

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 197, 177)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 197, 177) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 197, 177)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7C5B1
RGB	167, 197, 177
RGB Percent	65%, 77%, 69%
CMY	0.3451, 0.2275, 0.3059
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.10, 0.23
HSL	140°, 21%, 71%
HSV	140°, 15%, 77%
XYZ	43.8384, 51.3223, 49.1906
YIQ	185.7500, -11.4600, -12.5800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

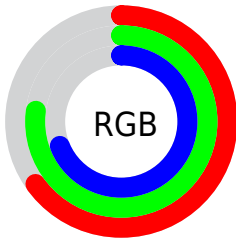
Format	Color
RYB	167, 190, 197
Decimal	10995121
CIELab	76.87, -14.00, 6.66
CIELCh	77, 15.508, 154.549
Yxy	51.3223, 0.3037, 0.3555
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289185201 (0xFFA7C5B1)
YUV	185.7500, -4.3137, -16.4438
Hunter-Lab	71.6396, -16.1398, 9.4368

Details

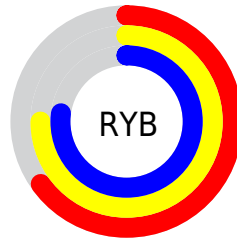
The RGB color **167, 197, 177** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **197, 167, 187**, and the grayscale version is **186, 186, 186**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 254, 233**, and **115, 143, 124** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147, 197, 164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187, 197, 190**.

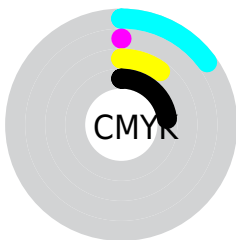
Distribution



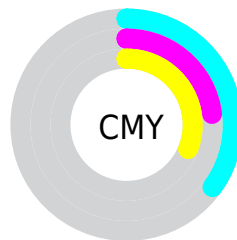
- Red (65%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 197, 177 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, 197, 177 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 167, 197, 177


255, 255, 255


 222, 254, 233

 251, 255, 255

 167, 197, 177

 140, 170, 150


 115, 143, 124

 90, 118, 100

 66, 93, 76

 43, 69, 53


 22, 47, 32

 0, 27, 8


 0, 0, 0

 167, 197, 177

 167, 197, 177

 147, 197, 164


 187, 197, 190

 128, 197, 151


 206, 197, 203

 108, 197, 138

 226, 197, 216

 88, 197, 124

 246, 197, 230


 68, 197, 111


 255, 197, 243

 49, 197, 98

 255, 197, 255

 29, 197, 85

 9, 197, 72

 0, 197, 66

Harmonies

Analogous

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



183, 194, 166



167, 197, 177



156, 198, 191

Triad

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



167, 197, 177



177, 190, 218



220, 181, 174

Complementary

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



167, 197, 177



197, 167, 187

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.



219, 180, 188



167, 197, 177



195, 185, 213

Square

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



167, 197, 177



161, 195, 215



211, 182, 202



212, 185, 164

Rectangle

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



167, 197, 177



153, 198, 201



211, 182, 202



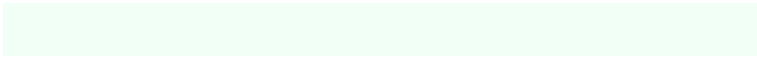
220, 180, 178

Sweetspot

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



167, 197, 177



242, 255, 247



187, 197, 167



120, 128, 122



0, 0, 0



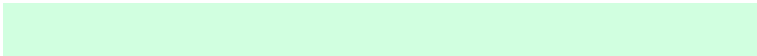
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



167, 197, 177



209, 255, 224



167, 197, 192



90, 99, 93



0, 163, 54



0, 36, 12

Inverse Universe

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



197, 167, 187



255, 209, 240



197, 167, 172



99, 90, 96



163, 0, 109



36, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 197, 177 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

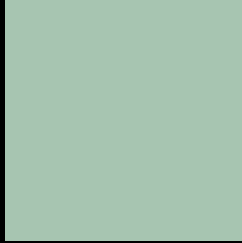
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 197, 177 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

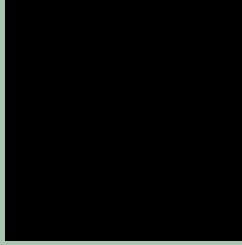
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

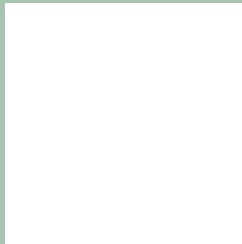
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 167, 197, 177 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 197, 177.

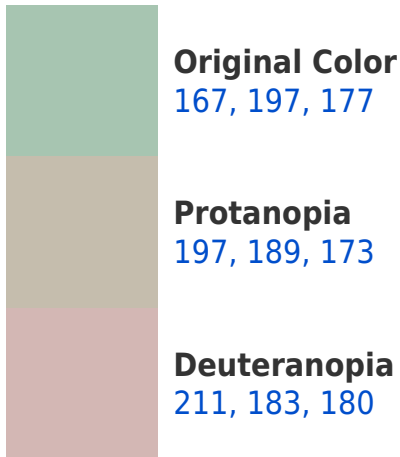


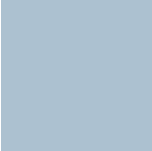
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 197, 177.

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](#).

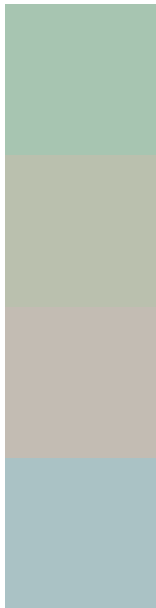
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
172, 193, 208

Trichromacy



Original Color

167, 197, 177

Protanomaly

186, 192, 174

Deuteranomaly

195, 188, 179

Tritanomaly

170, 194, 197

Monochromacy



Original Color

167, 197, 177

Achromatopsia

186, 186, 186

Achromatomaly

179, 190, 183

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 197, 177 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, 197, 177)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 197, 177)  
}
```

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, 197, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 197, 177) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 197, 177 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, 197, 177) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 197, 177) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 197, 177)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 197, 177); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 197, 177);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 197,  
177) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 197, 177 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 197, 177) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
197, 177) }
```

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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