

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 221, 152)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 221, 152) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 221, 152)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7DD98
RGB	167, 221, 152
RGB Percent	65%, 87%, 60%
CMY	0.3451, 0.1333, 0.4039
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.31, 0.13
HSL	107°, 50%, 73%
HSV	107°, 31%, 87%
XYZ	47.4603, 62.1954, 39.2093
YIQ	196.9880, -10.0350, -32.9070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

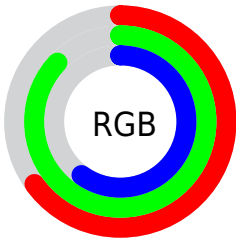
Format	Color
RYB	152, 221, 206
Decimal	11001240
CIELab	83.02, -30.12, 28.43
CIElCh	83, 41.421, 136.657
Yxy	62.1954, 0.3188, 0.4178
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289191320 (0xFFA7DD98)
YUV	196.9880, -22.1791, -26.2995
Hunter-Lab	78.8641, -30.5910, 25.7273

Details

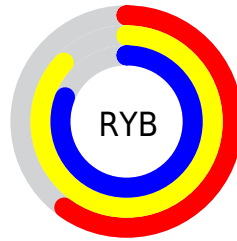
The RGB color **167, 221, 152** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **206, 152, 221**, and the grayscale version is **197, 197, 197**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 255, 207**, and **113, 166, 100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 221, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184, 221, 174**.

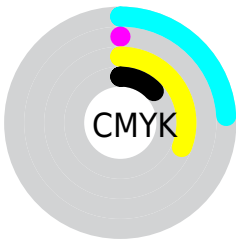
Distribution



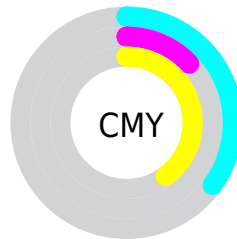
- Red (65%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 221, 152 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, 221, 152 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 167, 221, 152


255, 255, 255

 223, 255, 207


 252, 255, 235

 167, 221, 152

 140, 193, 126

 113, 166, 100

 88, 139, 76

 62, 113, 52

 37, 88, 29

 8, 65, 5

 0, 42, 0

 0, 18, 0

 0, 0, 0

 167, 221, 152


 167, 221, 152

 150, 221, 130

 184, 221, 174

 132, 221, 108

 202, 221, 196

 115, 221, 86

 219, 221, 218

 98, 221, 64


 236, 221, 240

 81, 221, 42

 253, 221, 255

 63, 221, 19

 255, 221, 255

 48, 221, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



211, 211, 131



167, 221, 152



118, 227, 187

Triad

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



167, 221, 152



122, 216, 255



255, 177, 186

Complementary

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



167, 221, 152



206, 152, 221

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, 179, 226



167, 221, 152



186, 203, 255

Square

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



167, 221, 152



64, 224, 255



238, 189, 255



255, 185, 152

Rectangle

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



167, 221, 152



85, 228, 214



238, 189, 255



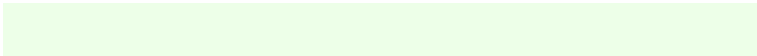
255, 177, 199

Sweetspot

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



167, 221, 152



237, 255, 232



221, 205, 152



117, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



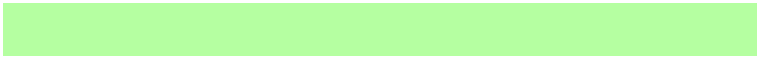
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



167, 221, 152



181, 255, 161



152, 221, 170



101, 110, 99



38, 173, 0



10, 46, 0

Inverse Universe

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



206, 152, 221



234, 161, 255



221, 152, 203



107, 99, 110



136, 0, 173



36, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 221, 152 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, 221, 152 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

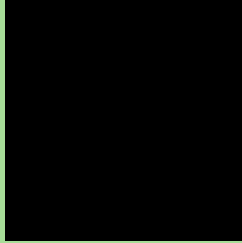
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 221, 152 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 221, 152.

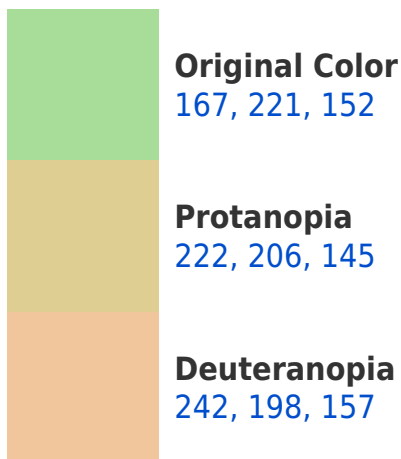


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 221, 152.

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
180, 211, 228

Trichromacy



Original Color

167, 221, 152



Protanomaly

202, 211, 148



Deuteranomaly

215, 206, 155



Tritanomaly

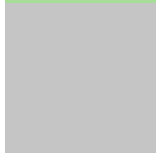
175, 215, 200

Monochromacy



Original Color

167, 221, 152



Achromatopsia

197, 197, 197



Achromatomaly

186, 206, 181

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 221, 152 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, 221, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 221, 152)  
}
```

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, 221, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 221, 152) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 221, 152 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, 221, 152) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 221, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 221, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 221, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 221, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 221,  
152) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 221, 152 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 221, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
221, 152) }
```

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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