

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 186, 151)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 186, 151) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 186, 151)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7BA97
RGB	167, 186, 151
RGB Percent	65%, 73%, 59%
CMY	0.3451, 0.2706, 0.4078
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.19, 0.27
HSL	93°, 20%, 66%
HSV	93°, 19%, 73%
XYZ	39.0812, 45.5677, 36.0138
YIQ	176.3290, -0.0890, -14.9130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

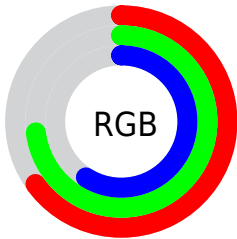
Format	Color
RYB	151, 186, 170
Decimal	10992279
CIELab	73.26, -12.96, 15.59
CIElCh	73, 20.271, 129.729
Yxy	45.5677, 0.3239, 0.3776
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289182359 (0xFFA7BA97)
YUV	176.3290, -12.4872, -8.1815
Hunter-Lab	67.5038, -14.7896, 15.6210

Details

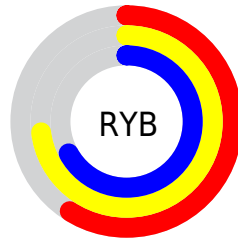
The RGB color **167, 186, 151** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **170, 151, 186**, and the grayscale version is **176, 176, 176**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 242, 205**, and **115, 133, 100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157, 186, 132**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 186, 170**.

Distribution



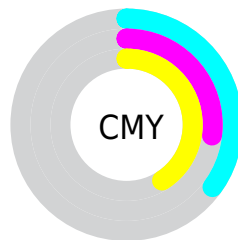
- Red (65%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 186, 151 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, 186, 151 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 167, 186, 151

255, 255, 255


 222, 242, 205

 251, 255, 234

 167, 186, 151

 140, 159, 125

 115, 133, 100

 90, 108, 76


 66, 83, 53


 44, 60, 31


 23, 38, 9

 0, 19, 0


 0, 0, 0

 167, 186, 151

 167, 186, 151

 157, 186, 132

 177, 186, 170

 147, 186, 114

 187, 186, 188

 137, 186, 95


 197, 186, 207

 127, 186, 77


 207, 186, 225

 117, 186, 58

 217, 186, 244

 106, 186, 39


 228, 186, 255

 96, 186, 21

 238, 186, 255

 86, 186, 2

 248, 186, 255

 85, 186, 0

 255, 186, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



188, 181, 143



167, 186, 151



147, 190, 166

Triad

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



167, 186, 151



143, 185, 214



218, 167, 174

Complementary

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



167, 186, 151



170, 151, 186

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.



209, 168, 193



167, 186, 151



167, 179, 216

Square

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



167, 186, 151



130, 189, 203



191, 173, 209



217, 169, 157

Rectangle

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



167, 186, 151



136, 191, 179



191, 173, 209



216, 167, 181

Sweetspot

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



167, 186, 151



234, 242, 228



186, 170, 151



118, 122, 114



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



167, 186, 151



212, 242, 187



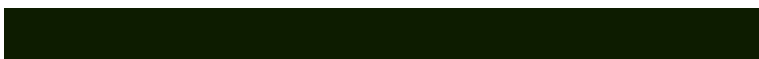
151, 186, 152



87, 92, 83



71, 156, 0



13, 28, 0

Inverse Universe

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



170, 151, 186



217, 187, 242



186, 151, 185



88, 83, 92



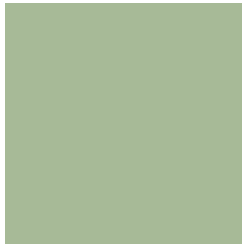
84, 0, 156



15, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 186, 151 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, 186, 151 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

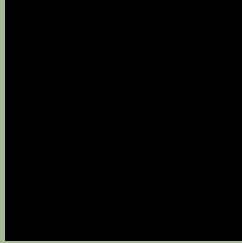
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

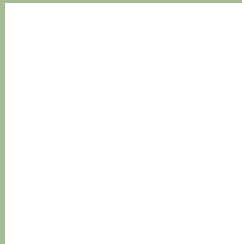
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 167, 186, 151 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 186, 151.

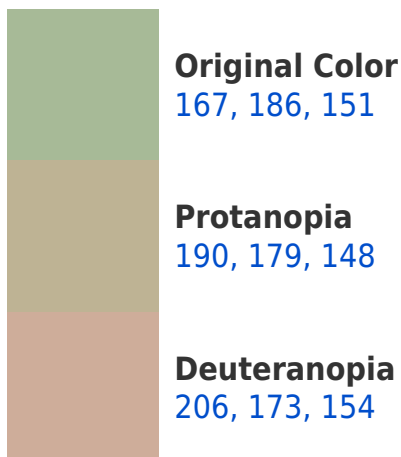


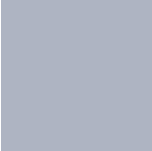
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 186, 151.

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

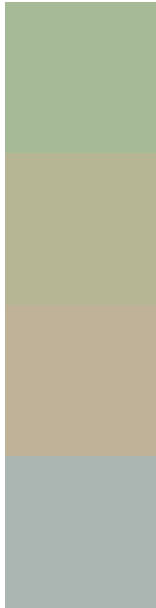




Tritanopia

174, 180, 194

Trichromacy



Original Color
167, 186, 151

Protanomaly
182, 182, 149

Deuteranomaly
192, 178, 153

Tritanomaly
171, 182, 178

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 186, 151

Achromatopsia
176, 176, 176

Achromatomaly
173, 180, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 186, 151 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, 186, 151)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 186, 151)  
}
```

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, 186, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 186, 151) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 186, 151 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, 186, 151) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 186, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 186, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 186, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 186, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 186,  
151) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 186, 151 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 186, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
186, 151) }
```

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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