

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 152, 119)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 152, 119) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 152, 119)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A79877
RGB	167, 152, 119
RGB Percent	65%, 60%, 47%
CMY	0.3451, 0.4039, 0.5333
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.29, 0.35
HSL	41°, 21%, 56%
HSV	41°, 29%, 65%
XYZ	30.4944, 32.0039, 22.0229
YIQ	152.7230, 19.5330, -7.0830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

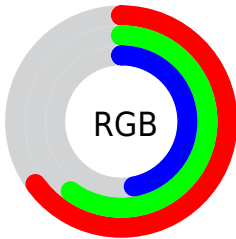
Format	Color
RYB	141, 167, 119
Decimal	10983543
CIELab	63.35, 0.28, 19.40
CIELCh	63, 19.406, 89.164
Yxy	32.0039, 0.3608, 0.3786
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289173623 (0xFFA79877)
YUV	152.7230, -16.6254, 12.5209
Hunter-Lab	56.5720, -2.7829, 16.5194

Details

The RGB color **167, 152, 119** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **119, 134, 167**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 206, 171**, and **114, 101, 70** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167, 147, 102**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 157, 136**.

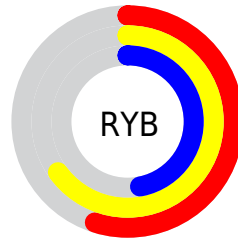
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (60%)

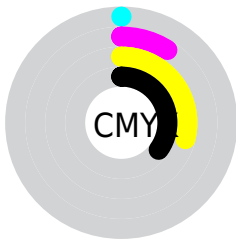
Blue (47%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (47%)

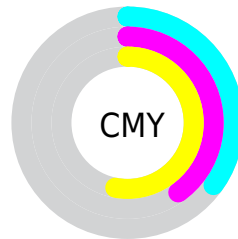


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (29%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 152, 119 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, 152, 119 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 167, 152, 119


255, 255, 255

 223, 206, 171

 251, 234, 199

 255, 255, 227

 167, 152, 119


 140, 126, 94

 114, 101, 70

 89, 77, 48


 65, 55, 26


 43, 33, 1


 18, 11, 0

 0, 0, 0

 167, 152, 119

 167, 147, 102

 167, 152, 119

 167, 157, 136

■ 167, 142, 86

■ 167, 162, 152

■ 167, 136, 69

■ 167, 168, 169

■ 167, 131, 52

■ 167, 173, 186

■ 167, 126, 35

■ 167, 178, 202

■ 167, 121, 19

■ 167, 183, 219

■ 167, 115, 2

■ 167, 189, 236

■ 167, 115, 0

■ 167, 194, 253

■ 167, 199, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



181, 146, 124



167, 152, 119



148, 157, 123

Triad

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



167, 152, 119



105, 163, 170



175, 144, 171

Complementary

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



167, 152, 119



119, 134, 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.



156, 149, 183



167, 152, 119



113, 160, 182

Square

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



167, 152, 119



112, 163, 152



133, 155, 188



187, 141, 154

Rectangle

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



167, 152, 119



135, 160, 130



133, 155, 188



170, 145, 176

Sweetspot

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



167, 152, 119



217, 211, 197



167, 119, 134



110, 106, 98



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



167, 152, 119



217, 194, 143



158, 167, 119



84, 82, 76



148, 102, 0



20, 14, 0

Inverse Universe

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



119, 134, 167



143, 166, 217



128, 119, 167



76, 78, 84



0, 46, 148



0, 6, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 152, 119 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, 152, 119 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

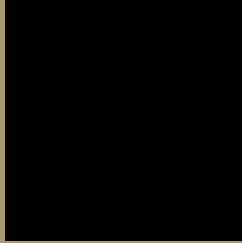
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 152, 119 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 152, 119.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 152, 119.

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, 152, 119

Protanopia
164, 153, 120

Deuteranopia
179, 147, 120



Tritanopia
172, 147, 158

Trichromacy



Original Color
167, 152, 119

Protanomaly
165, 153, 120

Deuteranomaly
175, 149, 120

Tritanomaly
170, 149, 144

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 152, 119

Achromatopsia
153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly
158, 153, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 152, 119 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, 152, 119)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 152, 119)  
}
```

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, 152, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 152, 119) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 152, 119 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, 152, 119) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 152, 119) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 152, 119)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 152, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 152, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 152,  
119) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 152, 119 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 152, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
152, 119) }
```

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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