

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 245, 163)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 245, 163) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 245, 163)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7F5A3
RGB	167, 245, 163
RGB Percent	65%, 96%, 64%
CMY	0.3451, 0.0392, 0.3608
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.33, 0.04
HSL	117°, 80%, 80%
HSV	117°, 33%, 96%
XYZ	55.1996, 76.1646, 46.4423
YIQ	212.3300, -20.1660, -42.0380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

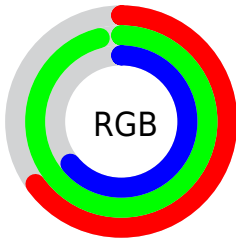
Format	Color
RYB	163, 245, 241
Decimal	11007395
CIELab	89.94, -39.46, 32.10
CIElCh	90, 50.866, 140.874
Yxy	76.1646, 0.3104, 0.4284
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289197475 (0xFFA7F5A3)
YUV	212.3300, -24.3197, -39.7544
Hunter-Lab	87.2724, -39.8257, 29.5393

Details

The RGB color **167, 245, 163** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF99**. A complement of this color would be **241, 163, 245**, and the grayscale version is **213, 213, 213**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 255, 218**, and **112, 188, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144, 245, 139**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190, 245, 187**.

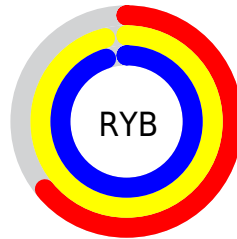
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (96%)

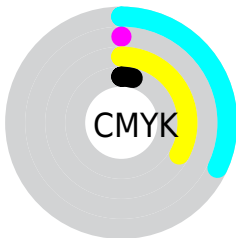
Blue (64%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (96%)

Blue (95%)

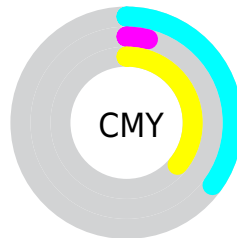


Cyan (32%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (4%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 245, 163 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, 245, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 167, 245, 163


255, 255, 255

 224, 255, 218


 253, 255, 247

 167, 245, 163


 139, 216, 136

 112, 188, 110

 85, 161, 85

 58, 134, 61

 28, 108, 37

 0, 84, 13

 0, 60, 0

 0, 39, 0

 0, 0, 0

■ 167, 245, 163

■ 167, 245, 163

■ 144, 245, 139

■ 190, 245, 187

■ 120, 245, 114

■ 214, 245, 212

■ 97, 245, 90

■ 237, 245, 236

■ 74, 245, 65

■ 255, 245, 255

■ 50, 245, 41

■ 27, 245, 16

■ 12, 245, 0

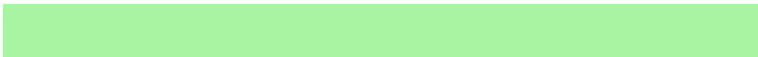
Harmonies

Analogous

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



223, 234, 133



167, 245, 163



98, 251, 209

Triad

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



167, 245, 163



122, 236, 255



255, 189, 194

Complementary

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



167, 245, 163



241, 163, 245

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, 189, 243



167, 245, 163



209, 219, 255

Square

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



167, 245, 163



0, 247, 255



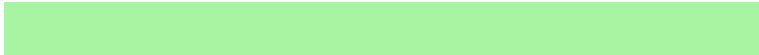
255, 201, 255



255, 201, 153

Rectangle

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



167, 245, 163



14, 252, 243



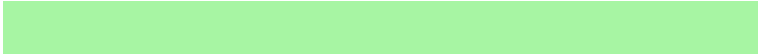
255, 201, 255



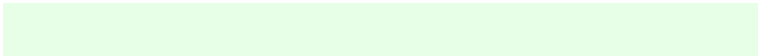
255, 188, 210

Sweetspot

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



167, 245, 163



231, 255, 230



245, 241, 163



113, 128, 112



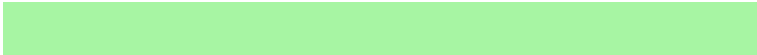
0, 0, 0



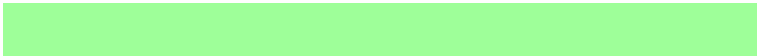
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



167, 245, 163



158, 255, 153



163, 245, 200



111, 122, 110



9, 186, 0



3, 59, 0

Inverse Universe

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



241, 163, 245



250, 153, 255



245, 163, 208



122, 110, 122



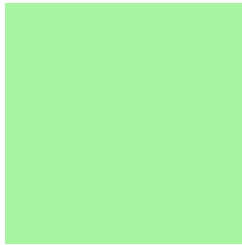
177, 0, 186



56, 0, 59

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 245, 163 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, 245, 163 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, 245, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 245, 163.

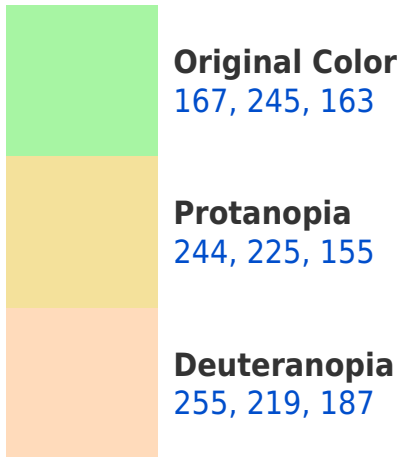


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 245, 163.

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





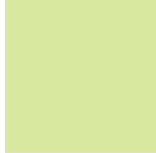
Tritanopia
183, 234, 253

Trichromacy



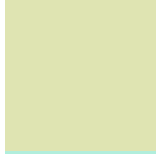
Original Color

167, 245, 163



Protanomaly

216, 232, 158



Deuteranomaly

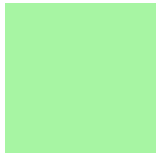
223, 228, 178



Tritanomaly

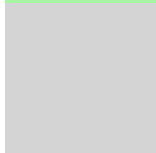
177, 238, 220

Monochromacy



Original Color

167, 245, 163



Achromatopsia

212, 212, 212



Achromatomaly

196, 224, 194

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 245, 163 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, 245, 163)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 245, 163)  
}
```

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, 245, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 245, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 245, 163 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, 245, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 245, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 245, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 245, 163); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 245, 163); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 245, 163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 245, 163 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 245, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
245, 163) }
```

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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