

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 183, 133)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 183, 133) contains.

| | |
|--|----|
| RGB(167, 183, 133) | 3 |
| <i>Conversions</i> | 4 |
| <i>Details</i> | 6 |
| <i>Harmonies</i> | 11 |
| <i>Previews</i> | 23 |
| <i>Color Blindness Simulation</i> | 26 |
| <i>CSS Examples</i> | 29 |

Color

RGB(167, 183, 133)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| Hex | A7B785 |
| RGB | 167, 183, 133 |
| RGB Percent | 65%, 72%, 52% |
| CMY | 0.3451, 0.2824, 0.4784 |
| CMYK | 0.09, 0.00, 0.27, 0.28 |
| HSL | 79°, 26%, 62% |
| HSV | 79°, 27%, 72% |
| XYZ | 37.1035, 43.7759, 28.6843 |
| YIQ | 172.5160, 6.5140, -18.9420 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

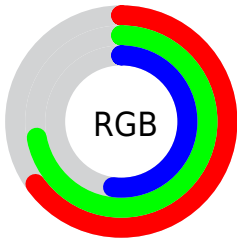
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| R_{YB} | 133, 183, 149 |
| Decimal | 10991493 |
| CIE _{Lab} | 72.08, -14.23, 23.65 |
| CIE _{LCh} | 72, 27.598, 121.029 |
| Yxy | 43.7759, 0.3386, 0.3995 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4289181573 (0xFFA7B785) |
| YUV | 172.5160, -19.4814, -4.8375 |
| Hunter-Lab | 66.1634, -15.6856, 20.6099 |

Details

The RGB color **167, 183, 133** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **149, 133, 183**, and the grayscale version is **173, 173, 173**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 239, 186**, and **114, 130, 83** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161, 183, 115**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173, 183, 151**.

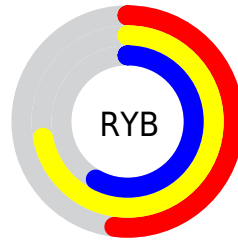
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (72%)

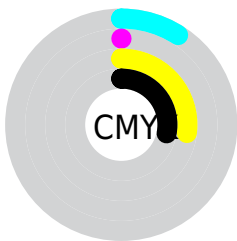
Blue (52%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (72%)

Blue (58%)

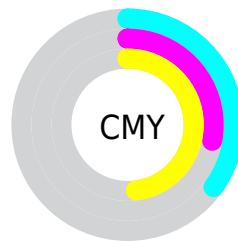


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (27%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 183, 133 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, 183, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 167, 183, 133

255, 255, 255

 223, 239, 186

 251, 255, 214

 255, 255, 243

 167, 183, 133

 140, 156, 108


 114, 130, 83

 89, 105, 59

 65, 81, 37

 42, 58, 15


 22, 36, 0

 0, 14, 0


 0, 0, 0

 167, 183, 133


 167, 183, 133

 161, 183, 115

 173, 183, 151


 155, 183, 96


 179, 183, 170

 149, 183, 78


 185, 183, 188


 144, 183, 60

 190, 183, 206

 138, 183, 42

 196, 183, 225

 132, 183, 23


 202, 183, 243

 126, 183, 5

 208, 183, 255

 124, 183, 0

 214, 183, 255

 220, 183, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



194, 175, 126



167, 183, 133



138, 188, 152

Triad

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



167, 183, 133



114, 186, 220



225, 158, 177

Complementary

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



167, 183, 133



149, 133, 183

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.



210, 162, 202



167, 183, 133



146, 179, 227

Square

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



167, 183, 133



100, 190, 202



182, 170, 220



227, 160, 152

Rectangle

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



167, 183, 133



120, 190, 168



182, 170, 220



222, 159, 185

Sweetspot

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



167, 183, 133



231, 237, 218



183, 149, 133



116, 120, 108



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



167, 183, 133



212, 237, 159



142, 183, 133



89, 92, 83



106, 156, 0



19, 28, 0

Inverse Universe

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



149, 133, 183



184, 159, 237



174, 133, 183



86, 83, 92



50, 0, 156



9, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 183, 133 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

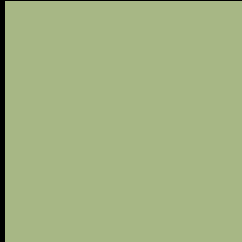
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 183, 133 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

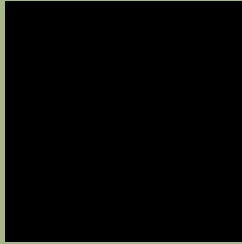
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 183, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 183, 133.

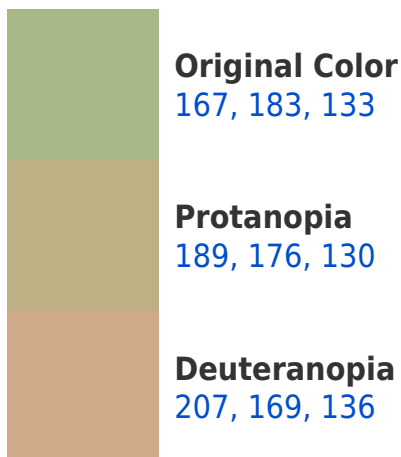



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 183, 133.

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](#).

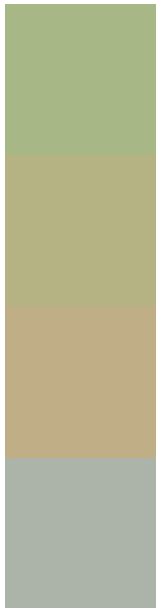
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
175, 176, 190

Trichromacy



Original Color
167, 183, 133

Protanomaly
181, 179, 131

Deuteranomaly
192, 174, 135

Tritanomaly
172, 179, 169

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 183, 133

Achromatopsia
173, 173, 173

Achromatomaly
171, 177, 158

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 183, 133 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, 183, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 183, 133)  
}
```

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, 183, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 183, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 183, 133 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, 183, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 183, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 183, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 183, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 183, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 183,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 183, 133 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 183, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
183, 133) }
```

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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