

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 229, 134)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 229, 134) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 229, 134)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7E586
RGB	167, 229, 134
RGB Percent	65%, 90%, 53%
CMY	0.3451, 0.1020, 0.4745
CMYK	0.27, 0.00, 0.41, 0.10
HSL	99°, 65%, 71%
HSV	99°, 41%, 90%
XYZ	48.2587, 65.9753, 32.7453
YIQ	199.6320, -6.4570, -42.6890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

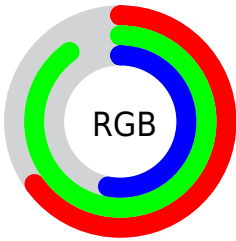
Format	Color
RYB	134, 229, 196
Decimal	11003270
CIELab	84.98, -36.39, 40.11
CIElCh	85, 54.160, 132.212
Yxy	65.9753, 0.3283, 0.4489
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289193350 (0xFFA7E586)
YUV	199.6320, -32.3566, -28.6183
Hunter-Lab	81.2252, -36.0910, 32.9554

Details

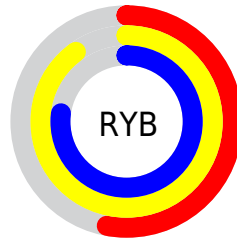
The RGB color **167, 229, 134** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **196, 134, 229**, and the grayscale version is **200, 200, 200**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 255, 188**, and **112, 173, 82** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152, 229, 111**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182, 229, 157**.

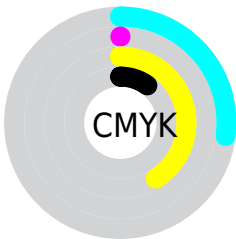
Distribution



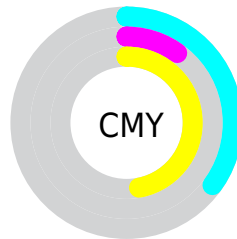
- Red (65%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 229, 134 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, 229, 134 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 167, 229, 134

255, 255, 255

 224, 255, 188

 253, 255, 216

 255, 255, 245


 167, 229, 134

 139, 201, 108

 112, 173, 82

 86, 146, 58

 59, 120, 33

 31, 95, 3

 0, 71, 0

 0, 48, 0

 0, 26, 0

 0, 0, 0

 167, 229, 134

 167, 229, 134

 152, 229, 111

 182, 229, 157

 137, 229, 88

 197, 229, 180

 122, 229, 65


 212, 229, 203

 107, 229, 42

 227, 229, 226

 92, 229, 20

 242, 229, 249

 80, 229, 0

 255, 229, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



223, 216, 109



167, 229, 134



94, 237, 179

Triad

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



167, 229, 134



33, 226, 255



255, 170, 193

Complementary

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



167, 229, 134



196, 134, 229

Split Complementary

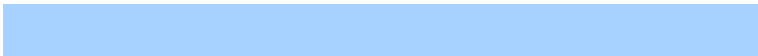
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 175, 245



167, 229, 134



167, 210, 255

Square

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



167, 229, 134



0, 236, 255



244, 191, 255



255, 181, 146

Rectangle

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



167, 229, 134



0, 239, 214



244, 191, 255



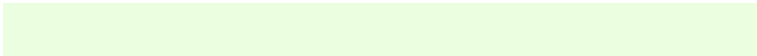
255, 170, 210

Sweetspot

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



167, 229, 134



235, 255, 224



229, 196, 134



116, 128, 110



0, 0, 0



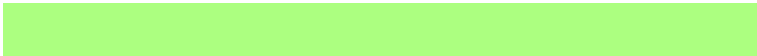
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



167, 229, 134



172, 255, 128



134, 229, 148



107, 115, 103



62, 179, 0



18, 51, 0

Inverse Universe

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



196, 134, 229



211, 128, 255



229, 134, 215



111, 103, 115



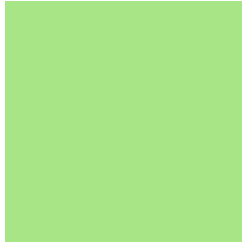
116, 0, 179



33, 0, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 229, 134 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, 229, 134 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, 229, 134 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 229, 134.

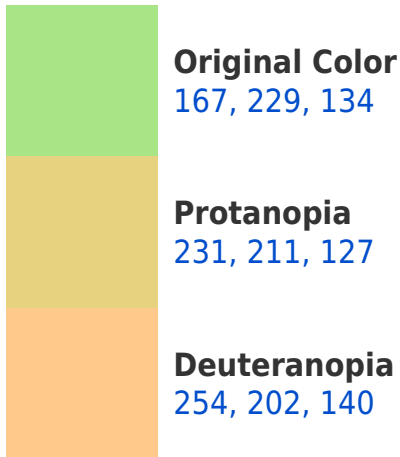


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 229, 134.

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





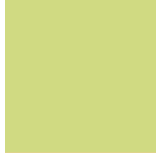
Tritanopia
183, 217, 235

Trichromacy



Original Color

167, 229, 134



Protanomaly

208, 218, 130



Deuteranomaly

222, 212, 138



Tritanomaly

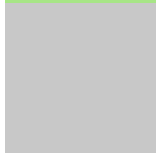
177, 221, 198

Monochromacy



Original Color

167, 229, 134



Achromatopsia

200, 200, 200



Achromatomaly

188, 211, 176

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 229, 134 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, 229, 134)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 229, 134)  
}
```

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, 229, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 229, 134) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 229, 134 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, 229, 134) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 229, 134) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 229, 134)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 229, 134); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 229, 134); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 229, 134) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 229, 134 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 229, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
229, 134) }
```

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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