

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 209, 141)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 209, 141) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 209, 141)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7D18D
RGB	167, 209, 141
RGB Percent	65%, 82%, 55%
CMY	0.3451, 0.1804, 0.4471
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.33, 0.18
HSL	97°, 42%, 69%
HSV	97°, 33%, 82%
XYZ	43.5445, 55.7395, 33.6631
YIQ	188.6900, -3.2040, -30.0520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

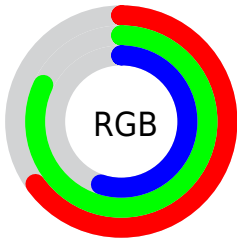
Format	Color
RYB	141, 209, 183
Decimal	10998157
CIELab	79.47, -26.04, 29.36
CIELCh	79, 39.242, 131.570
Yxy	55.7395, 0.3275, 0.4193
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289188237 (0xFFA7D18D)
YUV	188.6900, -23.5112, -19.0221
Hunter-Lab	74.6589, -26.5436, 25.5279

Details

The RGB color **167, 209, 141** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **183, 141, 209**, and the grayscale version is **189, 189, 189**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 255, 195**, and **114, 154, 90** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154, 209, 120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180, 209, 162**.

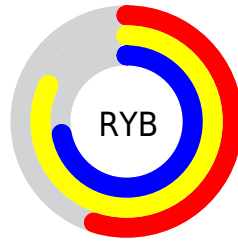
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (82%)

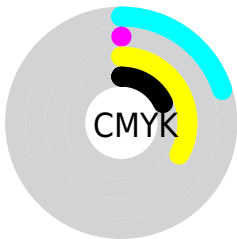
Blue (55%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (72%)

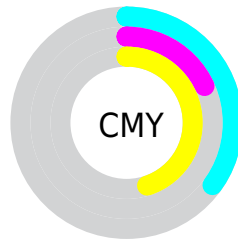


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 209, 141 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, 209, 141 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 167, 209, 141

 167, 209, 141

255, 255, 255

 140, 181, 115

 223, 255, 195

 114, 154, 90


 252, 255, 223

 88, 128, 66

 255, 255, 252

 63, 103, 43

 39, 79, 20

 15, 55, 0

 0, 34, 0


 0, 0, 0

 167, 209, 141


 167, 209, 141

 154, 209, 120


 180, 209, 162

 141, 209, 99


 193, 209, 183

 128, 209, 78

 206, 209, 204

 115, 209, 57


 219, 209, 225

 102, 209, 37

 232, 209, 246

 90, 209, 16

 244, 209, 255

 80, 209, 0

 255, 209, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



207, 199, 124



167, 209, 141



122, 215, 173

Triad

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



167, 209, 141



109, 207, 255



255, 169, 184

Complementary

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



167, 209, 141



183, 141, 209

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.



254, 172, 221



167, 209, 141



168, 196, 255

Square

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



167, 209, 141



62, 214, 244



219, 182, 252



255, 175, 150

Rectangle

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



167, 209, 141



91, 217, 198



219, 182, 252



255, 169, 196

Sweetspot

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



167, 209, 141



239, 255, 230



209, 183, 141



118, 128, 112



0, 0, 0



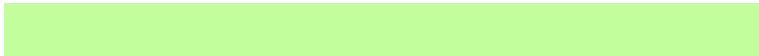
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



167, 209, 141



194, 255, 156



141, 209, 149



98, 105, 94



64, 168, 0



16, 41, 0

Inverse Universe

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



183, 141, 209



217, 156, 255



209, 141, 201



101, 94, 105



104, 0, 168



25, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 209, 141 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, 209, 141 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

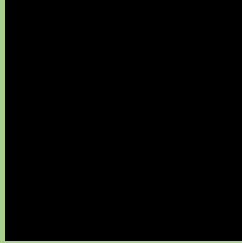
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 209, 141 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 209, 141.

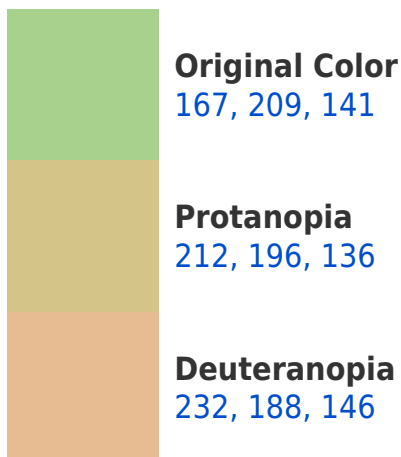


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 209, 141.

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](#).

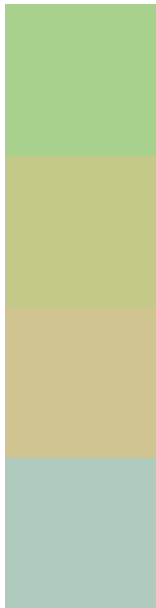
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
179, 200, 216

Trichromacy



Original Color
167, 209, 141

Protanomaly
196, 201, 138

Deuteranomaly
208, 196, 144

Tritanomaly
175, 203, 189

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 209, 141

Achromatopsia
189, 189, 189

Achromatomaly
181, 196, 172

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 209, 141 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, 209, 141)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 209, 141)  
}
```

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, 209, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 209, 141) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 209, 141 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

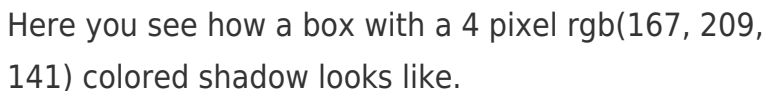
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(167, 209, 141) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 209, 141) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 209, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 209, 141); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 209, 141); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 209, 141) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 209, 141 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 209, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
209, 141) }
```

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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