

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 234, 226)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 234, 226) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 234, 226)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7EAE2
RGB	167, 234, 226
RGB Percent	65%, 92%, 89%
CMY	0.3451, 0.0824, 0.1137
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.03, 0.08
HSL	173°, 61%, 79%
HSV	173°, 29%, 92%
XYZ	59.0866, 72.5521, 82.8413
YIQ	213.0550, -37.3640, -16.6920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

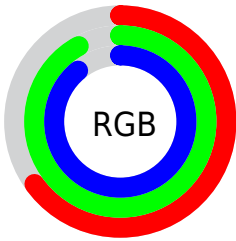
Format	Color
RYB	167, 203, 234
Decimal	11004642
CIELab	88.23, -22.55, -2.87
CIELCh	88, 22.734, 187.250
Yxy	72.5521, 0.2755, 0.3383
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289194722 (0xFFA7EAE2)
YUV	213.0550, 6.3819, -40.3902
Hunter-Lab	85.1775, -25.2374, 1.9605

Details

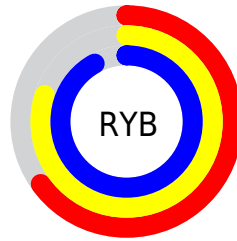
The RGB color **167, 234, 226** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **234, 167, 175**, and the grayscale version is **213, 213, 213**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 255, 255**, and **113, 178, 171** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144, 234, 223**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190, 234, 229**.

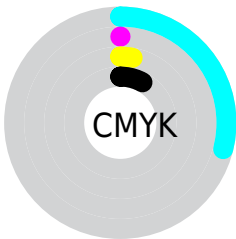
Distribution



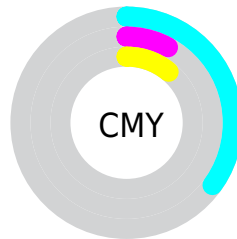
- Red (65%)
- Green (92%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (92%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (8%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 234, 226 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, 234, 226 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 167, 234, 226

255, 255, 255


 224, 255, 255


253, 255, 255

 167, 234, 226

 140, 206, 198

 113, 178, 171


 86, 151, 144

 60, 125, 119

 32, 100, 94

 0, 76, 70

 0, 53, 48

 0, 32, 27

 0, 0, 0

 167, 234, 226

 167, 234, 226

 144, 234, 223

 190, 234, 229

 120, 234, 220

 214, 234, 232

 97, 234, 218

 237, 234, 234

 73, 234, 215

 255, 234, 237

 50, 234, 212

 255, 234, 240

 27, 234, 209

 255, 234, 243

 3, 234, 206

 255, 234, 246

 0, 234, 206

 255, 234, 248

 255, 234, 251

Harmonies

Analogous

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



184, 232, 204



167, 234, 226



163, 233, 247

Triad

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



167, 234, 226



232, 214, 255



253, 214, 182

Complementary

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



167, 234, 226



234, 167, 175

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, 209, 196



167, 234, 226



254, 208, 239

Square

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



167, 234, 226



204, 221, 255



255, 206, 217



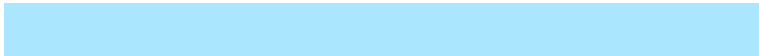
233, 222, 179

Rectangle

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



167, 234, 226



171, 230, 255



255, 206, 217



255, 212, 186

Sweetspot

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



167, 234, 226



232, 255, 252



176, 234, 167



113, 128, 126



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



167, 234, 226



168, 255, 245



167, 209, 234



106, 117, 116



0, 181, 159



0, 54, 47

Inverse Universe

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



234, 167, 175



255, 168, 179



234, 192, 167



117, 106, 107



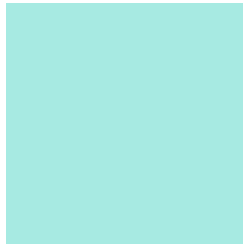
181, 0, 22



54, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 234, 226 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

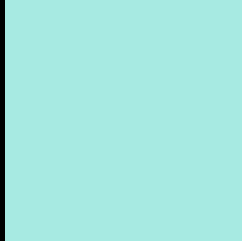
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 234, 226 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

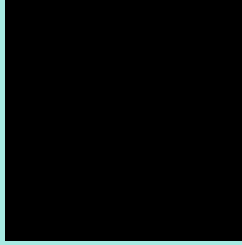
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

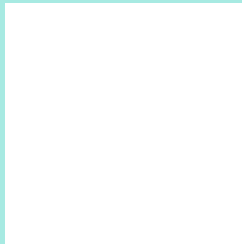
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 167, 234, 226 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 234, 226.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 234, 226.

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





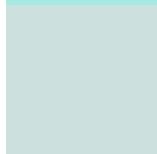
Tritanopia
172, 231, 249

Trichromacy



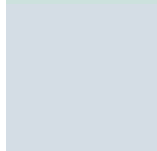
Original Color

167, 234, 226



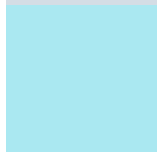
Protanomaly

204, 225, 221



Deuteranomaly

212, 221, 229



Tritanomaly

170, 232, 241

Monochromacy



Original Color

167, 234, 226



Achromatopsia

213, 213, 213



Achromatomaly

196, 221, 218

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 234, 226 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, 234, 226)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 234, 226)  
}
```

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, 234, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 234, 226) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 234, 226 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, 234, 226) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 234, 226) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 234, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 234, 226); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 234, 226);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 234,  
226) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 234, 226 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 234, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
234, 226) }
```

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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