

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 186, 183)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 186, 183) contains.

RGB(167, 186, 183)	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, 186, 183)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7BAB7
RGB	167, 186, 183
RGB Percent	65%, 73%, 72%
CMY	0.3451, 0.2706, 0.2824
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.02, 0.27
HSL	171°, 12%, 69%
HSV	171°, 10%, 73%
XYZ	42.0425, 46.7522, 51.6079
YIQ	179.9770, -10.3610, -4.9610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

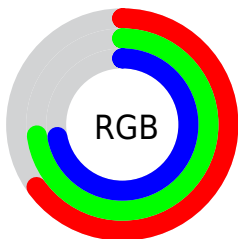
Format	Color
RYB	167, 177, 186
Decimal	10992311
CIELab	74.03, -7.10, -0.71
CIELCh	74, 7.134, 185.720
Yxy	46.7522, 0.2994, 0.3330
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289182391 (0xFFA7BAB7)
YUV	179.9770, 1.4903, -11.3808
Hunter-Lab	68.3756, -9.9019, 3.1125

Details

The RGB color **167, 186, 183** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **186, 167, 170**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 242, 239**, and **115, 133, 130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148, 186, 180**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 186, 186**.

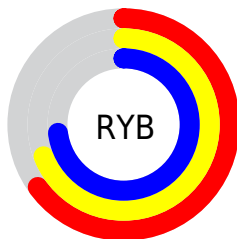
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (73%)

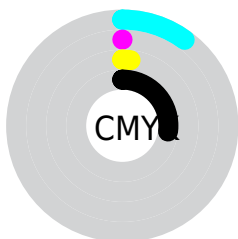
Blue (72%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (73%)

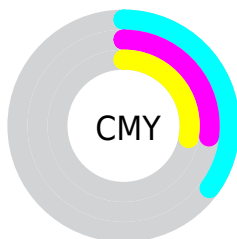


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 186, 183 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, 183 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 167, 186, 183

255, 255, 255


 222, 242, 239

 251, 255, 255

 167, 186, 183


 141, 159, 156

 115, 133, 130

 90, 108, 105


 67, 83, 81


 44, 60, 58

 23, 39, 36

 0, 18, 15

 0, 0, 0

 167, 186, 183

 167, 186, 183

■ 148, 186, 180

■ 186, 186, 186

■ 130, 186, 177

■ 204, 186, 189

■ 111, 186, 174

■ 223, 186, 192

■ 93, 186, 171

■ 241, 186, 195

■ 74, 186, 168

■ 255, 186, 198

■ 55, 186, 165

■ 255, 186, 201

■ 37, 186, 162

■ 255, 186, 204

■ 18, 186, 160

■ 255, 186, 206

■ 0, 186, 157

■ 255, 186, 209

Harmonies

Analogous

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



172, 185, 176



167, 186, 183



166, 186, 189

Triad

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



167, 186, 183



185, 180, 193



193, 180, 170

Complementary

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



167, 186, 183



186, 167, 170

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.



196, 178, 175



167, 186, 183



192, 178, 187

Square

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



167, 186, 183



177, 182, 195



196, 178, 181



186, 182, 169

Rectangle

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



167, 186, 183



168, 185, 193



196, 178, 181



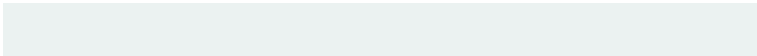
194, 179, 171

Sweetspot

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



167, 186, 183



235, 242, 241



170, 186, 167



118, 122, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



167, 186, 183



213, 242, 238



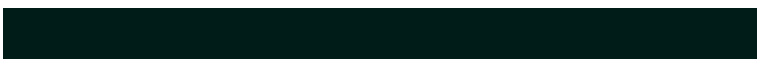
167, 180, 186



83, 92, 90



0, 156, 131



0, 28, 24

Inverse Universe

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



186, 167, 170



242, 213, 218



186, 173, 167



92, 83, 84



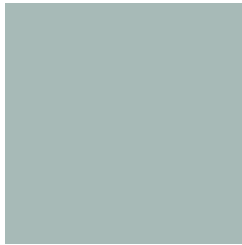
156, 0, 25



28, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 186, 183 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

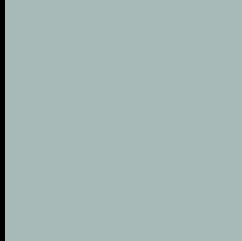
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 183 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

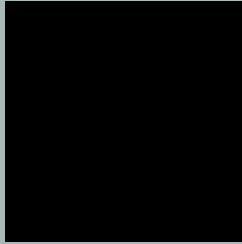
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

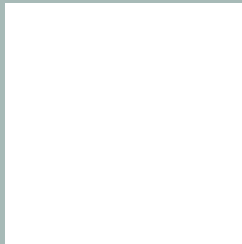
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 167, 186, 183 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 186, 183.



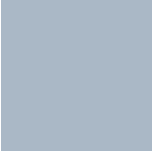
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 186, 183.

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

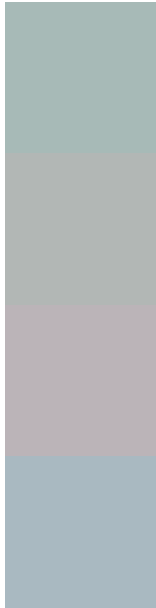




Tritanopia

170, 184, 198

Trichromacy



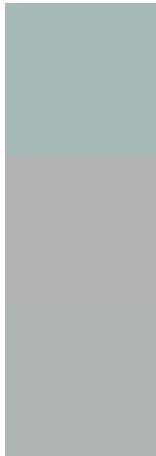
Original Color
167, 186, 183

Protanomaly
178, 183, 181

Deuteranomaly
187, 180, 184

Tritanomaly
169, 185, 193

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 186, 183

Achromatopsia
180, 180, 180

Achromatomaly
175, 182, 181

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 186, 183 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, 183)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 186, 183)  
}
```

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, 183) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 186, 183) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 186, 183 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, 183) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 186, 183) }
```

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, 183)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 186, 183); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 186, 183);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 186,  
183) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 186, 183 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, 183) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
186, 183) }
```

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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