

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 156, 142)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 156, 142) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 156, 142)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A79C8E
RGB	167, 156, 142
RGB Percent	65%, 61%, 56%
CMY	0.3451, 0.3882, 0.4431
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.15, 0.35
HSL	34°, 12%, 61%
HSV	34°, 15%, 65%
XYZ	32.7073, 33.9454, 30.4194
YIQ	157.6930, 11.0500, -2.0220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

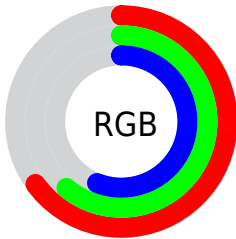
Format	Color
RYB	162, 167, 142
Decimal	10984590
CIELab	64.92, 1.59, 8.77
CIELCh	65, 8.913, 79.725
Yxy	33.9454, 0.3369, 0.3497
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289174670 (0xFFA79C8E)
YUV	157.6930, -7.7366, 8.1622
Hunter-Lab	58.2627, -1.7540, 9.8281

Details

The RGB color **167, 156, 142** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **142, 153, 167**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 210, 196**, and **115, 105, 92** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167, 149, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 163, 159**.

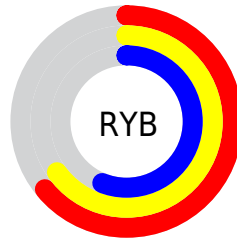
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (61%)

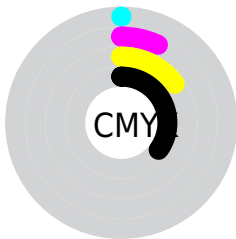
Blue (56%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (56%)

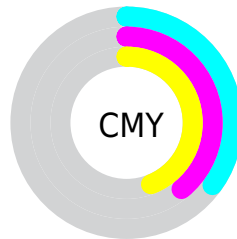


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 156, 142 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, 156, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 167, 156, 142

255, 255, 255

 222, 210, 196


 251, 239, 224

255, 255, 252

 167, 156, 142

 141, 130, 116

 115, 105, 92

 90, 81, 68

 67, 58, 46

 44, 36, 25

 25, 15, 0

 0, 0, 0

 167, 156, 142

 167, 149, 125

 167, 156, 142

 167, 163, 159

■ 167, 141, 109

■ 167, 171, 175

■ 167, 134, 92

■ 167, 178, 192

■ 167, 127, 75

■ 167, 185, 209

■ 167, 119, 59

■ 167, 193, 225

■ 167, 112, 42

■ 167, 200, 242

■ 167, 105, 25

■ 167, 207, 255

■ 167, 97, 8

■ 167, 215, 255

■ 167, 94, 0

■ 167, 222, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



173, 154, 146



167, 156, 142



158, 159, 143

Triad

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



167, 156, 142



138, 162, 163



165, 154, 168

Complementary

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



167, 156, 142



142, 153, 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, 156, 172



167, 156, 142



139, 161, 169

Square

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



167, 156, 142



142, 162, 154



146, 159, 173



172, 152, 161

Rectangle

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



167, 156, 142



152, 160, 145



146, 159, 173



162, 155, 170

Sweetspot

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



167, 156, 142



217, 213, 208



167, 142, 153



110, 107, 104



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



167, 156, 142



217, 200, 178



166, 167, 142



84, 80, 76



148, 83, 0



20, 11, 0

Inverse Universe

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



142, 153, 167



178, 195, 217



143, 142, 167



76, 79, 84



0, 65, 148



0, 9, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 156, 142 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

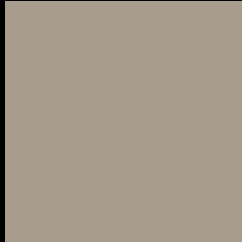
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 156, 142 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

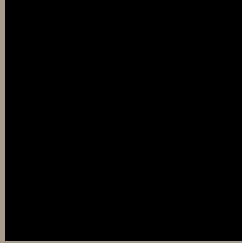
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

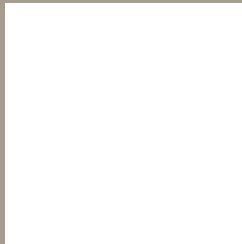
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 167, 156, 142 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 156, 142.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 156, 142.

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, 156, 142

Protanopia

164, 157, 143

Deuteranopia

178, 152, 143



Tritanopia
170, 153, 165

Trichromacy



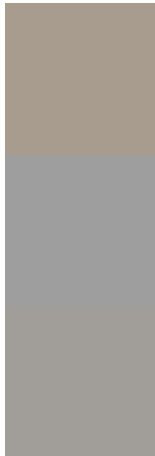
Original Color
167, 156, 142

Protanomaly
165, 157, 143

Deuteranomaly
174, 153, 143

Tritanomaly
169, 154, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 156, 142

Achromatopsia
158, 158, 158

Achromatomaly
161, 157, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 156, 142 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, 156, 142) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 156, 142)  
}
```

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, 156, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 156, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 156, 142 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, 156, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 156, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 156, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 156, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 156, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 156,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 156, 142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 156, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
156, 142) }
```

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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