

Converting Colors

RGB(183, 167, 142)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(183, 167, 142) contains.

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Color

RGB(183, 167, 142)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B7A78E
RGB	183, 167, 142
RGB Percent	72%, 65%, 56%
CMY	0.2824, 0.3451, 0.4431
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.22, 0.28
HSL	37°, 22%, 64%
HSV	37°, 22%, 72%
XYZ	38.2296, 39.6577, 31.2310
YIQ	168.9340, 17.5610, -4.3830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

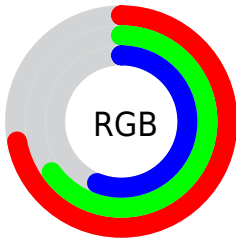
Format	Color
RYB	168, 183, 142
Decimal	12035982
CIELab	69.23, 1.73, 15.04
CIELCh	69, 15.141, 83.425
Yxy	39.6577, 0.3504, 0.3634
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290226062 (0xFFB7A78E)
YUV	168.9340, -13.2785, 12.3359
Hunter-Lab	62.9744, -1.8437, 14.6783

Details

The RGB color **183, 167, 142** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **142, 158, 183**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **239, 222, 196**, and **130, 115, 92** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **183, 160, 124**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183, 174, 160**.

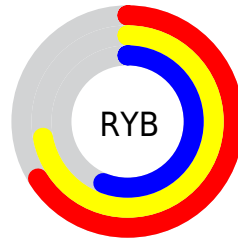
Distribution



Red (72%)

Green (65%)

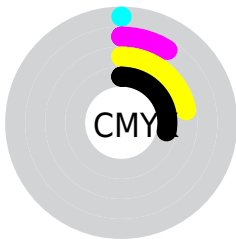
Blue (56%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (72%)

Blue (56%)

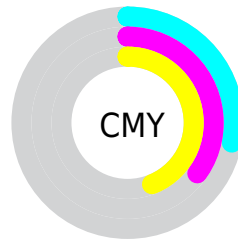


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (22%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (28%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 183, 167, 142 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 183, 167, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 183, 167, 142


255, 255, 255


 239, 222, 196

 255, 251, 224

 255, 255, 252

 183, 167, 142

 156, 141, 116

 130, 115, 92

 104, 91, 68

 80, 67, 46

 56, 45, 25

 35, 24, 0

 0, 0, 0

 183, 167, 142


 183, 160, 124

 183, 167, 142


 183, 174, 160


 183, 153, 105


 183, 181, 179

 183, 146, 87

 183, 188, 197

 183, 138, 69


 183, 196, 215

 183, 131, 51

 183, 203, 234

 183, 124, 32

 183, 210, 252

 183, 117, 14

 183, 217, 255

 183, 112, 0

 183, 224, 255

 183, 231, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



194, 163, 147



183, 167, 142



168, 171, 144

Triad

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



183, 167, 142



133, 177, 179



184, 162, 185

Complementary

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



183, 167, 142



142, 158, 183

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.



168, 167, 194



183, 167, 142



137, 175, 190

Square

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



183, 167, 142



139, 177, 165



150, 171, 196



195, 160, 173

Rectangle

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



183, 167, 142



158, 174, 149



150, 171, 196



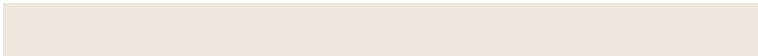
179, 164, 189

Sweetspot

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



183, 167, 142



237, 231, 221



183, 142, 158



120, 116, 110



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



183, 167, 142



237, 212, 173



179, 183, 142



92, 88, 83



156, 95, 0



28, 17, 0

Inverse Universe

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



142, 158, 183



173, 198, 237



146, 142, 183



83, 86, 92



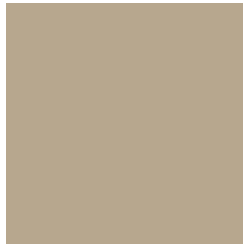
0, 61, 156



0, 11, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 183, 167, 142 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

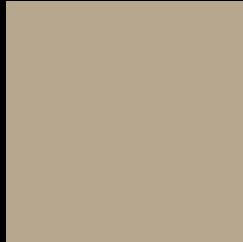
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 183, 167, 142 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

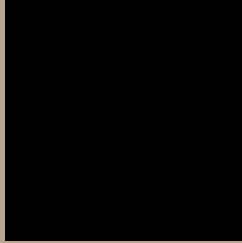
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 183, 167, 142 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 183, 167, 142.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 183, 167, 142.

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
183, 167, 142

Protanopia
178, 169, 143

Deuteranopia
195, 163, 143



Tritanopia
187, 162, 175

Trichromacy



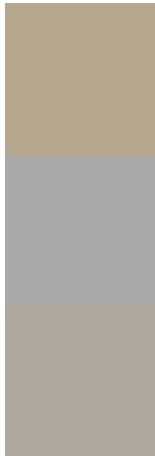
Original Color
183, 167, 142

Protanomaly
180, 168, 143

Deuteranomaly
191, 164, 143

Tritanomaly
186, 164, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color
183, 167, 142

Achromatopsia
169, 169, 169

Achromatomaly
174, 168, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 183, 167, 142 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(183, 167, 142) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(183, 167, 142)  
}
```

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(183, 167, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(183, 167, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 183, 167, 142 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(183, 167, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(183, 167, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(183, 167, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(183, 167, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 167, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 167,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 183, 167, 142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(183, 167, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(183,  
167, 142) }
```

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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