

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 223, 214)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 223, 214) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 223, 214)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7DFD6
RGB	167, 223, 214
RGB Percent	65%, 87%, 84%
CMY	0.3451, 0.1255, 0.1608
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.04, 0.13
HSL	170°, 47%, 76%
HSV	170°, 25%, 87%
XYZ	54.4616, 65.8459, 73.4574
YIQ	205.2300, -30.4870, -14.6710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

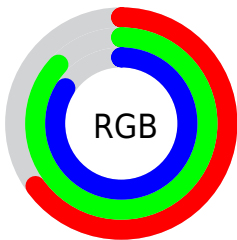
Format	Color
RYB	167, 197, 223
Decimal	11001814
CIELab	84.92, -19.70, -1.41
CIELCh	85, 19.748, 184.107
Yxy	65.8459, 0.2811, 0.3398
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289191894 (0xFFA7DFD6)
YUV	205.2300, 4.3236, -33.5277
Hunter-Lab	81.1455, -22.2025, 3.1292

Details

The RGB color **167, 223, 214** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **223, 167, 176**, and the grayscale version is **205, 205, 205**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 255, 255**, and **113, 168, 159** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 223, 210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189, 223, 218**.

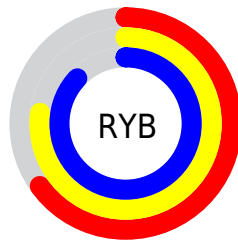
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (87%)

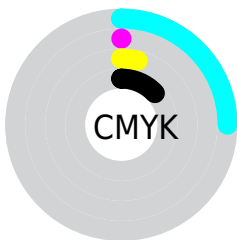
Blue (84%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (77%)

Blue (87%)

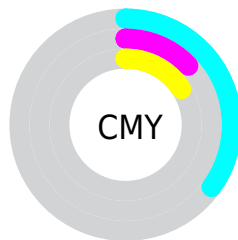


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 223, 214 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, 223, 214 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 167, 223, 214

255, 255, 255

 223, 255, 255


 252, 255, 255

 167, 223, 214

 140, 195, 186

 113, 168, 159

 88, 141, 133

 62, 115, 108

 37, 91, 84

 7, 67, 61

 0, 44, 39

 0, 26, 18

 0, 0, 0

 167, 223, 214

 167, 223, 214

 145, 223, 210

 189, 223, 218

 122, 223, 207

 212, 223, 221

 100, 223, 203

 234, 223, 225

 78, 223, 200

 255, 223, 228

 55, 223, 196

 255, 223, 232

 33, 223, 192

 255, 223, 236

 11, 223, 189

 255, 223, 239

 0, 223, 187

 255, 223, 243

 255, 223, 246

Harmonies

Analogous

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



182, 221, 195



167, 223, 214



163, 222, 232

Triad

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



167, 223, 214



219, 206, 243



241, 205, 179

Complementary

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



167, 223, 214



223, 167, 176

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.



250, 201, 192



167, 223, 214



239, 201, 229

Square

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



167, 223, 214



195, 213, 249



250, 199, 210



224, 212, 175

Rectangle

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



167, 223, 214



168, 220, 242



250, 199, 210



245, 204, 183

Sweetspot

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



167, 223, 214



235, 255, 252



176, 223, 167



115, 128, 125



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



167, 223, 214



179, 255, 243



167, 204, 223



101, 112, 110



0, 176, 148



0, 48, 41

Inverse Universe

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



223, 167, 176



255, 179, 191



223, 186, 167



112, 101, 103



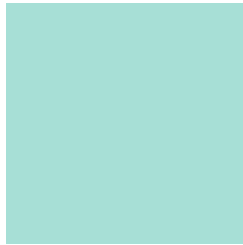
176, 0, 28



48, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 223, 214 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

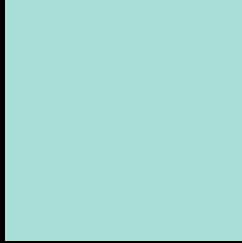
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 223, 214 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, 223, 214 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 223, 214.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 223, 214.

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





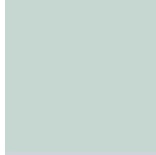
Tritanopia
172, 220, 237

Trichromacy



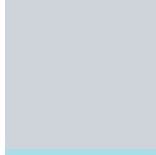
Original Color

167, 223, 214



Protanomaly

198, 215, 210



Deuteranomaly

206, 212, 217



Tritanomaly

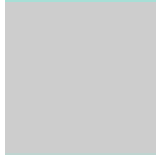
170, 221, 229

Monochromacy



Original Color

167, 223, 214



Achromatopsia

205, 205, 205



Achromatomaly

191, 212, 208

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 223, 214 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, 223, 214)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 223, 214)  
}
```

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, 223, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 223, 214) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 223, 214 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

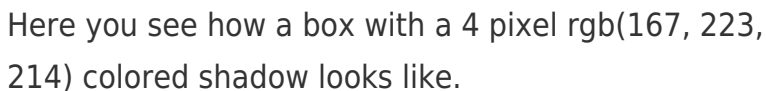
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(167, 223, 214) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 223, 214) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 223, 214)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 223, 214); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 223, 214);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 223,  
214) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 223, 214 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 223, 214) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
223, 214) }
```

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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