

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 241, 224)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 241, 224) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 241, 224)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7F1E0
RGB	167, 241, 224
RGB Percent	65%, 95%, 88%
CMY	0.3451, 0.0549, 0.1216
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.07, 0.05
HSL	166°, 73%, 80%
HSV	166°, 31%, 95%
XYZ	60.8462, 76.5079, 82.0816
YIQ	216.9360, -38.6470, -20.9750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

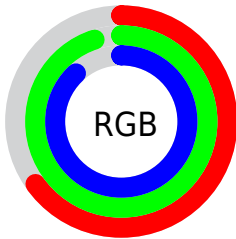
Format	Color
R_{YB}	167, 209, 241
Decimal	11006432
CIE _{Lab}	90.09, -26.38, 0.90
CIE _{LCh}	90, 26.395, 178.048
Yxy	76.5079, 0.2773, 0.3487
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289196512 (0xFFA7F1E0)
YUV	216.9360, 3.4826, -43.7939
Hunter-Lab	87.4688, -28.8999, 5.5898

Details

The RGB color **167, 241, 224** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **241, 167, 184**, and the grayscale version is **217, 217, 217**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 255, 255**, and **112, 185, 169** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143, 241, 218**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **191, 241, 230**.

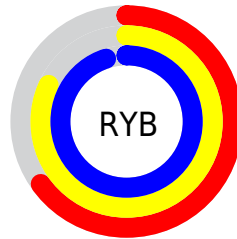
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (95%)

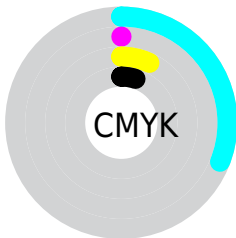
Blue (88%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (95%)

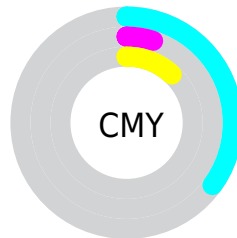


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (12%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 241, 224 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, 241, 224 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 167, 241, 224

255, 255, 255


 224, 255, 255


253, 255, 255

 167, 241, 224


 139, 213, 196

 112, 185, 169

 86, 158, 142

 59, 131, 117

 30, 106, 92

 0, 81, 69

 0, 58, 47


 0, 36, 26

 0, 1, 0

 167, 241, 224

 167, 241, 224

 143, 241, 218

 191, 241, 230

 119, 241, 213

 215, 241, 235

 95, 241, 207

 239, 241, 241

 71, 241, 202

 255, 241, 246

 46, 241, 196

 255, 241, 252

 22, 241, 191

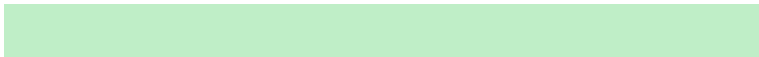
 255, 241, 255

 0, 241, 186

Harmonies

Analogous

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



191, 238, 199



167, 241, 224



156, 240, 249

Triad

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



167, 241, 224



229, 221, 255



255, 216, 185

Complementary

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



167, 241, 224



241, 167, 184

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, 210, 204



167, 241, 224



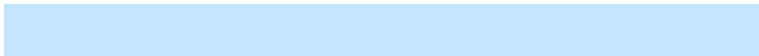
255, 213, 254

Square

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



167, 241, 224



195, 229, 255



255, 209, 229



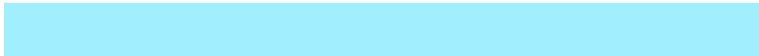
247, 224, 176

Rectangle

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



167, 241, 224



161, 238, 255



255, 209, 229



255, 214, 190

Sweetspot

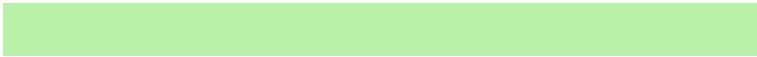
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



167, 241, 224



232, 255, 250



184, 241, 167



113, 128, 124



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



167, 241, 224



161, 255, 233



167, 221, 241



108, 120, 117



0, 184, 141



0, 56, 43

Inverse Universe

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



241, 167, 184



255, 161, 182



241, 187, 167



120, 108, 111



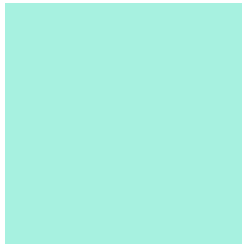
184, 0, 42



56, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 241, 224 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

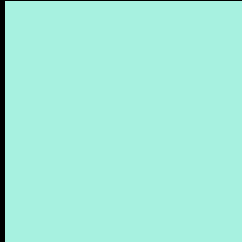
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 241, 224 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

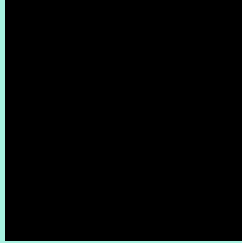
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 241, 224 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 241, 224.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 241, 224.

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





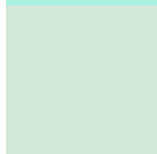
Tritanopia
175, 236, 255

Trichromacy



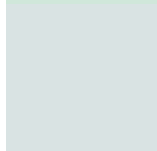
Original Color

167, 241, 224



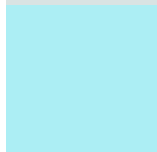
Protanomaly

208, 231, 218



Deuteranomaly

217, 227, 227



Tritanomaly

172, 238, 244

Monochromacy



Original Color

167, 241, 224



Achromatopsia

217, 217, 217



Achromatomaly

199, 226, 220

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 241, 224 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, 241, 224)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 241, 224)  
}
```

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, 241, 224) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 241, 224) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 241, 224 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, 241, 224) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 241, 224) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(167, 241, 224) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 241, 224); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 241, 224);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 241,  
224) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 241, 224 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 241, 224) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
241, 224) }
```

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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