

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 217, 174)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 217, 174) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 217, 174)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7D9AE
RGB	167, 217, 174
RGB Percent	65%, 85%, 68%
CMY	0.3451, 0.1490, 0.3176
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.20, 0.15
HSL	128°, 40%, 75%
HSV	128°, 23%, 85%
XYZ	48.3892, 60.8972, 49.2484
YIQ	197.1480, -15.9970, -23.9730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

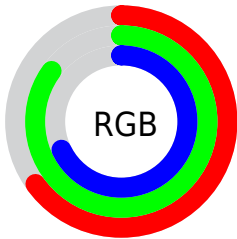
Format	Color
RYB	167, 211, 217
Decimal	11000238
CIELab	82.32, -24.56, 16.00
CIElCh	82, 29.314, 146.920
Yxy	60.8972, 0.3052, 0.3841
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289190318 (0xFFA7D9AE)
YUV	197.1480, -11.4120, -26.4398
Hunter-Lab	78.0367, -25.8794, 17.2082

Details

The RGB color **167, 217, 174** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **217, 167, 210**, and the grayscale version is **197, 197, 197**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 255, 230**, and **114, 162, 121** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 217, 155**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189, 217, 193**.

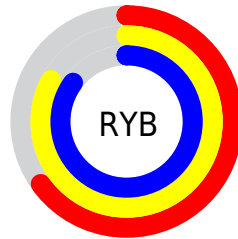
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (85%)

Blue (68%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (83%)

Blue (85%)

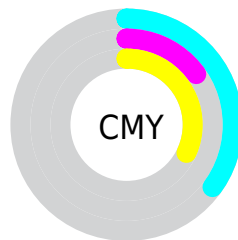


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 217, 174 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, 217, 174 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 167, 217, 174

255, 255, 255


 223, 255, 230


 252, 255, 255

 167, 217, 174

 140, 189, 147

 114, 162, 121

 89, 136, 97

 64, 110, 73

 40, 85, 50

 14, 62, 28

 0, 39, 4

 0, 15, 0

 0, 0, 0

 167, 217, 174

 167, 217, 174

 145, 217, 155

 189, 217, 193

 124, 217, 137

 210, 217, 211

 102, 217, 118

 232, 217, 230

 80, 217, 99

 254, 217, 249

 59, 217, 81

 255, 217, 255

 37, 217, 62

 15, 217, 43

 0, 217, 30

Harmonies

Analogous

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



199, 211, 155



167, 217, 174



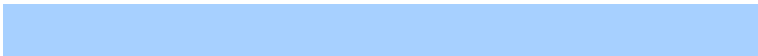
138, 220, 201

Triad

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



167, 217, 174



167, 208, 255



255, 186, 181

Complementary

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



167, 217, 174



217, 167, 210

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, 185, 209



167, 217, 174



205, 199, 254

Square

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



167, 217, 174



134, 216, 250



238, 190, 235



250, 193, 160

Rectangle

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



167, 217, 174



126, 220, 220



238, 190, 235



255, 185, 190

Sweetspot

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



167, 217, 174



237, 255, 240



210, 217, 167



117, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



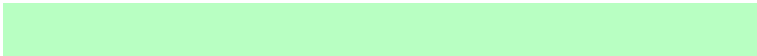
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



167, 217, 174



184, 255, 194



167, 217, 199



99, 110, 100



0, 173, 24



0, 46, 6

Inverse Universe

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



217, 167, 210



255, 184, 245



217, 167, 185



110, 99, 108



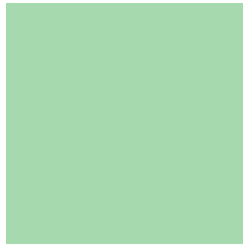
173, 0, 149



46, 0, 39

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 217, 174 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, 217, 174 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

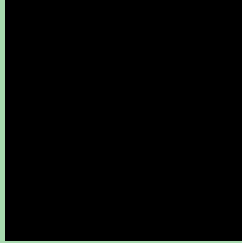
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 217, 174 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 217, 174.

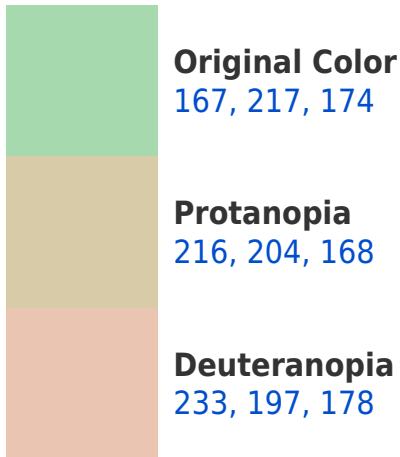


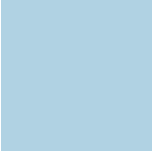
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 217, 174.

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
176, 210, 227

Trichromacy



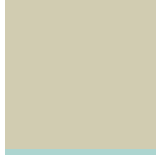
Original Color

167, 217, 174



Protanomaly

198, 209, 170



Deuteranomaly

209, 204, 177



Tritanomaly

173, 213, 208

Monochromacy



Original Color

167, 217, 174



Achromatopsia

197, 197, 197



Achromatomaly

186, 204, 189

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 217, 174 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, 217, 174)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 217, 174)  
}
```

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, 217, 174) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 217, 174) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 217, 174 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, 217, 174) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 217, 174) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 217, 174)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 217, 174); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 217, 174);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 217,  
174) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 217, 174 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 217, 174) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
217, 174) }
```

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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