

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 218, 218)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 218, 218) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 218, 218)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7DADA
RGB	167, 218, 218
RGB Percent	65%, 85%, 85%
CMY	0.3451, 0.1451, 0.1451
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	180°, 41%, 75%
HSV	180°, 23%, 85%
XYZ	53.6626, 63.4203, 75.7427
YIQ	202.7510, -30.3960, -10.8120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

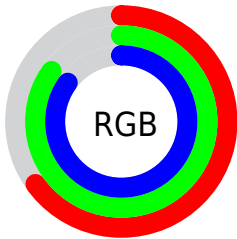
Format	Color
RYB	167, 193, 218
Decimal	11000538
CIELab	83.66, -16.33, -5.38
CIELCh	84, 17.193, 198.228
Yxy	63.4203, 0.2783, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289190618 (0xFFA7DADA)
YUV	202.7510, 7.5178, -31.3536
Hunter-Lab	79.6368, -19.0837, -0.6450

Details

The RGB color **167, 218, 218** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **218, 167, 167**, and the grayscale version is **203, 203, 203**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 255, 255**, and **114, 163, 163** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 218, 218**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189, 218, 218**.

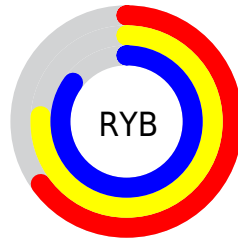
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (85%)

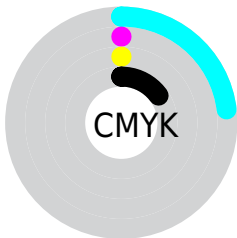
Blue (85%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (85%)

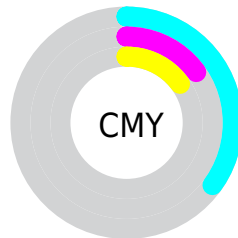


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 218, 218 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, 218, 218 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 167, 218, 218


255, 255, 255


 223, 255, 255


 252, 255, 255

 167, 218, 218

 140, 190, 190

 114, 163, 163

 88, 137, 137

 63, 111, 112

 37, 87, 87

 8, 63, 64

 0, 41, 42

 0, 22, 22

 0, 0, 0

■ 167, 218, 218

■ 167, 218, 218

■ 145, 218, 218

■ 189, 218, 218

■ 123, 218, 218

■ 211, 218, 218

■ 102, 218, 218

■ 232, 218, 218

■ 80, 218, 218

■ 254, 218, 218

■ 58, 218, 218

■ 255, 218, 218

■ 36, 218, 218

■ 14, 218, 218

■ 0, 218, 218

Harmonies

Analogous

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



176, 218, 201



167, 218, 218



169, 216, 232

Triad

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



167, 218, 218



223, 201, 230



228, 205, 177

Complementary

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



167, 218, 218



218, 167, 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.



239, 200, 185



167, 218, 218



238, 198, 216

Square

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



167, 218, 218



204, 207, 239



243, 198, 199



211, 211, 178

Rectangle

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



167, 218, 218



178, 213, 238



243, 198, 199



232, 204, 179

Sweetspot

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



167, 218, 218



237, 255, 255



167, 218, 167



117, 128, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



167, 218, 218



184, 255, 255



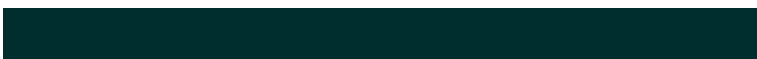
167, 193, 218



99, 110, 110



0, 173, 173



0, 46, 46

Inverse Universe

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



218, 167, 218



255, 184, 255



218, 193, 167



110, 99, 110



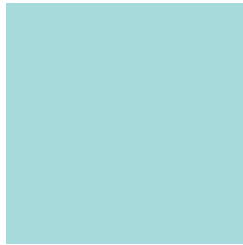
173, 0, 173



46, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 218, 218 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

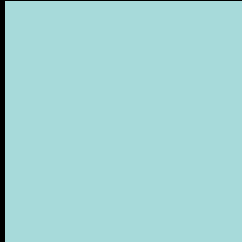
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 218, 218 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

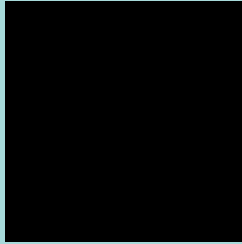
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

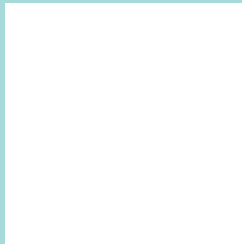
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 167, 218, 218 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 218, 218.



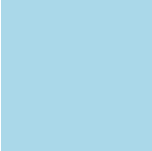
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 218, 218.

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
170, 216, 233

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 218, 218 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, 218, 218)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 218, 218)  
}
```

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, 218, 218) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 218, 218) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 218, 218 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, 218, 218) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 218, 218) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 218, 218)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 218, 218); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 218, 218);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 218,  
218) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 218, 218 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 218, 218) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
218, 218) }
```

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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