

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 176, 209)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 176, 209) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 176, 209)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7B0D1
RGB	167, 176, 209
RGB Percent	65%, 69%, 82%
CMY	0.3451, 0.3098, 0.1804
CMYK	0.20, 0.16, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	227°, 31%, 74%
HSV	227°, 20%, 82%
XYZ	42.9703, 43.8696, 66.5245
YIQ	177.0710, -15.9570, 8.3550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

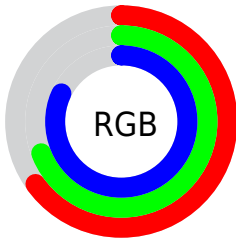
Format	Color
R _{YB}	167, 174, 209
Decimal	10989777
CIE Lab	72.14, 3.83, -17.74
CIE LCh	72, 18.149, 282.180
Yxy	43.8696, 0.2802, 0.2860
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289179857 (0xFFA7B0D1)
YUV	177.0710, 15.7410, -8.8323
Hunter-Lab	66.2341, -0.1054, -13.1860

Details

The RGB color **167, 176, 209** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **209, 200, 167**, and the grayscale version is **177, 177, 177**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 232, 255**, and **114, 124, 155** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 160, 209**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 192, 209**.

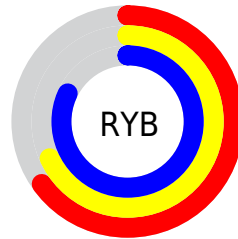
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (69%)

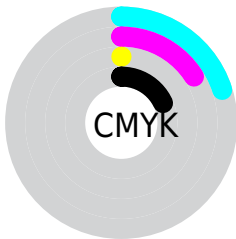
Blue (82%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (82%)

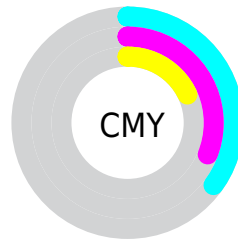


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 176, 209 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, 176, 209 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 167, 176, 209

255, 255, 255

 223, 232, 255

 251, 255, 255

 167, 176, 209

 140, 149, 181

 114, 124, 155

 89, 99, 128

 65, 75, 103

 42, 52, 79

 19, 31, 56

 0, 7, 35

 0, 0, 10

 0, 0, 0

■ 167, 176, 209

■ 167, 176, 209

■ 146, 160, 209

■ 188, 192, 209

■ 125, 143, 209

■ 209, 209, 209

■ 104, 127, 209

■ 230, 225, 209

■ 83, 110, 209

■ 251, 242, 209

■ 62, 94, 209

■ 255, 255, 209

■ 42, 77, 209

■ 21, 61, 209

■ 0, 45, 209

Harmonies

Analogous

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



146, 181, 208



167, 176, 209



188, 170, 201

Triad

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



167, 176, 209



209, 168, 155



146, 186, 166

Complementary

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



167, 176, 209



209, 200, 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.



164, 183, 152



167, 176, 209



199, 172, 146

Square

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



167, 176, 209



211, 165, 171



183, 178, 144



134, 187, 183

Rectangle

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



167, 176, 209



200, 167, 193



183, 178, 144



152, 185, 161

Sweetspot

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



167, 176, 209



240, 243, 255



167, 209, 200



119, 120, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



167, 176, 209



194, 207, 255



179, 167, 209



94, 96, 105



0, 36, 168



0, 9, 41

Inverse Universe

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



209, 167, 176



255, 194, 207



197, 209, 167



105, 94, 96



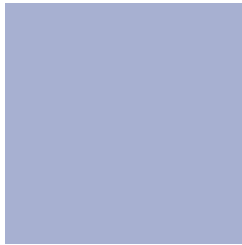
168, 0, 36



41, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 176, 209 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

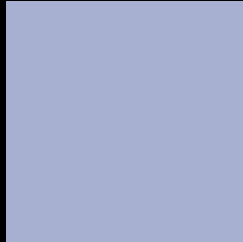
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 176, 209 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

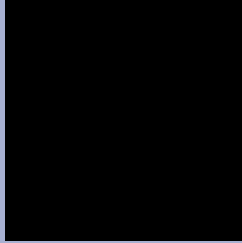
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 176, 209 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 176, 209.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 176, 209.

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](#).

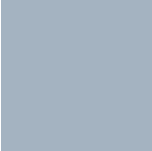
Dichromacy



Original Color
167, 176, 209

Protanopia
170, 175, 208

Deuteranopia
178, 173, 210



Tritanopia
164, 179, 193

Trichromacy



Original Color
167, 176, 209

Protanomaly
169, 175, 208

Deuteranomaly
174, 174, 210

Tritanomaly
165, 178, 199

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 176, 209

Achromatopsia
177, 177, 177

Achromatomaly
173, 177, 189

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 176, 209 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, 176, 209)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 176, 209)  
}
```

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, 176, 209) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 176, 209) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 176, 209 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

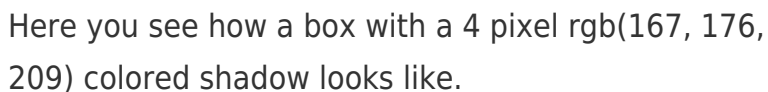
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(167, 176, 209) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 176, 209) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 176, 209)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 176, 209); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 176, 209);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 176,  
209) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 176, 209 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 176, 209) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
176, 209) }
```

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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