

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 226, 131)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 226, 131) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 226, 131)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7E283
RGB	167, 226, 131
RGB Percent	65%, 89%, 51%
CMY	0.3451, 0.1137, 0.4863
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.42, 0.11
HSL	97°, 62%, 70%
HSV	97°, 42%, 89%
XYZ	47.2294, 64.2469, 31.3844
YIQ	197.5290, -4.6690, -42.0530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

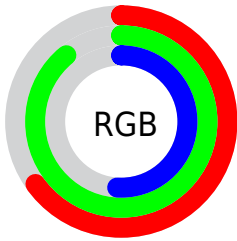
Format	Color
RYB	131, 226, 190
Decimal	11002499
CIELab	84.09, -35.41, 40.46
CIELCh	84, 53.769, 131.190
Yxy	64.2469, 0.3306, 0.4497
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289192579 (0xFFA7E283)
YUV	197.5290, -32.7988, -26.7739
Hunter-Lab	80.1542, -35.0918, 32.8929

Details

The RGB color **167, 226, 131** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **190, 131, 226**, and the grayscale version is **198, 198, 198**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 255, 185**, and **113, 170, 80** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 226, 108**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 226, 154**.

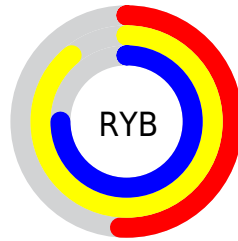
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (89%)

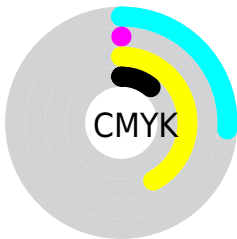
Blue (51%)



Red (51%)

Yellow (89%)

Blue (75%)

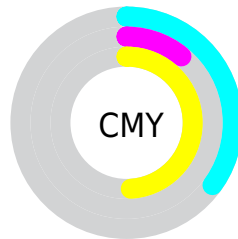


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (42%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 226, 131 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, 226, 131 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 167, 226, 131


255, 255, 255

 224, 255, 185

 253, 255, 213


 255, 255, 242

 167, 226, 131

 139, 198, 105

 113, 170, 80

 86, 144, 55

 60, 118, 29

 32, 93, 0

 0, 68, 0

 0, 45, 0


 0, 23, 0

 0, 0, 0

 167, 226, 131


 167, 226, 131

 153, 226, 108


 181, 226, 154

 139, 226, 86

 195, 226, 176

 125, 226, 63


 209, 226, 199

 111, 226, 41

 223, 226, 221

 97, 226, 18

 237, 226, 244

 86, 226, 0

 251, 226, 255

 255, 226, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



223, 213, 107



167, 226, 131



96, 234, 175

Triad

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



167, 226, 131



15, 224, 255



255, 168, 193

Complementary

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



167, 226, 131



190, 131, 226

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, 173, 244



167, 226, 131



162, 208, 255

Square

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



167, 226, 131



0, 233, 255



239, 189, 255



255, 178, 145

Rectangle

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



167, 226, 131



0, 236, 210



239, 189, 255



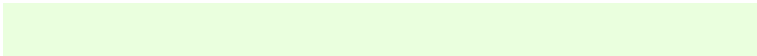
255, 168, 210

Sweetspot

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



167, 226, 131



234, 255, 222



226, 190, 131



115, 128, 107



0, 0, 0



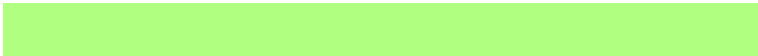
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



167, 226, 131



176, 255, 128



131, 226, 142



105, 112, 101



67, 176, 0



18, 48, 0

Inverse Universe

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



190, 131, 226



207, 128, 255



226, 131, 215



108, 101, 112



109, 0, 176



30, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 226, 131 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

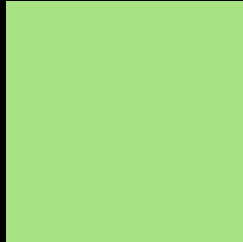
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 226, 131 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, 226, 131 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 226, 131.

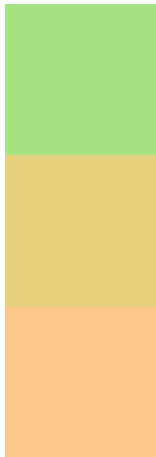


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 226, 131.

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, 226, 131

Protanopia
229, 209, 125

Deuteranopia
251, 200, 137



Tritanopia
183, 214, 231

Trichromacy



Original Color

167, 226, 131



Protanomaly

206, 215, 127



Deuteranomaly

220, 209, 135



Tritanomaly

177, 218, 195

Monochromacy



Original Color

167, 226, 131



Achromatopsia

198, 198, 198



Achromatomaly

187, 208, 174

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 226, 131 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, 226, 131)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 226, 131)  
}
```

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, 226, 131) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 226, 131) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 226, 131 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, 226, 131) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 226, 131) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 226, 131)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 226, 131); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 226, 131);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 226,  
131) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 226, 131 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 226, 131) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
226, 131) }
```

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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