

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 195, 150)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 195, 150) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 195, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7C396
RGB	167, 195, 150
RGB Percent	65%, 76%, 59%
CMY	0.3451, 0.2353, 0.4118
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.23, 0.24
HSL	97°, 27%, 68%
HSV	97°, 23%, 76%
XYZ	40.9565, 49.4477, 36.2399
YIQ	181.4980, -2.2430, -19.9310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

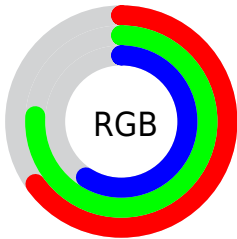
Format	Color
RYB	150, 195, 178
Decimal	10994582
CIELab	75.73, -17.73, 19.55
CIELCh	76, 26.390, 132.198
Yxy	49.4477, 0.3234, 0.3904
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289184662 (0xFFA7C396)
YUV	181.4980, -15.5285, -12.7147
Hunter-Lab	70.3191, -19.0932, 18.6674

Details

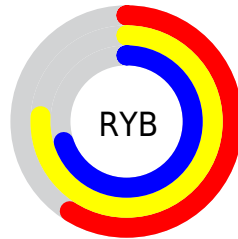
The RGB color **167, 195, 150** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **178, 150, 195**, and the grayscale version is **182, 182, 182**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 252, 204**, and **115, 141, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **155, 195, 131**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 195, 170**.

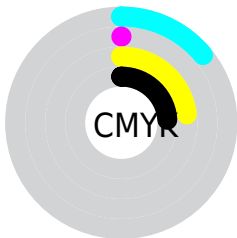
Distribution



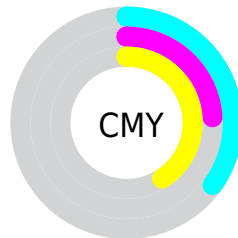
- Red (65%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (24%)




- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 195, 150 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, 195, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 167, 195, 150

255, 255, 255


 222, 252, 204

 251, 255, 233

 167, 195, 150


 140, 168, 124

 115, 141, 99

 90, 116, 75

 66, 91, 52

 43, 67, 30

 21, 45, 7

 0, 26, 0


 0, 0, 0


 167, 195, 150


 167, 195, 150

 155, 195, 131


 179, 195, 170

 143, 195, 111


 191, 195, 189

 131, 195, 92

 203, 195, 208


 118, 195, 72


 216, 195, 228


 106, 195, 53


 228, 195, 248

 94, 195, 33

 240, 195, 255

 82, 195, 14

 252, 195, 255

 74, 195, 0

 255, 195, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



194, 188, 139



167, 195, 150



140, 199, 171

Triad

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



167, 195, 150



138, 193, 232



236, 169, 177

Complementary

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



167, 195, 150



178, 150, 195

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.



226, 171, 202



167, 195, 150



171, 185, 234

Square

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



167, 195, 150



117, 198, 218



203, 177, 223



233, 173, 155

Rectangle

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



167, 195, 150



125, 200, 188



203, 177, 223



234, 169, 186

Sweetspot

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



167, 195, 150



241, 252, 235



195, 178, 150



121, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



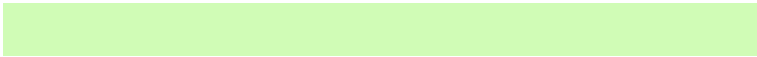
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



167, 195, 150



208, 252, 182



150, 195, 155



91, 97, 87



61, 161, 0



13, 33, 0

Inverse Universe

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



178, 150, 195



226, 182, 252



195, 150, 190



93, 87, 97



100, 0, 161



21, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 195, 150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

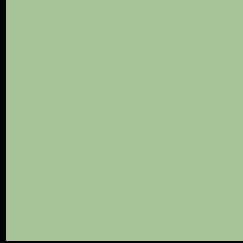
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 195, 150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

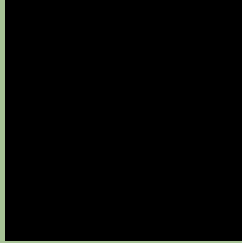
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 195, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 195, 150.

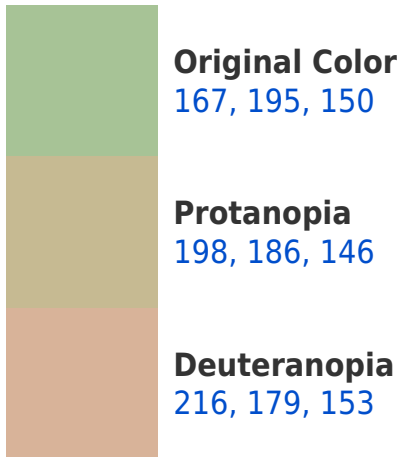


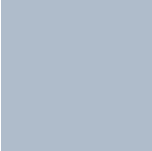
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 195, 150.

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](#).

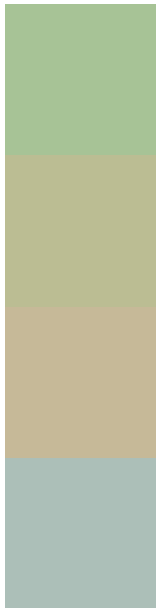
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
175, 188, 203

Trichromacy



Original Color
167, 195, 150

Protanomaly
187, 189, 147

Deuteranomaly
198, 185, 152

Tritanomaly
172, 191, 184

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 195, 150

Achromatopsia
181, 181, 181

Achromatomaly
176, 186, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 195, 150 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, 195, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 195, 150)  
}
```

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, 195, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 195, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 195, 150 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, 195, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 195, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 195, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 195, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 195, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 195,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 195, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 195, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
195, 150) }
```

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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