

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 226, 164)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 226, 164) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 226, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7E2A4
RGB	167, 226, 164
RGB Percent	65%, 89%, 64%
CMY	0.3451, 0.1137, 0.3569
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.27, 0.11
HSL	117°, 52%, 76%
HSV	117°, 27%, 89%
XYZ	49.8335, 65.2885, 45.0974
YIQ	201.2910, -15.2620, -31.7900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

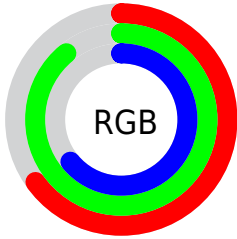
Format	Color
RYB	164, 226, 223
Decimal	11002532
CIELab	84.63, -30.58, 24.42
CIELCh	85, 39.135, 141.390
Yxy	65.2885, 0.3110, 0.4075
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289192612 (0xFFA7E2A4)
YUV	201.2910, -18.3845, -30.0732
Hunter-Lab	80.8013, -31.3139, 23.4696

Details

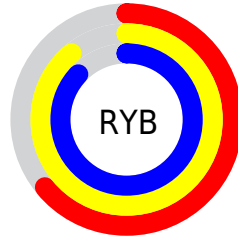
The RGB color **167, 226, 164** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **223, 164, 226**, and the grayscale version is **201, 201, 201**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 255, 219**, and **113, 170, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 226, 141**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189, 226, 187**.

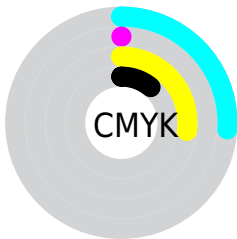
Distribution



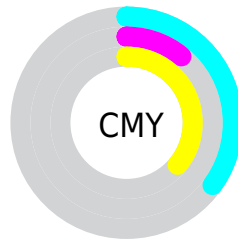
- Red (65%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 226, 164 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, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 167, 226, 164

 167, 226, 164

255, 255, 255


 140, 198, 138

 223, 255, 219

 113, 170, 112

 252, 255, 248

 88, 144, 87

 62, 118, 63

 37, 93, 40

 6, 69, 18

 0, 46, 0

 0, 25, 0

 0, 0, 0

 167, 226, 164


 167, 226, 164

 145, 226, 141

 189, 226, 187

 124, 226, 119

 210, 226, 209

 102, 226, 96

 232, 226, 232

 81, 226, 74


 253, 226, 254

 59, 226, 51

 255, 226, 255

 38, 226, 28

 16, 226, 6

 11, 226, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



209, 217, 142



167, 226, 164



122, 231, 199

Triad

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



167, 226, 164



144, 218, 255



255, 184, 186

Complementary

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



167, 226, 164



223, 164, 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, 184, 223



167, 226, 164



201, 206, 255

Square

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



167, 226, 164



93, 227, 255



248, 193, 255



255, 193, 155

Rectangle

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



167, 226, 164



95, 231, 225



248, 193, 255



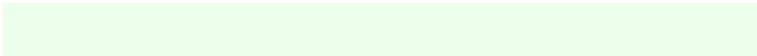
255, 183, 198

Sweetspot

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



167, 226, 164



236, 255, 235



226, 223, 164



115, 128, 115



0, 0, 0



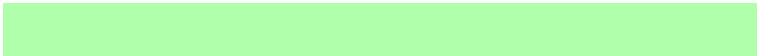
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



167, 226, 164



175, 255, 171



164, 226, 192



102, 112, 101



9, 176, 0



2, 48, 0

Inverse Universe

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



223, 164, 226



251, 171, 255



226, 164, 198



112, 101, 112



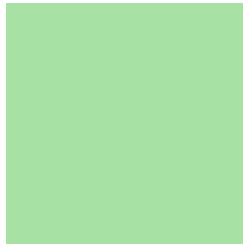
167, 0, 176



46, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 226, 164 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, 164 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, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 226, 164.

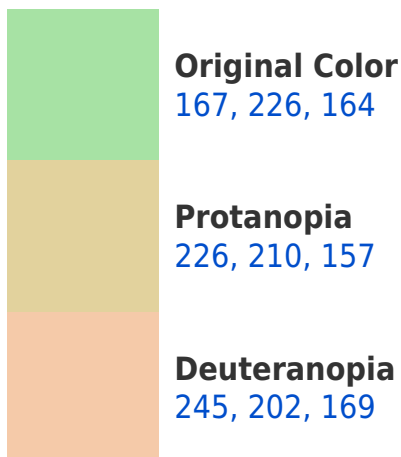


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 226, 164.

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





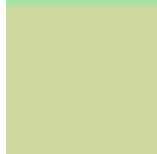
Tritanopia
179, 217, 234

Trichromacy



Original Color

167, 226, 164



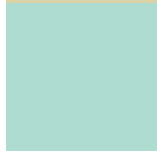
Protanomaly

205, 216, 160



Deuteranomaly

217, 211, 167



Tritanomaly

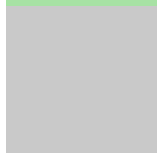
175, 220, 209

Monochromacy



Original Color

167, 226, 164



Achromatopsia

201, 201, 201



Achromatomaly

189, 210, 188

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 226, 164 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, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 226, 164)  
}
```

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, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 226, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 226, 164 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, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 226, 164) }
```

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, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 226, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 226, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 226,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 226, 164 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, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
226, 164) }
```

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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