

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 189, 173)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 189, 173) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 189, 173)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7BDAD
RGB	167, 189, 173
RGB Percent	65%, 74%, 68%
CMY	0.3451, 0.2588, 0.3216
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.08, 0.26
HSL	136°, 14%, 70%
HSV	136°, 12%, 74%
XYZ	41.6768, 47.6278, 46.5317
YIQ	180.5980, -7.9760, -9.6400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

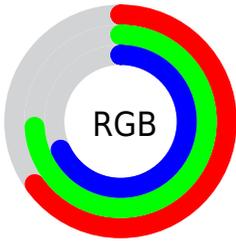
Format	Color
RYB	167, 184, 189
Decimal	10993069
CIELab	74.59, -10.61, 5.54
CIELCh	75, 11.974, 152.427
Yxy	47.6278, 0.3068, 0.3506
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289183149 (0xFFA7BDAD)
YUV	180.5980, -3.7458, -11.9254
Hunter-Lab	69.0129, -12.9768, 8.3330

Details

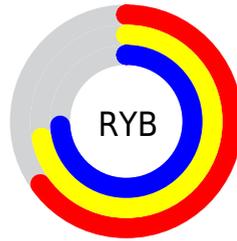
The RGB color **167, 189, 173** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **189, 167, 183**, and the grayscale version is **181, 181, 181**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 245, 228**, and **115, 136, 121** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148, 189, 159**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 189, 187**.

Distribution



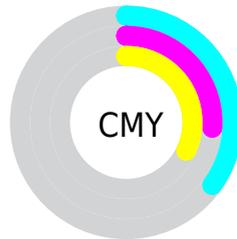
- Red (65%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 189, 173 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, 189, 173 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 167, 189, 173

255, 255, 255

 222, 245, 228

 251, 255, 255

 167, 189, 173

 141, 162, 146

 115, 136, 121

 90, 110, 96

 67, 86, 72

 44, 63, 50

 23, 41, 29

 0, 21, 3

 0, 0, 0

 167, 189, 173

 167, 189, 173

 148, 189, 159

 186, 189, 187

 129, 189, 146

 205, 189, 200

 110, 189, 132

 224, 189, 214

 91, 189, 118

 243, 189, 228

 72, 189, 104

 255, 189, 242

 54, 189, 91

 255, 189, 255

 35, 189, 77

 16, 189, 63

 0, 189, 52

Harmonies

Analogous

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



179, 186, 165



167, 189, 173



158, 190, 184

Triad

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



167, 189, 173



173, 184, 205



207, 177, 172

Complementary

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



167, 189, 173



189, 167, 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, 176, 183



167, 189, 173



187, 180, 202

Square

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



167, 189, 173



161, 187, 203



199, 177, 194



202, 179, 164

Rectangle

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



167, 189, 173



156, 190, 191



199, 177, 194



207, 176, 176

Sweetspot

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



167, 189, 173



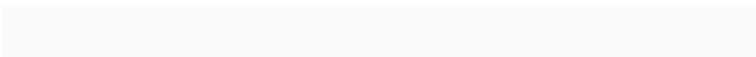
237, 245, 239



183, 189, 167



118, 122, 119



250, 250, 250



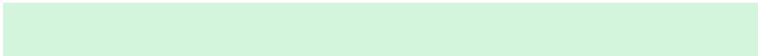
122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



167, 189, 173



211, 245, 220



167, 189, 184



85, 94, 87



0, 158, 43



0, 31, 8

Inverse Universe

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



189, 167, 183



245, 211, 235



189, 167, 172



94, 85, 92



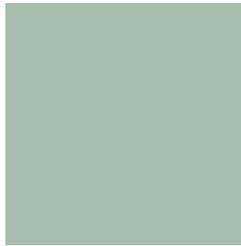
158, 0, 115



31, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 189, 173 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

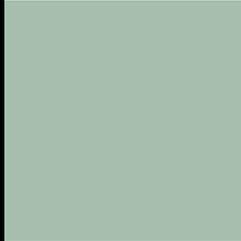
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 189, 173 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

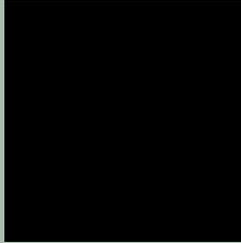
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

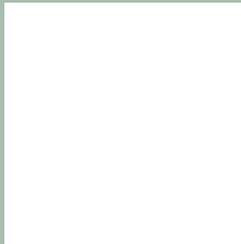
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 167, 189, 173 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 189, 173.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 189, 173.

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](#).

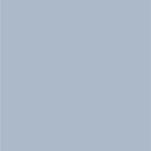
Dichromacy



Original Color
167, 189, 173

Protanopia
190, 183, 170

Deuteranopia
204, 177, 175



Tritanopia
171, 185, 200

Trichromacy



Original Color
167, 189, 173

Protanomaly
182, 185, 171

Deuteranomaly
191, 181, 174

Tritanomaly
170, 186, 190

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 189, 173

Achromatopsia
181, 181, 181

Achromatomaly
176, 184, 178

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 189, 173 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, 189, 173)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 189, 173)  
}
```

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, 189, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 189, 173) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 189, 173 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, 189, 173) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 189, 173) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 189, 173)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 189, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 189, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 189,  
173) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 189, 173 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 189, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
189, 173) }
```

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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