

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 209, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 209, 146) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 209, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7D192
RGB	167, 209, 146
RGB Percent	65%, 82%, 57%
CMY	0.3451, 0.1804, 0.4275
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.30, 0.18
HSL	100°, 41%, 70%
HSV	100°, 30%, 82%
XYZ	43.9251, 55.8917, 35.6672
YIQ	189.2600, -4.8090, -28.4970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

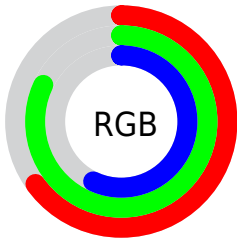
Format	Color
RYB	146, 209, 188
Decimal	10998162
CIELab	79.55, -25.29, 26.88
CIELCh	80, 36.906, 133.261
Yxy	55.8917, 0.3242, 0.4125
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289188242 (0xFFA7D192)
YUV	189.2600, -21.3272, -19.5220
Hunter-Lab	74.7608, -25.9551, 24.0462

Details

The RGB color **167, 209, 146** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **188, 146, 209**, and the grayscale version is **189, 189, 189**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 255, 200**, and **114, 154, 95** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 209, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 209, 167**.

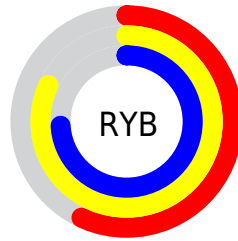
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (82%)

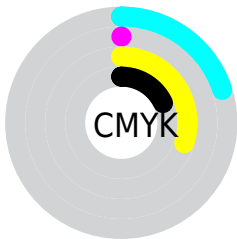
Blue (57%)



Red (57%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (74%)

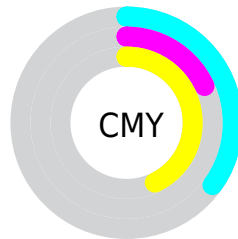


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 209, 146 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, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 167, 209, 146

 167, 209, 146

255, 255, 255

 140, 181, 120

 223, 255, 200

 114, 154, 95

 252, 255, 229

 89, 128, 71

 64, 103, 47

 40, 79, 25

 16, 55, 0

 0, 34, 0

 0, 0, 0

 167, 209, 146


 167, 209, 146

 153, 209, 125


 181, 209, 167

 139, 209, 104

 195, 209, 188

 125, 209, 83

 209, 209, 209

 111, 209, 62


 223, 209, 230

 97, 209, 41

 237, 209, 250

 83, 209, 21

 251, 209, 255

 70, 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.



205, 200, 129



167, 209, 146



126, 214, 176

Triad

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



167, 209, 146



120, 206, 255



255, 171, 183

Complementary

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



167, 209, 146



188, 146, 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.



253, 173, 218



167, 209, 146



174, 195, 255

Square

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



167, 209, 146



80, 213, 243



221, 183, 247



255, 177, 152

Rectangle

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



167, 209, 146



99, 216, 200



221, 183, 247



255, 171, 195

Sweetspot

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



167, 209, 146



240, 255, 232



209, 188, 146



118, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



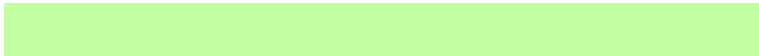
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



167, 209, 146



194, 255, 163



146, 209, 156



98, 105, 94



56, 168, 0



14, 41, 0

Inverse Universe

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



188, 146, 209



224, 163, 255



209, 146, 198



101, 94, 105



112, 0, 168



27, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 209, 146 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, 146 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, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 209, 146.

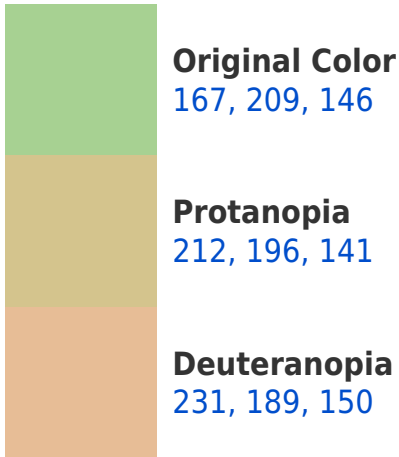


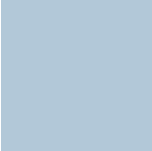
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 209, 146.

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](#).

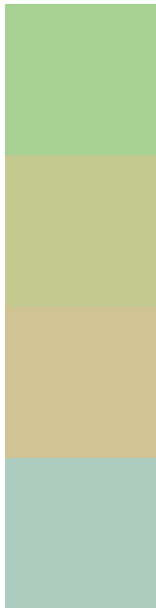
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
178, 200, 216

Trichromacy



Original Color
167, 209, 146

Protanomaly
196, 201, 143

Deuteranomaly
208, 196, 149

Tritanomaly
174, 203, 191

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 209, 146

Achromatopsia
189, 189, 189

Achromatomaly
181, 196, 173

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 209, 146 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, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 209, 146)  
}
```

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, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 209, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 209, 146 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, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 209, 146) }
```

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, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 209, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 209, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 209,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 209, 146 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, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
209, 146) }
```

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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