

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 172, 169)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 172, 169) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 172, 169)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| Hex | A7ACA9 |
| RGB | 167, 172, 169 |
| RGB Percent | 65%, 67%, 66% |
| CMY | 0.3451, 0.3255, 0.3373 |
| CMYK | 0.03, 0.00, 0.02, 0.33 |
| HSL | 144°, 3%, 66% |
| HSV | 144°, 3%, 67% |
| XYZ | 37.8503, 40.5851, 43.3749 |
| YIQ | 170.1630, -2.0170, -1.9930 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

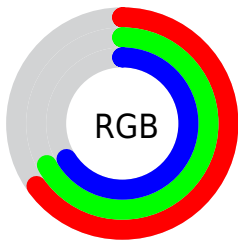
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| RYB | 167, 171, 172 |
| Decimal | 10988713 |
| CIELab | 69.88, -2.33, 0.92 |
| CIElCh | 70, 2.506, 158.552 |
| Yxy | 40.5851, 0.3107, 0.3332 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4289178793 (0xFFA7ACA9) |
| YUV | 170.1630, -0.5734, -2.7740 |
| Hunter-Lab | 63.7064, -5.4330, 4.2266 |

Details

The RGB color **167, 172, 169** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **172, 167, 170**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 227, 224**, and **115, 120, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 172, 159**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184, 172, 179**.

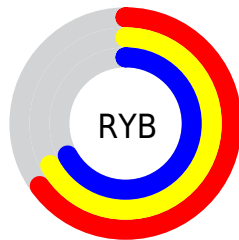
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (67%)

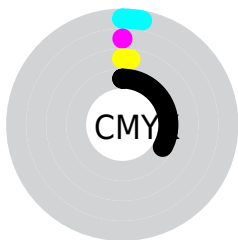
Blue (66%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (67%)

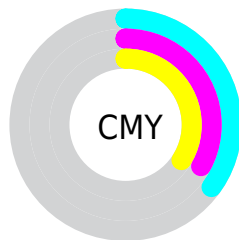


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 172, 169 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, 172, 169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 167, 172, 169

255, 255, 255


 222, 227, 224

 251, 255, 253

 167, 172, 169

 141, 145, 143

 115, 120, 117


 91, 95, 92

 67, 71, 69


 45, 49, 47


 24, 28, 26

 0, 0, 0


 167, 172, 169

 150, 172, 159

 167, 172, 169


 184, 172, 179

 133, 172, 148


 201, 172, 190

 115, 172, 138


 219, 172, 200

 98, 172, 128

 236, 172, 210

 81, 172, 117

 253, 172, 221

 64, 172, 107

 255, 172, 231

 47, 172, 97

 255, 172, 241

 29, 172, 86

 255, 172, 252

 12, 172, 76

 255, 172, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



169, 171, 167



167, 172, 169



166, 172, 171

Triad

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



167, 172, 169



169, 171, 175



176, 169, 168

Complementary

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



167, 172, 169



172, 167, 170

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.



176, 169, 170



167, 172, 169



172, 170, 174

Square

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



167, 172, 169



167, 171, 175



174, 169, 172



174, 170, 167

Rectangle

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



167, 172, 169



165, 172, 173



174, 169, 172



176, 169, 169

Sweetspot

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



167, 172, 169



222, 224, 223



170, 172, 167



111, 112, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



167, 172, 169



218, 224, 220



167, 172, 171



83, 87, 85



0, 150, 60



0, 23, 9

Inverse Universe

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



172, 167, 170



224, 218, 222



172, 167, 168



87, 83, 85



150, 0, 90



23, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 172, 169 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

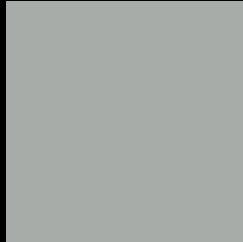
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 172, 169 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

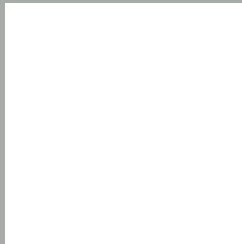
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 167, 172, 169 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 172, 169.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 172, 169.

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, 172, 169

Protanopia

174, 170, 168

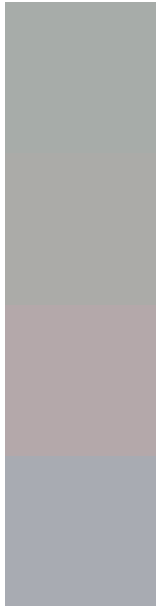
Deuteranopia

187, 165, 170



Tritanopia
169, 170, 183

Trichromacy



Original Color

167, 172, 169

Protanomaly

171, 171, 168

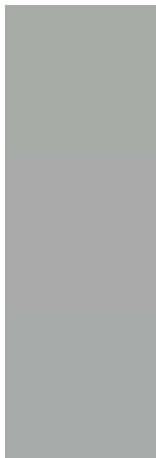
Deuteranomaly

180, 168, 170

Tritanomaly

168, 171, 178

Monochromacy



Original Color

167, 172, 169

Achromatopsia

170, 170, 170

Achromatomaly

169, 171, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 172, 169 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, 172, 169) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 172, 169)  
}
```

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, 172, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 172, 169) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 172, 169 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

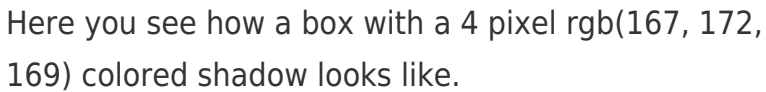
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(167, 172, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 172, 169) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 172, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 172, 169); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 172, 169); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 172, 169) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 172, 169 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 172, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
172, 169) }
```

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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