

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 163, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 163, 153) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 163, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7A399
RGB	167, 163, 153
RGB Percent	65%, 64%, 60%
CMY	0.3451, 0.3608, 0.4000
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.08, 0.35
HSL	43°, 7%, 63%
HSV	43°, 8%, 65%
XYZ	34.7833, 36.7098, 35.3894
YIQ	163.0560, 5.5940, -2.2620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

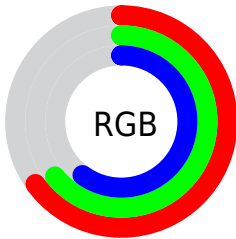
Format	Color
RYB	159, 167, 153
Decimal	10986393
CIELab	67.06, -0.37, 5.69
CIElCh	67, 5.707, 93.723
Yxy	36.7098, 0.3254, 0.3435
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289176473 (0xFFA7A399)
YUV	163.0560, -4.9576, 3.4589
Hunter-Lab	60.5886, -3.5550, 7.7811

Details

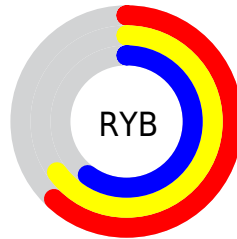
The RGB color **167, 163, 153** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **153, 157, 167**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 218, 207**, and **115, 111, 102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167, 158, 136**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 168, 170**.

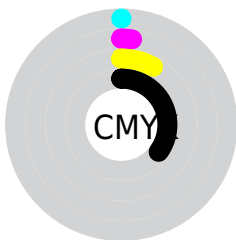
Distribution



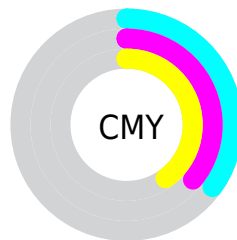
- Red (65%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 163, 153 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, 163, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 167, 163, 153

255, 255, 255


 222, 218, 207

 251, 246, 236

 167, 163, 153

 141, 137, 127

 115, 111, 102

 90, 87, 78

 67, 64, 55

 45, 42, 34

 25, 21, 12


 0, 0, 0

 167, 163, 153


 167, 158, 136

 167, 163, 153

 167, 168, 170

 167, 153, 120

 167, 173, 186

 167, 149, 103

 167, 177, 203

 167, 144, 86

 167, 182, 220

 167, 139, 70

 167, 187, 236

 167, 134, 53

 167, 192, 253

 167, 130, 36

 167, 196, 255

 167, 125, 19

 167, 201, 255

 167, 120, 3

 167, 206, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



172, 161, 154



167, 163, 153



161, 165, 155

Triad

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



167, 163, 153



151, 166, 169



171, 160, 168

Complementary

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



167, 163, 153



153, 157, 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.



165, 162, 172



167, 163, 153



154, 165, 172

Square

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



167, 163, 153



152, 166, 164



159, 163, 173



174, 160, 163

Rectangle

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



167, 163, 153



157, 166, 157



159, 163, 173



169, 161, 169

Sweetspot

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



167, 163, 153



217, 215, 210



167, 153, 157



110, 108, 105



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



167, 163, 153



217, 211, 195



164, 167, 153



84, 82, 76



148, 106, 0



20, 15, 0

Inverse Universe

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



153, 157, 167



195, 201, 217



156, 153, 167



76, 78, 84



0, 42, 148



0, 6, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 163, 153 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

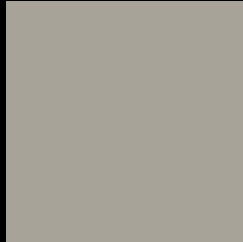
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 163, 153 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

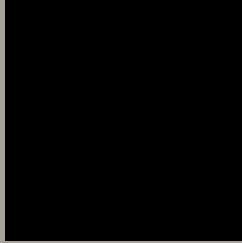
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

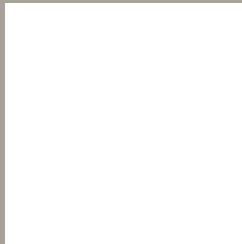
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 167, 163, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 163, 153.

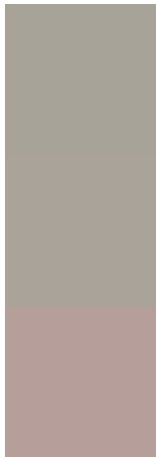


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 163, 153.

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, 163, 153

Protanopia
169, 163, 153

Deuteranopia
182, 158, 154



Tritanopia
170, 160, 173

Trichromacy



Original Color

167, 163, 153

Protanomaly

168, 163, 153

Deuteranomaly

177, 160, 154

Tritanomaly

169, 161, 166

Monochromacy



Original Color

167, 163, 153

Achromatopsia

163, 163, 163

Achromatomaly

164, 163, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 163, 153 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, 163, 153) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 163, 153)  
}
```

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, 163, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 163, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 163, 153 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, 163, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 163, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 163, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 163, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 163, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 163,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 163, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 163, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
163, 153) }
```

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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