

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 145, 141)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 145, 141) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 145, 141)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7918D
RGB	167, 145, 141
RGB Percent	65%, 57%, 55%
CMY	0.3451, 0.4314, 0.4471
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.16, 0.35
HSL	9°, 13%, 60%
HSV	9°, 16%, 65%
XYZ	30.8695, 30.3894, 29.4380
YIQ	151.1220, 14.3960, 3.4200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

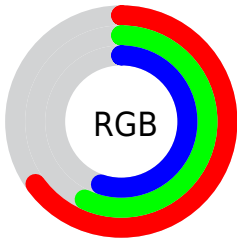
Format	Color
RYB	167, 146, 141
Decimal	10981773
CIELab	61.99, 7.53, 5.14
CIELCh	62, 9.118, 34.308
Yxy	30.3894, 0.3404, 0.3351
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289171853 (0xFFA7918D)
YUV	151.1220, -4.9901, 13.9250
Hunter-Lab	55.1266, 3.4840, 6.9272

Details

The RGB color **167, 145, 141** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **141, 163, 167**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 199, 195**, and **115, 95, 91** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167, 131, 124**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 159, 158**.

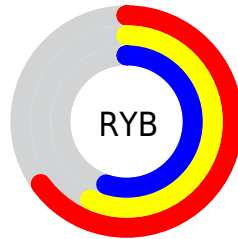
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (57%)

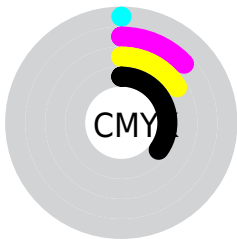
Blue (55%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (55%)

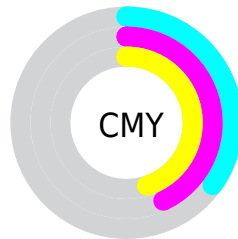


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 145, 141 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, 141 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 167, 145, 141


255, 255, 255


 222, 199, 195

 251, 227, 222

 255, 255, 251

 167, 145, 141

 140, 119, 115

 115, 95, 91


 90, 71, 67


 66, 48, 45


 44, 28, 25


 24, 1, 0


 0, 0, 0

 167, 145, 141

 167, 131, 124


 167, 145, 141

 167, 159, 158

 167, 117, 108

 167, 173, 174

 167, 103, 91

 167, 187, 191

 167, 88, 74

 167, 202, 208

 167, 74, 58

 167, 216, 225

 167, 60, 41

 167, 230, 241

 167, 46, 24

 167, 244, 255

 167, 32, 7

 167, 255, 255

 167, 26, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



167, 144, 149



167, 145, 141



163, 147, 135

Triad

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



167, 145, 141



137, 154, 143



143, 150, 166

Complementary

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



167, 145, 141



141, 163, 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.



134, 153, 164



167, 145, 141



131, 155, 151

Square

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



167, 145, 141



146, 152, 136



130, 154, 159



153, 147, 163

Rectangle

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



167, 145, 141



158, 149, 134



130, 154, 159



140, 151, 166

Sweetspot

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



167, 145, 141



217, 208, 206



167, 141, 163



110, 104, 103



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



167, 145, 141



217, 182, 176



167, 158, 141



84, 77, 76



148, 23, 0



20, 3, 0

Inverse Universe

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



141, 163, 167



176, 210, 217



141, 150, 167



76, 83, 84



0, 125, 148



0, 17, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 145, 141 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

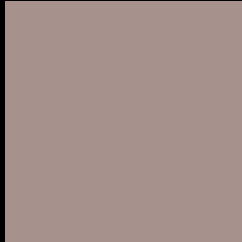
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 141 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 ✓ Pass

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

RGB 167, 145, 141 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 145, 141.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 145, 141.

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, 141

Protanopia
154, 149, 143

Deuteranopia
168, 145, 141



Tritanopia
169, 143, 154

Trichromacy



Original Color

167, 145, 141

Protanomaly

159, 148, 142

Deuteranomaly

168, 145, 141

Tritanomaly

168, 144, 149

Monochromacy



Original Color

167, 145, 141

Achromatopsia

151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly

157, 149, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 145, 141 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, 141)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 145, 141)  
}
```

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, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 145, 141) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 145, 141 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, 141) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 145, 141) }
```

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, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 145, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 145, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 145,  
141) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 145, 141 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, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
145, 141) }
```

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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