

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 184, 135)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 184, 135) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 184, 135)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7B887
RGB	167, 184, 135
RGB Percent	65%, 72%, 53%
CMY	0.3451, 0.2784, 0.4706
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.27, 0.28
HSL	81°, 26%, 63%
HSV	81°, 27%, 72%
XYZ	37.4500, 44.2457, 29.4881
YIQ	173.3310, 5.5970, -18.8430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

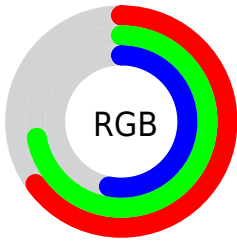
Format	Color
RYB	135, 184, 152
Decimal	10991751
CIELab	72.39, -14.45, 23.00
CIELCh	72, 27.163, 122.127
Yxy	44.2457, 0.3368, 0.3980
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289181831 (0xFFA7B887)
YUV	173.3310, -18.8972, -5.5523
Hunter-Lab	66.5175, -15.9083, 20.2781

Details

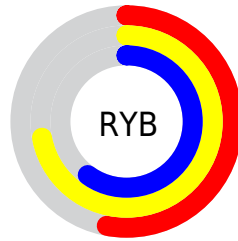
The RGB color **167, 184, 135** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **152, 135, 184**, and the grayscale version is **174, 174, 174**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 240, 189**, and **115, 131, 85** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161, 184, 117**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173, 184, 153**.

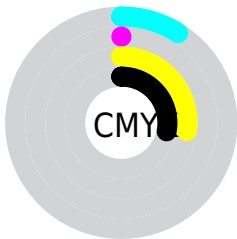
Distribution



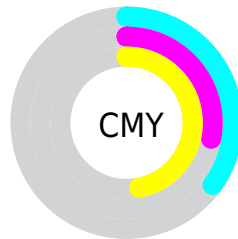
- Red (65%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 184, 135 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, 184, 135 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 167, 184, 135


255, 255, 255

 222, 240, 189


 251, 255, 216

 255, 255, 245


 167, 184, 135

 140, 157, 109

 115, 131, 85

 90, 106, 61


 66, 82, 39


 43, 59, 17


 23, 37, 0

 0, 15, 0

 0, 0, 0


 167, 184, 135


 167, 184, 135

 161, 184, 117


 173, 184, 153

 154, 184, 98


 180, 184, 172

 148, 184, 80

 186, 184, 190

 141, 184, 61

 193, 184, 209

 135, 184, 43


 199, 184, 227


 129, 184, 25

 205, 184, 245

 122, 184, 6

 212, 184, 255

 120, 184, 0

 218, 184, 255

 224, 184, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



194, 176, 128



167, 184, 135



138, 189, 154

Triad

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



167, 184, 135



117, 186, 221



226, 159, 177

Complementary

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



167, 184, 135



152, 135, 184

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.



211, 163, 201



167, 184, 135



149, 179, 227

Square

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



167, 184, 135



103, 191, 203



184, 171, 220



227, 162, 152

Rectangle

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



167, 184, 135



121, 191, 170



184, 171, 220



222, 160, 185

Sweetspot

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



167, 184, 135



233, 240, 221



184, 151, 135



116, 120, 108



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



167, 184, 135



213, 240, 163



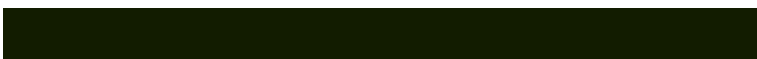
143, 184, 135



89, 92, 83



102, 156, 0



18, 28, 0

Inverse Universe

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



152, 135, 184



190, 163, 240



176, 135, 184



86, 83, 92



54, 0, 156



10, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 184, 135 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, 184, 135 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

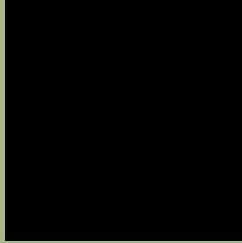
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 184, 135 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 184, 135.

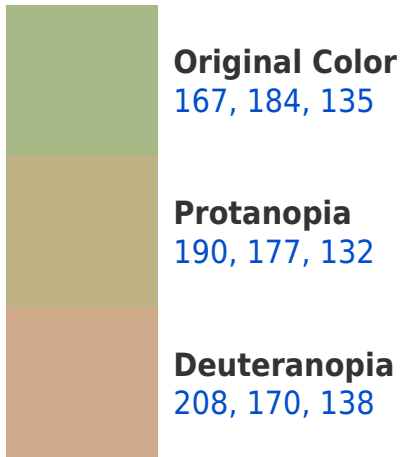


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 184, 135.

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, 177, 191

Trichromacy



Original Color
167, 184, 135

Protanomaly
182, 180, 133

Deuteranomaly
193, 175, 137

Tritanomaly
172, 180, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 184, 135

Achromatopsia
173, 173, 173

Achromatomaly
171, 177, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 184, 135 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, 184, 135)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 184, 135)  
}
```

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, 184, 135) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 184, 135) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 184, 135 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, 184, 135) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 184, 135) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 184, 135)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 184, 135); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 184, 135);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 184,  
135) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 184, 135 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 184, 135) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
184, 135) }
```

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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