

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 224, 210)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 224, 210) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 224, 210)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7E0D2
RGB	167, 224, 210
RGB Percent	65%, 88%, 82%
CMY	0.3451, 0.1216, 0.1765
CMYK	0.25, 0.00, 0.06, 0.12
HSL	165°, 48%, 77%
HSV	165°, 25%, 88%
XYZ	54.2249, 66.1799, 70.8888
YIQ	205.3610, -29.4780, -16.4380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

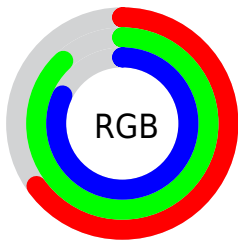
Format	Color
RYB	167, 199, 224
Decimal	11002066
CIELab	85.09, -21.03, 0.95
CIElCh	85, 21.056, 177.419
Yxy	66.1799, 0.2835, 0.3460
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289192146 (0xFFA7E0D2)
YUV	205.3610, 2.2870, -33.6426
Hunter-Lab	81.3511, -23.3845, 5.2808

Details

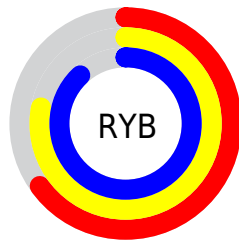
The RGB color **167, 224, 210** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **224, 167, 181**, and the grayscale version is **205, 205, 205**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 255, 255**, and **113, 169, 156** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 224, 204**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189, 224, 216**.

Distribution



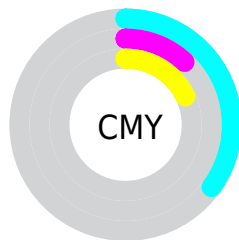
- Red (65%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 224, 210 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, 224, 210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 167, 224, 210

255, 255, 255


 223, 255, 255


 252, 255, 255

 167, 224, 210

 140, 196, 182

 113, 169, 156

 88, 142, 130

 62, 116, 104

 37, 91, 80

 7, 68, 58

 0, 45, 36

 0, 26, 15

 0, 0, 0

 167, 224, 210

 167, 224, 210

 145, 224, 204

 189, 224, 216

 122, 224, 199

 212, 224, 221

 100, 224, 193

 234, 224, 227

 77, 224, 188

 255, 224, 232

 55, 224, 182

 255, 224, 238

 33, 224, 177

 255, 224, 243

 10, 224, 171

 255, 224, 249

 0, 224, 169

 255, 224, 254

 255, 224, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



186, 222, 191



167, 224, 210



159, 224, 230

Triad

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



167, 224, 210



214, 208, 248



246, 204, 180

Complementary

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



167, 224, 210



224, 167, 181

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.



254, 200, 195



167, 224, 210



237, 202, 234

Square

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



167, 224, 210



188, 215, 252



251, 199, 215



230, 211, 173

Rectangle

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



167, 224, 210



162, 222, 241



251, 199, 215



250, 202, 184

Sweetspot

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



167, 224, 210



235, 255, 250



181, 224, 167



115, 128, 124



0, 0, 0



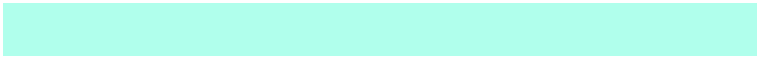
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



167, 224, 210



176, 255, 236



167, 210, 224



101, 112, 109



0, 176, 133



0, 48, 37

Inverse Universe

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



224, 167, 181



255, 176, 195



224, 181, 167



112, 101, 104



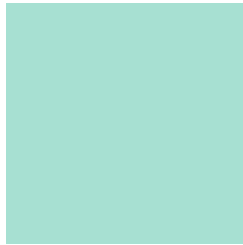
176, 0, 43



48, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 224, 210 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

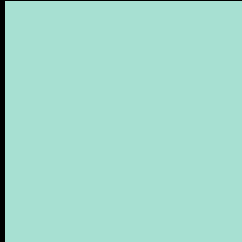
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 224, 210 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

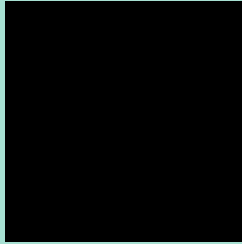
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

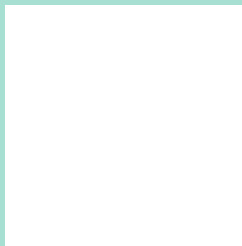
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 167, 224, 210 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 224, 210.

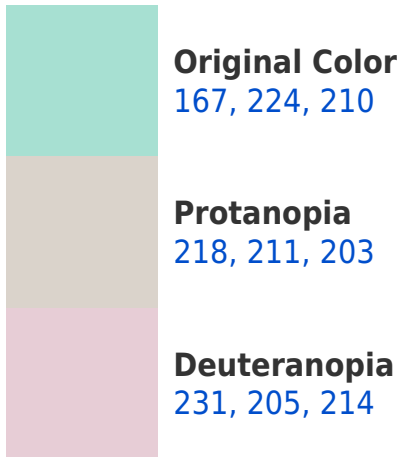


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 224, 210.

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
173, 220, 238

Trichromacy



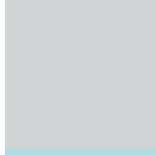
Original Color

167, 224, 210



Protanomaly

199, 216, 206



Deuteranomaly

208, 212, 213



Tritanomaly

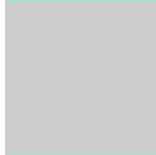
171, 221, 228

Monochromacy



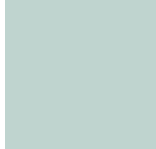
Original Color

167, 224, 210



Achromatopsia

205, 205, 205



Achromatomaly

191, 212, 207

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 224, 210 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, 224, 210)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 224, 210)  
}
```

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, 224, 210) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 224, 210) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 224, 210 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, 224, 210) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 224, 210) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 224, 210)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 224, 210); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 224, 210); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 224, 210) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 224, 210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 224, 210) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
224, 210) }
```

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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