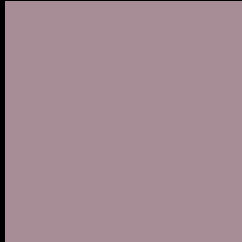
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 142, 150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

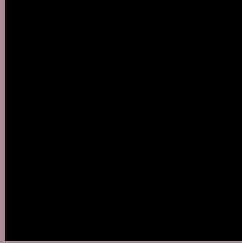
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 142, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 142, 150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 142, 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, 142, 150

Protanopia

150, 148, 153

Deuteranopia

162, 144, 150



Tritanopia
167, 142, 153

Trichromacy



Original Color

167, 142, 150

Protanomaly

156, 146, 152

Deuteranomaly

164, 143, 150

Tritanomaly

167, 142, 152

Monochromacy



Original Color

167, 142, 150

Achromatopsia

150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly

156, 147, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 142, 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, 142, 150) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 142, 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, 142, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 142, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 142, 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, 142, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 142, 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, 142, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 142, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 142, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 142,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 142, 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, 142, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
142, 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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