

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 171, 178)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 171, 178) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 171, 178)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7ABB2
RGB	167, 171, 178
RGB Percent	65%, 67%, 70%
CMY	0.3451, 0.3294, 0.3020
CMYK	0.06, 0.04, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	218°, 7%, 68%
HSV	218°, 6%, 70%
XYZ	38.5351, 40.5557, 47.9165
YIQ	170.6020, -4.6310, 1.3290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

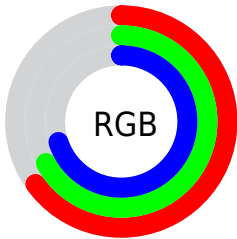
Format	Color
R _Y B	167, 170, 178
Decimal	10988466
CIE Lab	69.86, -0.04, -4.09
CIE LCh	70, 4.086, 269.470
Yxy	40.5557, 0.3034, 0.3193
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289178546 (0xFFA7ABB2)
YUV	170.6020, 3.6472, -3.1590
Hunter-Lab	63.6833, -3.4345, -0.0325

Details

The RGB color **167, 171, 178** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **178, 174, 167**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 226, 234**, and **115, 119, 125** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149, 160, 178**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185, 182, 178**.

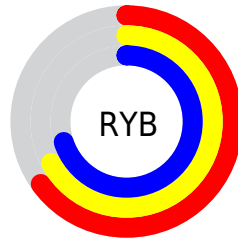
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (67%)

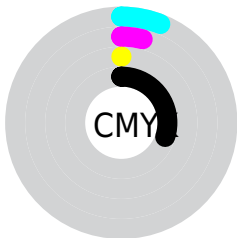
Blue (70%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (70%)

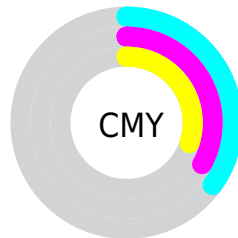


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 171, 178 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, 171, 178 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 167, 171, 178

255, 255, 255

■ 222, 226, 234

■ 251, 255, 255

■ 167, 171, 178

■ 141, 145, 151

■ 115, 119, 125

■ 91, 94, 100

■ 67, 71, 77

■ 45, 48, 54

■ 24, 27, 33

■ 0, 0, 9

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 167, 171, 178

■ 167, 171, 178

■ 149, 160, 178

■ 185, 182, 178

■ 131, 148, 178

■ 203, 194, 178

■ 114, 137, 178

■ 220, 205, 178

■ 96, 126, 178

■ 238, 216, 178

■ 78, 114, 178

■ 255, 228, 178

■ 60, 103, 178

■ 255, 239, 178

■ 42, 92, 178

■ 255, 250, 178

■ 25, 80, 178

■ 255, 255, 178

■ 7, 69, 178

Harmonies

Analogous

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



163, 172, 177



167, 171, 178



171, 170, 177

Triad

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



167, 171, 178



179, 168, 167



166, 173, 167

Complementary

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



167, 171, 178



178, 174, 167

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.



170, 172, 164



167, 171, 178



177, 169, 164

Square

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



167, 171, 178



178, 168, 171



174, 170, 163



163, 173, 170

Rectangle

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



167, 171, 178



174, 169, 176



174, 170, 163



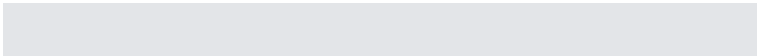
167, 172, 166

Sweetspot

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



167, 171, 178



227, 229, 232



167, 178, 174



115, 116, 117



245, 245, 245



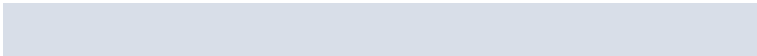
117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



167, 171, 178



216, 222, 232



168, 167, 178



82, 85, 89



0, 56, 153



0, 9, 26

Inverse Universe

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



178, 167, 171



232, 216, 222



177, 178, 167



89, 82, 85



153, 0, 56



26, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 171, 178 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

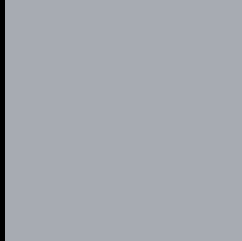
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 171, 178 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

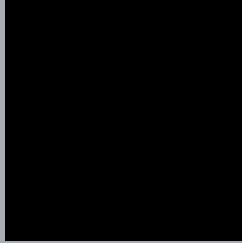
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

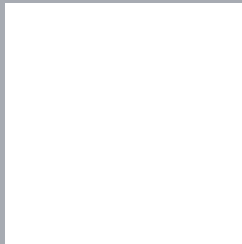
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 167, 171, 178 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 171, 178.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 171, 178.

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, 171, 178

Protanopia
172, 170, 177

Deuteranopia
183, 166, 179



Tritanopia
168, 170, 184

Trichromacy



Original Color
167, 171, 178

Protanomaly
170, 170, 177

Deuteranomaly
177, 168, 179

Tritanomaly
168, 170, 182

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 171, 178

Achromatopsia
171, 171, 171

Achromatomaly
170, 171, 174

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 171, 178 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, 171, 178) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 171, 178)  
}
```

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, 171, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 171, 178) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 171, 178 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, 171, 178) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 171, 178) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 171, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 171, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 171, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 171,  
178) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 171, 178 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 171, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
171, 178) }
```

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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