

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 183, 152)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 183, 152) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 183, 152)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7B798
RGB	167, 183, 152
RGB Percent	65%, 72%, 60%
CMY	0.3451, 0.2824, 0.4039
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.17, 0.28
HSL	91°, 18%, 66%
HSV	91°, 17%, 72%
XYZ	38.5373, 44.3495, 36.2349
YIQ	174.6820, 0.4150, -13.0330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

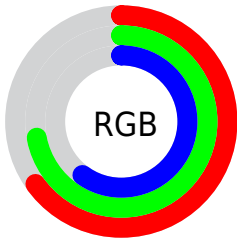
Format	Color
RYB	152, 183, 168
Decimal	10991512
CIELab	72.46, -11.23, 13.92
CIELCh	72, 17.887, 128.886
Yxy	44.3495, 0.3235, 0.3723
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289181592 (0xFFA7B798)
YUV	174.6820, -11.1822, -6.7371
Hunter-Lab	66.5954, -13.2478, 14.3567

Details

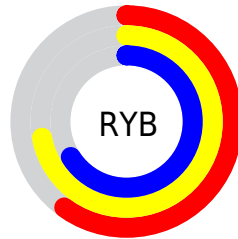
The RGB color **167, 183, 152** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **168, 152, 183**, and the grayscale version is **175, 175, 175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 239, 206**, and **115, 130, 101** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 183, 134**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 183, 170**.

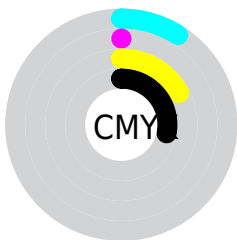
Distribution



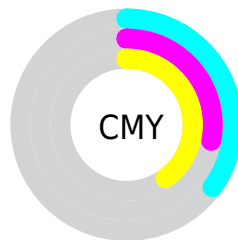
- Red (65%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 183, 152 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, 152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 167, 183, 152

255, 255, 255


 222, 239, 206

 251, 255, 235

 167, 183, 152


 141, 156, 126

 115, 130, 101

 90, 105, 77


 66, 81, 54


 44, 58, 32

 23, 36, 10

 0, 16, 0

 0, 0, 0

 167, 183, 152

 167, 183, 152

■ 158, 183, 134

■ 176, 183, 170

■ 148, 183, 115

■ 186, 183, 189

■ 139, 183, 97

■ 195, 183, 207

■ 129, 183, 79

■ 205, 183, 225

■ 120, 183, 61

■ 214, 183, 244

■ 110, 183, 42

■ 224, 183, 255

■ 101, 183, 24

■ 233, 183, 255

■ 91, 183, 6

■ 243, 183, 255

■ 89, 183, 0

■ 252, 183, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



186, 178, 145



167, 183, 152



149, 186, 165

Triad

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



167, 183, 152



146, 183, 208



212, 166, 173

Complementary

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



167, 183, 152



168, 152, 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.



203, 168, 190



167, 183, 152



166, 177, 210

Square

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



167, 183, 152



135, 186, 198



187, 172, 203



211, 168, 158

Rectangle

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



167, 183, 152



140, 187, 176



187, 172, 203



210, 166, 179

Sweetspot

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



167, 183, 152



231, 237, 225



183, 168, 152



116, 120, 113



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



167, 183, 152



213, 237, 190



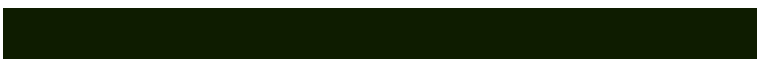
152, 183, 152



87, 92, 83



75, 156, 0



14, 28, 0

Inverse Universe

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



168, 152, 183



214, 190, 237



183, 152, 183



87, 83, 92



80, 0, 156



14, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 183, 152 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

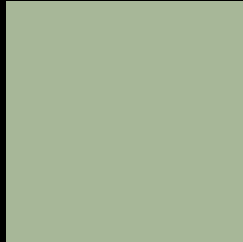
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 152 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

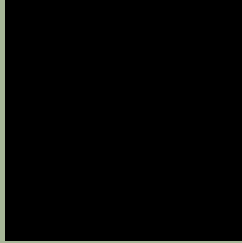
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

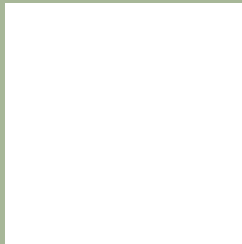
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 167, 183, 152 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 183, 152.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 183, 152.

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, 183, 152

Protanopia
187, 177, 149

Deuteranopia
203, 171, 154



Tritanopia
173, 177, 192

Trichromacy



Original Color
167, 183, 152

Protanomaly
180, 179, 150

Deuteranomaly
190, 175, 153

Tritanomaly
171, 179, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 183, 152

Achromatopsia
175, 175, 175

Achromatomaly
172, 178, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 183, 152 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, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 183, 152)  
}
```

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, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 183, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 183, 152 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, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 183, 152) }
```

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, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 183, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 183, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 183,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 183, 152 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, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
183, 152) }
```

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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