

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 145, 126)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 145, 126) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 145, 126)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7917E
RGB	167, 145, 126
RGB Percent	65%, 57%, 49%
CMY	0.3451, 0.4314, 0.5059
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.25, 0.35
HSL	28°, 19%, 57%
HSV	28°, 25%, 65%
XYZ	29.8276, 29.9726, 23.9519
YIQ	149.4120, 19.2110, -1.2450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

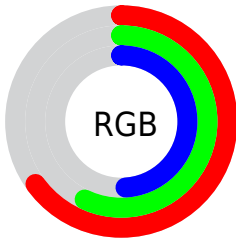
Format	Color
R_{YB}	167, 161, 126
Decimal	10981758
CIE Lab	61.63, 5.16, 13.11
CIE LCh	62, 14.094, 68.504
Yxy	29.9726, 0.3561, 0.3579
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289171838 (0xFFA7917E)
YUV	149.4120, -11.5421, 15.4247
Hunter-Lab	54.7473, 1.4434, 12.3838

Details

The RGB color **167, 145, 126** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **126, 148, 167**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 199, 179**, and **114, 95, 77** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167, 136, 109**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 154, 143**.

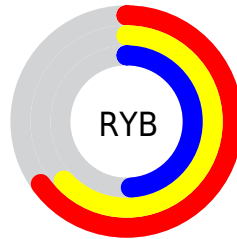
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (57%)

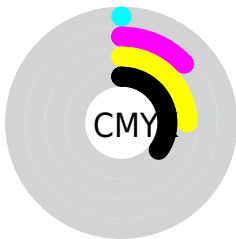
Blue (49%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (49%)

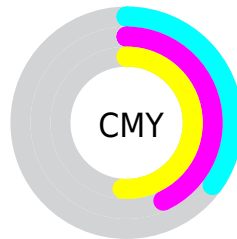


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 145, 126 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, 145, 126 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 167, 145, 126


255, 255, 255

 223, 199, 179

 251, 227, 206

 255, 255, 234


 167, 145, 126

 140, 119, 101

 114, 95, 77

 89, 71, 54


 65, 49, 33


 43, 28, 10


 20, 2, 0

 0, 0, 0

 167, 145, 126

 167, 136, 109

 167, 145, 126

 167, 154, 143

 167, 127, 93

 167, 163, 159

 167, 118, 76

 167, 172, 176

 167, 109, 59

 167, 181, 193

 167, 100, 43

 167, 190, 209

 167, 91, 26

 167, 199, 226

 167, 82, 9

 167, 208, 243

 167, 77, 0

 167, 217, 255

 167, 226, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



174, 142, 134



167, 145, 126



155, 149, 124

Triad

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



167, 145, 126



118, 156, 152



156, 145, 168

Complementary

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



167, 145, 126



126, 148, 167

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.



140, 149, 173



167, 145, 126



117, 155, 164

Square

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



167, 145, 126



127, 155, 139



125, 153, 172



168, 141, 158

Rectangle

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



167, 145, 126



146, 152, 127



125, 153, 172



150, 146, 171

Sweetspot

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



167, 145, 126



217, 209, 202



167, 126, 149



110, 105, 101



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



167, 145, 126



217, 183, 154



167, 165, 126



84, 80, 76



148, 69, 0



20, 9, 0

Inverse Universe

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



126, 148, 167



154, 188, 217



126, 128, 167



76, 80, 84



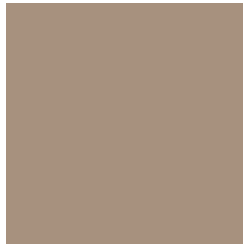
0, 79, 148



0, 11, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 145, 126 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

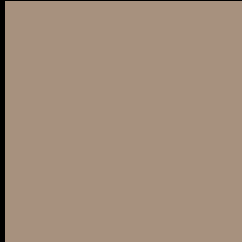
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 145, 126 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

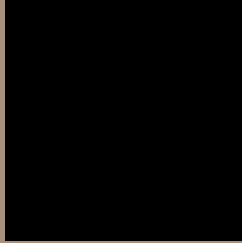
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 145, 126 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 145, 126.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 145, 126.

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, 145, 126

Protanopia

156, 149, 128

Deuteranopia

171, 143, 126



Tritanopia
170, 141, 152

Trichromacy



Original Color

167, 145, 126

Protanomaly

160, 148, 127

Deuteranomaly

170, 144, 126

Tritanomaly

169, 142, 143

Monochromacy



Original Color

167, 145, 126

Achromatopsia

149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly

156, 148, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 145, 126 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, 145, 126)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 145, 126)  
}
```

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, 145, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 145, 126) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 145, 126 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

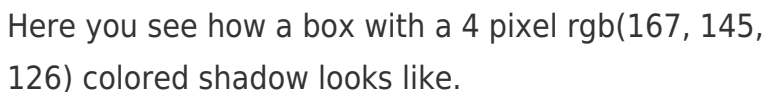
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(167, 145, 126) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 145, 126) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 145, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 145, 126); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 145, 126); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 145, 126) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 145, 126 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 145, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
145, 126) }
```

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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