

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 243, 192)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 243, 192) contains.

RGB(167, 243, 192)	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, 243, 192)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7F3C0
RGB	167, 243, 192
RGB Percent	65%, 95%, 75%
CMY	0.3451, 0.0471, 0.2471
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.21, 0.05
HSL	140°, 76%, 80%
HSV	140°, 31%, 95%
XYZ	57.5014, 76.1224, 61.5316
YIQ	214.4620, -28.9250, -31.9730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

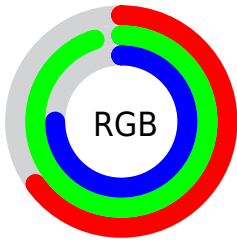
Format	Color
RYB	167, 224, 243
Decimal	11006912
CIELab	89.92, -33.66, 17.26
CIELCh	90, 37.824, 152.847
Yxy	76.1224, 0.2946, 0.3901
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289196992 (0xFFA7F3C0)
YUV	214.4620, -11.0738, -41.6242
Hunter-Lab	87.2482, -35.0429, 19.2596

Details

The RGB color **167, 243, 192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFCC**. A complement of this color would be **243, 167, 218**, and the grayscale version is **215, 215, 215**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 255, 249**, and **113, 186, 138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143, 243, 176**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **191, 243, 208**.

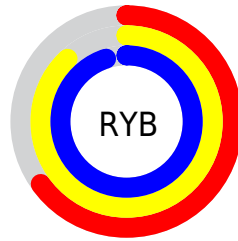
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (95%)

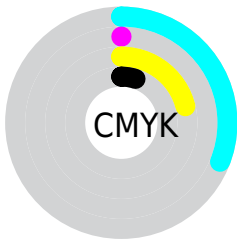
Blue (75%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (88%)

Blue (95%)

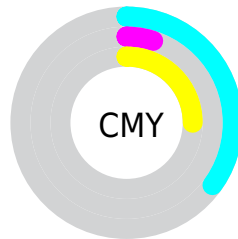


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 243, 192 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, 243, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 167, 243, 192

255, 255, 255


 224, 255, 249

253, 255, 255


 167, 243, 192


 139, 214, 165

 113, 186, 138

 86, 159, 113

 59, 133, 88

 31, 107, 65

 0, 82, 42

 0, 59, 21


 0, 37, 0

 0, 0, 0

 167, 243, 192

 167, 243, 192

 143, 243, 176

 191, 243, 208

 118, 243, 159

 216, 243, 225

 94, 243, 143

 240, 243, 241

 70, 243, 127

 255, 243, 255

 45, 243, 110

 21, 243, 94

 0, 243, 80

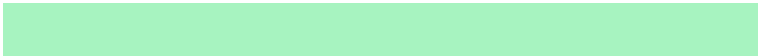
Harmonies

Analogous

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



209, 236, 164



167, 243, 192



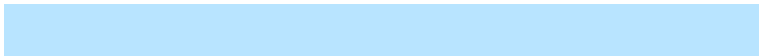
127, 246, 228

Triad

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



167, 243, 192



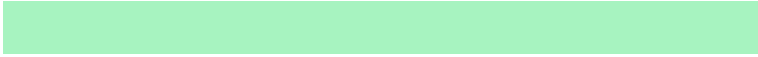
184, 228, 255



255, 203, 189

Complementary

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



167, 243, 192



243, 167, 218

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, 199, 224



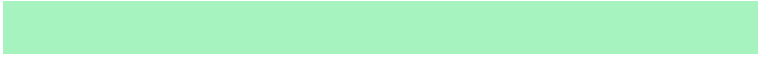
167, 243, 192



236, 216, 255

Square

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



167, 243, 192



132, 239, 255



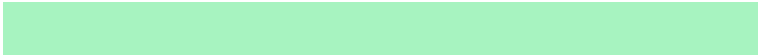
255, 204, 255



255, 213, 163

Rectangle

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



167, 243, 192



110, 246, 253



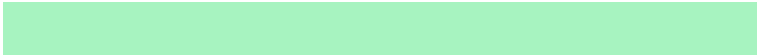
255, 204, 255



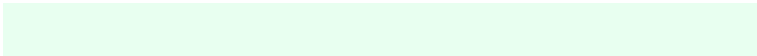
255, 200, 200

Sweetspot

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



167, 243, 192



232, 255, 240



219, 243, 167



113, 128, 118



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



167, 243, 192



158, 255, 190



167, 243, 229



110, 122, 114



0, 186, 61



0, 59, 19

Inverse Universe

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



243, 167, 218



255, 158, 223



243, 167, 181



122, 110, 118



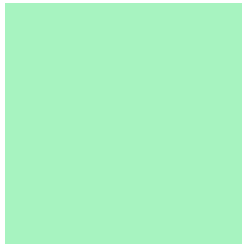
186, 0, 125



59, 0, 39

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 243, 192 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

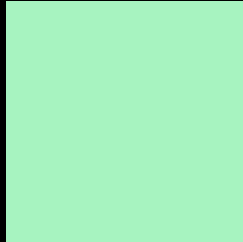
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 243, 192 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

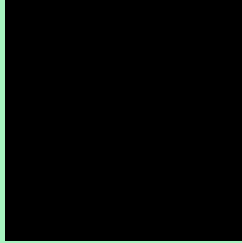
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 243, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 243, 192.

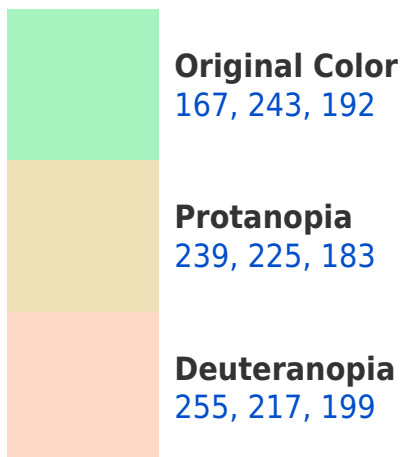


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 243, 192.

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





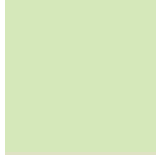
Tritanopia
179, 235, 253

Trichromacy



Original Color

167, 243, 192



Protanomaly

213, 232, 186



Deuteranomaly

223, 226, 196



Tritanomaly

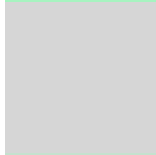
175, 238, 231

Monochromacy



Original Color

167, 243, 192



Achromatopsia

214, 214, 214



Achromatomaly

197, 225, 206

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 243, 192 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, 243, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 243, 192)  
}
```

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, 243, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 243, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 243, 192 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, 243, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 243, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 243, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 243, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 243, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 243,  
192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 243, 192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 243, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
243, 192) }
```

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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