

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 231, 208)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 231, 208) contains.

RGB(167, 231, 208)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(167, 231, 208)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7E7D0
RGB	167, 231, 208
RGB Percent	65%, 91%, 82%
CMY	0.3451, 0.0941, 0.1843
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.10, 0.09
HSL	158°, 57%, 78%
HSV	158°, 28%, 91%
XYZ	55.8974, 69.9214, 70.2246
YIQ	209.2420, -30.7610, -20.7210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

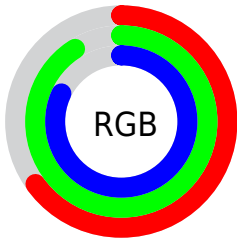
Format	Color
R _{YB}	167, 206, 231
Decimal	11003856
CIE _{Lab}	86.96, -24.88, 4.72
CIE _{LCh}	87, 25.318, 169.265
Y _{xy}	69.9214, 0.2851, 0.3567
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289193936 (0xFFA7E7D0)
YUV	209.2420, -0.6123, -37.0462
Hunter-Lab	83.6190, -27.0100, 8.7406

Details

The RGB color **167, 231, 208** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **231, 167, 190**, and the grayscale version is **209, 209, 209**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 255, 255**, and **113, 175, 154** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144, 231, 200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190, 231, 216**.

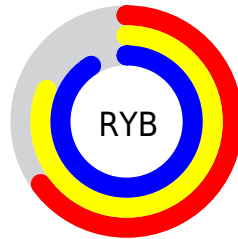
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (91%)

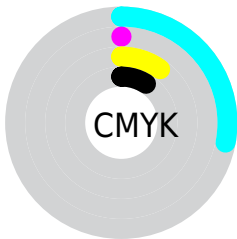
Blue (82%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (81%)

Blue (91%)

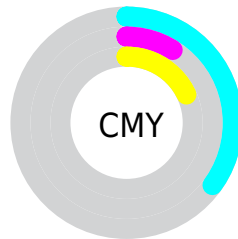


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 231, 208 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, 231, 208 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 167, 231, 208

 167, 231, 208


255, 255, 255


 140, 203, 180

 223, 255, 255

 113, 175, 154

 252, 255, 255

 87, 148, 128

 61, 122, 103

 35, 97, 79

 3, 73, 56

 0, 50, 34

 0, 31, 13

 0, 0, 0

 167, 231, 208

 167, 231, 208

 144, 231, 200

 190, 231, 216

 121, 231, 191

 213, 231, 225

 98, 231, 183

 236, 231, 233

 75, 231, 175

 255, 231, 241

 52, 231, 166

 255, 231, 250

 28, 231, 158

 255, 231, 255

 5, 231, 150

 0, 231, 148

Harmonies

Analogous

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



192, 227, 186



167, 231, 208



152, 231, 233

Triad

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



167, 231, 208



211, 215, 255



255, 206, 182

Complementary

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



167, 231, 208



231, 167, 190

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, 201, 203



167, 231, 208



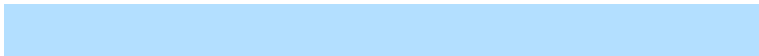
240, 207, 249

Square

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



167, 231, 208



179, 223, 255



255, 202, 227



244, 213, 171

Rectangle

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



167, 231, 208



152, 230, 247



255, 202, 227



255, 204, 188

Sweetspot

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



167, 231, 208



235, 255, 248



190, 231, 167



115, 128, 123



0, 0, 0



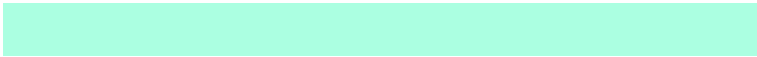
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



167, 231, 208



171, 255, 225



167, 222, 231



103, 115, 111



0, 179, 114



0, 51, 33

Inverse Universe

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



231, 167, 190



255, 171, 201



231, 176, 167



115, 103, 107



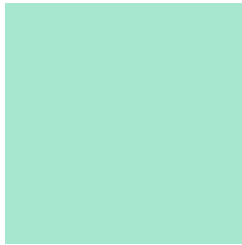
179, 0, 64



51, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 231, 208 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

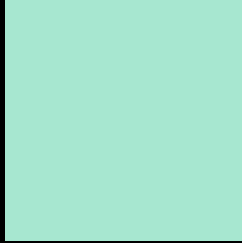
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 231, 208 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, 231, 208 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 231, 208.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 231, 208.

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





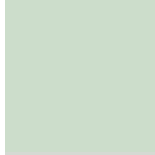
Tritanopia
174, 226, 244

Trichromacy



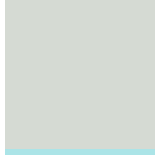
Original Color

167, 231, 208



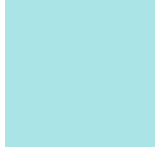
Protanomaly

204, 221, 203



Deuteranomaly

213, 218, 211



Tritanomaly

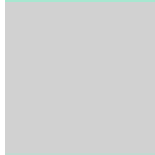
171, 228, 231

Monochromacy



Original Color

167, 231, 208



Achromatopsia

209, 209, 209



Achromatomaly

194, 217, 209

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 231, 208 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, 231, 208)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 231, 208)  
}
```

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, 231, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 231, 208) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 231, 208 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, 231, 208) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 231, 208) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(167, 231, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 231, 208); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 231, 208);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 231,  
208) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 231, 208 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 231, 208) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
231, 208) }
```

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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