

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 233, 119)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 233, 119) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 233, 119)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	A7E977
RGB	167, 233, 119
RGB Percent	65%, 91%, 47%
CMY	0.3451, 0.0863, 0.5333
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.49, 0.09
HSL	95°, 72%, 69%
HSV	95°, 49%, 91%
XYZ	48.4050, 67.8252, 27.9931
YIQ	200.2700, -2.7420, -49.4460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

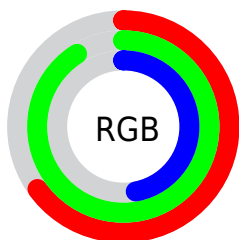
Format	Color
RYB	119, 233, 185
Decimal	11004279
CIELab	85.92, -40.02, 48.55
CIELCh	86, 62.916, 129.497
Yxy	67.8252, 0.3356, 0.4703
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289194359 (0xFFA7E977)
YUV	200.2700, -40.0661, -29.1778
Hunter-Lab	82.3561, -39.2092, 37.4964

Details

The RGB color **167, 233, 119** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **185, 119, 233**, and the grayscale version is **201, 201, 201**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 255, 173**, and **112, 177, 67** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154, 233, 96**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180, 233, 142**.

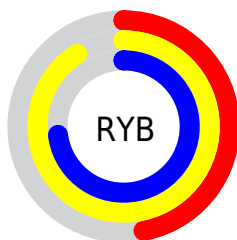
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (91%)

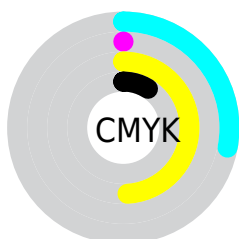
Blue (47%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (91%)

Blue (73%)

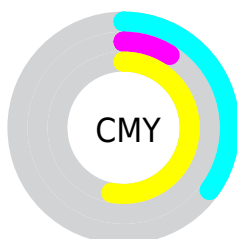


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (49%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 233, 119 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, 233, 119 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



167, 233, 119



167, 233, 119

255, 255, 255



139, 205, 93



224, 255, 173



112, 177, 67



254, 255, 201



84, 150, 40



255, 255, 230



57, 124, 8



26, 98, 0



0, 74, 0



0, 50, 0



0, 29, 0



0, 0, 0

 167, 233, 119

 167, 233, 119

 154, 233, 96


 180, 233, 142

 140, 233, 72

 194, 233, 166

 127, 233, 49

 207, 233, 189

 113, 233, 26

 221, 233, 212

 100, 233, 3

 234, 233, 236

 98, 233, 0

 248, 233, 255

 255, 233, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



231, 218, 92



167, 233, 119



73, 242, 171

Triad

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



167, 233, 119



0, 232, 255



255, 164, 198

Complementary

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



167, 233, 119



185, 119, 233

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, 171, 255



167, 233, 119



146, 215, 255

Square

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



167, 233, 119



0, 242, 255



244, 192, 255



255, 175, 142

Rectangle

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



167, 233, 119



0, 245, 212



244, 192, 255



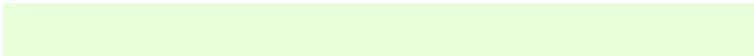
255, 164, 218

Sweetspot

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



167, 233, 119



233, 255, 217



233, 184, 119



114, 128, 105



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



167, 233, 119



168, 255, 105



119, 233, 127



111, 117, 106



76, 181, 0



23, 54, 0

Inverse Universe

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



185, 119, 233



192, 105, 255



233, 119, 225



112, 106, 117



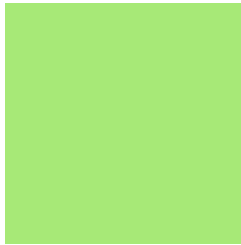
105, 0, 181



31, 0, 54

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 233, 119 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

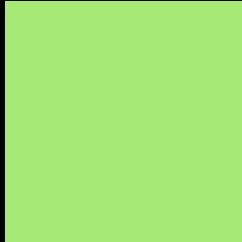
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 233, 119 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, 233, 119 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 233, 119.

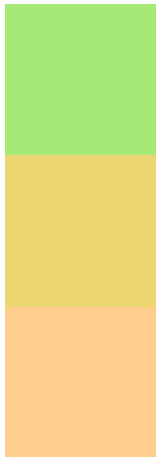


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 233, 119.

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, 233, 119

Protanopia

236, 214, 113

Deuteranopia

255, 205, 140




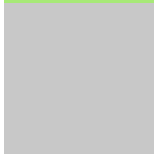

Tritanopia

185, 220, 237

Trichromacy

	Original Color 167, 233, 119
	Protanomaly 211, 221, 115
	Deuteranomaly 223, 215, 132
	Tritanomaly 178, 225, 194

Monochromacy

	Original Color 167, 233, 119
	Achromatopsia 200, 200, 200
	Achromatomaly 188, 212, 171

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 233, 119 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, 233, 119)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 233, 119)  
}
```

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, 233, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 233, 119) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 233, 119 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, 233, 119) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 233, 119) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(167, 233, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 233, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 233, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 233,  
119) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 233, 119 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 233, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
233, 119) }
```

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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