

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 204, 159)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 204, 159) contains.

RGB(167, 204, 159)	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, 204, 159)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7CC9F
RGB	167, 204, 159
RGB Percent	65%, 80%, 62%
CMY	0.3451, 0.2000, 0.3765
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.22, 0.20
HSL	109°, 31%, 71%
HSV	109°, 22%, 80%
XYZ	43.7872, 53.9044, 40.8977
YIQ	187.8070, -7.6070, -21.8390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

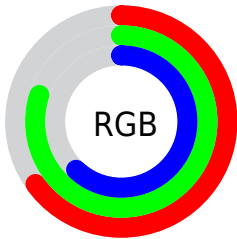
Format	Color
RYB	159, 204, 196
Decimal	10996895
CIELab	78.41, -20.76, 18.47
CIELCh	78, 27.782, 138.344
Yxy	53.9044, 0.3159, 0.3890
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289186975 (0xFFA7CC9F)
YUV	187.8070, -14.2019, -18.2477
Hunter-Lab	73.4196, -22.0276, 18.3669

Details

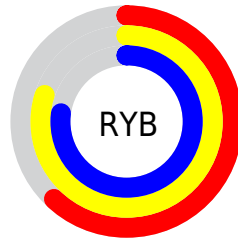
The RGB color **167, 204, 159** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **196, 159, 204**, and the grayscale version is **188, 188, 188**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 255, 214**, and **114, 150, 107** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 204, 139**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184, 204, 179**.

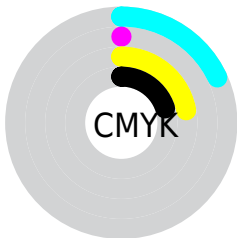
Distribution



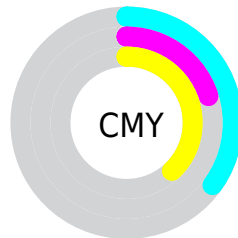
- Red (65%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 204, 159 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, 204, 159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 167, 204, 159


255, 255, 255

 223, 255, 214

 251, 255, 242

 167, 204, 159

 140, 176, 133

 114, 150, 107

 89, 124, 83

 65, 99, 60

 42, 75, 37

 19, 52, 16

 0, 31, 0

 0, 0, 0


 167, 204, 159

 167, 204, 159

 150, 204, 139

 184, 204, 179

 133, 204, 118

 201, 204, 200

 117, 204, 98

 217, 204, 220

 100, 204, 77

 234, 204, 241

 83, 204, 57

 251, 204, 255

 66, 204, 37

 255, 204, 255

 50, 204, 16

 36, 204, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



196, 197, 145



167, 204, 159



139, 208, 183

Triad

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



167, 204, 159



149, 199, 244



247, 176, 179

Complementary

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



167, 204, 159



196, 159, 204

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.



239, 176, 205



167, 204, 159



184, 191, 243

Square

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



167, 204, 159



122, 206, 232



217, 182, 228



240, 181, 156

Rectangle

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



167, 204, 159



124, 209, 200



217, 182, 228



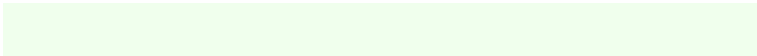
246, 175, 188

Sweetspot

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



167, 204, 159



240, 255, 237



204, 196, 159



119, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



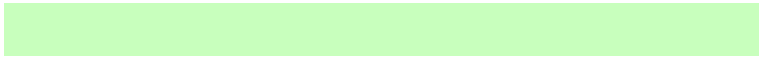
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



167, 204, 159



200, 255, 189



159, 204, 173



94, 102, 92



29, 166, 0



7, 38, 0

Inverse Universe

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



196, 159, 204



243, 189, 255



204, 159, 190



100, 92, 102



136, 0, 166



31, 0, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 204, 159 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

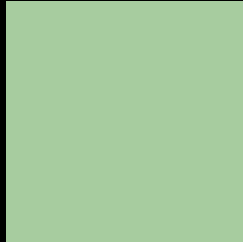
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 204, 159 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

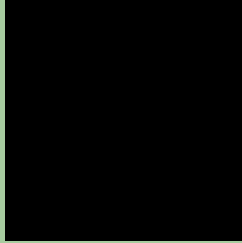
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 204, 159 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 204, 159.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 204, 159.

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, 204, 159

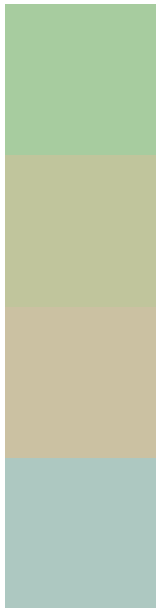
Protanopia
206, 193, 154

Deuteranopia
223, 186, 163



Tritanopia
176, 197, 212

Trichromacy



Original Color
167, 204, 159

Protanomaly
192, 197, 156

Deuteranomaly
203, 193, 162

Tritanomaly
173, 200, 193

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 204, 159

Achromatopsia
188, 188, 188

Achromatomaly
180, 194, 177

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 204, 159 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, 204, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 204, 159)  
}
```

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, 204, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 204, 159) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 204, 159 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, 204, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 204, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 204, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 204, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 204, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 204,  
159) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 204, 159 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 204, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
204, 159) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor