

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 215, 160)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 215, 160) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 215, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7D7A0
RGB	167, 215, 160
RGB Percent	65%, 84%, 63%
CMY	0.3451, 0.1569, 0.3725
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.26, 0.16
HSL	112°, 41%, 74%
HSV	112°, 26%, 84%
XYZ	46.5820, 59.3544, 42.2591
YIQ	194.3780, -10.9530, -27.2810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

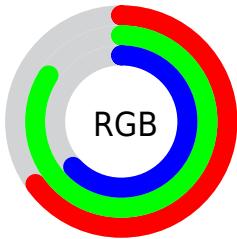
Format	Color
RYB	160, 215, 208
Decimal	10999712
CIELab	81.49, -25.99, 22.19
CIElCh	81, 34.173, 139.503
Yxy	59.3544, 0.3143, 0.4005
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289189792 (0xFFA7D7A0)
YUV	194.3780, -16.9484, -24.0105
Hunter-Lab	77.0418, -26.8964, 21.4074

Details

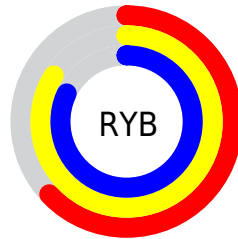
The RGB color **167, 215, 160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **208, 160, 215**, and the grayscale version is **195, 195, 195**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 255, 215**, and **114, 160, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148, 215, 139**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 215, 182**.

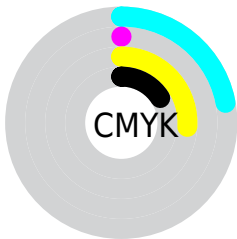
Distribution



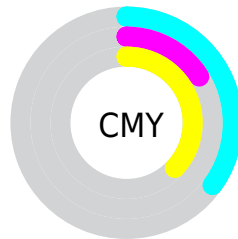
- Red (65%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 215, 160 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, 215, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 167, 215, 160

 167, 215, 160


255, 255, 255


 140, 187, 134

 223, 255, 215


 114, 160, 108

 252, 255, 243

 88, 134, 84

 64, 108, 60

 39, 84, 38

 14, 60, 16

 0, 38, 0

 0, 10, 0

 0, 0, 0

 167, 215, 160


 167, 215, 160

 148, 215, 139

 186, 215, 182

 129, 215, 117

 205, 215, 203

 111, 215, 95

 223, 215, 225


 92, 215, 74

 242, 215, 246

 73, 215, 52

 255, 215, 255

 54, 215, 31

 36, 215, 9

 27, 215, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



204, 207, 142



167, 215, 160



130, 219, 190

Triad

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



167, 215, 160



144, 209, 255



255, 179, 183

Complementary

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



167, 215, 160



208, 160, 215

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.



255, 180, 215



167, 215, 160



191, 198, 255

Square

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



167, 215, 160



106, 216, 250



232, 187, 244



255, 186, 155

Rectangle

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



167, 215, 160



110, 220, 212



232, 187, 244



255, 179, 193

Sweetspot

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



167, 215, 160



237, 255, 235



215, 208, 160



116, 128, 115



0, 0, 0



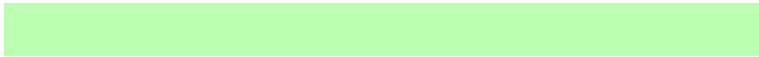
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



167, 215, 160



186, 255, 176



160, 215, 180



98, 107, 96



22, 171, 0



6, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



208, 160, 215



245, 176, 255



215, 160, 195



106, 96, 107



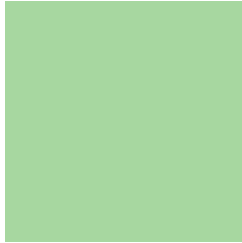
149, 0, 171



38, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 215, 160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

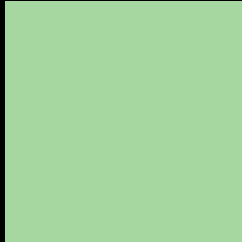
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 215, 160 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, 215, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 215, 160.

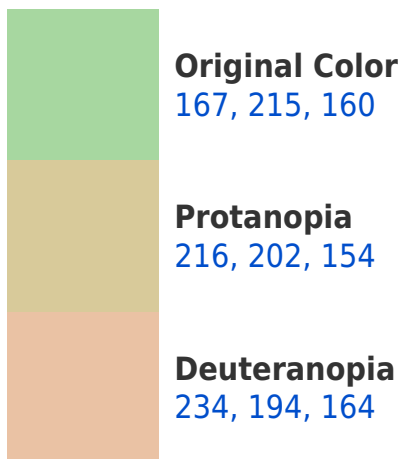


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 215, 160.

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, 207, 223

Trichromacy



Original Color

167, 215, 160



Protanomaly

198, 207, 156



Deuteranomaly

210, 202, 163



Tritanomaly

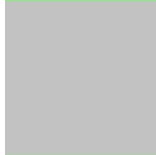
174, 210, 200

Monochromacy



Original Color

167, 215, 160



Achromatopsia

194, 194, 194



Achromatomaly

184, 202, 182

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 215, 160 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, 215, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 215, 160)  
}
```

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, 215, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 215, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 215, 160 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, 215, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 215, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 215, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 215, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 215, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 215,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 215, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 215, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
215, 160) }
```

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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