

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 183, 144)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 183, 144) contains.

RGB(167, 183, 144)	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, 144)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7B790
RGB	167, 183, 144
RGB Percent	65%, 72%, 56%
CMY	0.3451, 0.2824, 0.4353
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.21, 0.28
HSL	85°, 21%, 64%
HSV	85°, 21%, 72%
XYZ	37.9039, 44.0961, 32.8992
YIQ	173.7700, 2.9830, -15.5210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

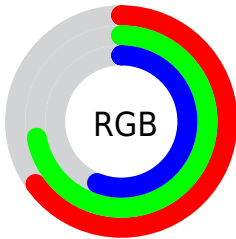
Format	Color
RYB	144, 183, 160
Decimal	10991504
CIELab	72.29, -12.54, 18.02
CIELCh	72, 21.956, 124.830
Yxy	44.0961, 0.3299, 0.3838
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289181584 (0xFFA7B790)
YUV	173.7700, -14.6766, -5.9373
Hunter-Lab	66.4049, -14.3208, 17.1092

Details

The RGB color **167, 183, 144** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **160, 144, 183**, and the grayscale version is **174, 174, 174**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 239, 198**, and **115, 130, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159, 183, 126**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175, 183, 162**.

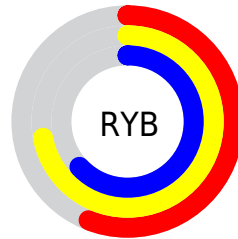
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (72%)

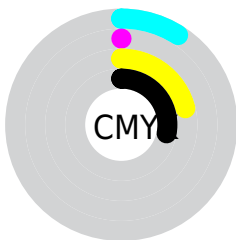
Blue (56%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (72%)

Blue (63%)

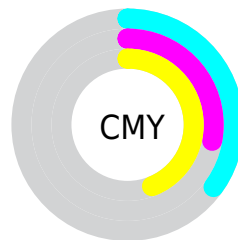


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 183, 144 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, 144 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 167, 183, 144


255, 255, 255

 222, 239, 198


 251, 255, 226

255, 255, 255

 167, 183, 144


 140, 156, 118

 115, 130, 93

 90, 105, 70


 66, 81, 47


 43, 58, 26

 24, 36, 0

 0, 15, 0


 0, 0, 0


 167, 183, 144


 167, 183, 144


 159, 183, 126

 175, 183, 162

 152, 183, 107

 182, 183, 181

 144, 183, 89


 190, 183, 199

 137, 183, 71


 197, 183, 217


 129, 183, 53

 205, 183, 236

 122, 183, 34

 212, 183, 254

 114, 183, 16

 220, 183, 255

 108, 183, 0

 227, 183, 255

 235, 183, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



189, 177, 137



167, 183, 144



144, 187, 160

Triad

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



167, 183, 144



134, 184, 213



218, 163, 175

Complementary

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



167, 183, 144



160, 144, 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.



206, 165, 195



167, 183, 144



158, 178, 217

Square

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



167, 183, 144



121, 188, 199



185, 171, 210



218, 165, 155

Rectangle

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



167, 183, 144



132, 189, 173



185, 171, 210



215, 163, 182

Sweetspot

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



167, 183, 144



231, 237, 223



183, 160, 144



116, 120, 111



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



167, 183, 144



212, 237, 175



148, 183, 144



88, 92, 83



92, 156, 0



17, 28, 0

Inverse Universe

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



160, 144, 183



201, 175, 237



179, 144, 183



86, 83, 92



64, 0, 156



12, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 183, 144 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, 144 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

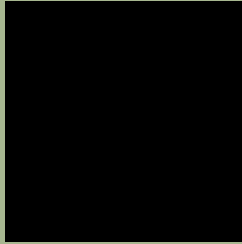
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 144 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 183, 144.

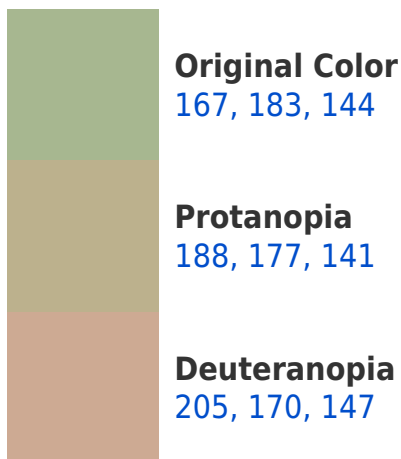


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 183, 144.

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](#).

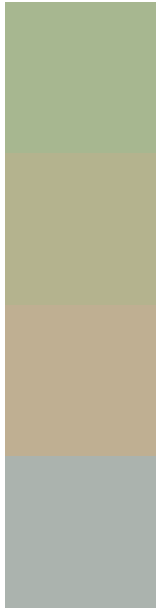
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
174, 177, 191

Trichromacy



Original Color
167, 183, 144

Protanomaly
180, 179, 142

Deuteranomaly
191, 175, 146

Tritanomaly
171, 179, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 183, 144

Achromatopsia
174, 174, 174

Achromatomaly
171, 177, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 183, 144 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, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 183, 144)  
}
```

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, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 183, 144) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 183, 144 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

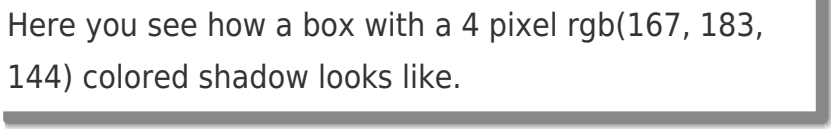
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(167, 183, 144) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 183, 144) }
```

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, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 183, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 183, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 183,  
144) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 183, 144 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, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
183, 144) }
```

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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