

Converting Colors

RGB(247, 167, 217)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(247, 167, 217) contains.

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Color

RGB(247, 167, 217)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F7A7D9
RGB	247, 167, 217
RGB Percent	97%, 65%, 85%
CMY	0.0314, 0.3451, 0.1490
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.12, 0.03
HSL	322°, 83%, 81%
HSV	322°, 32%, 97%
XYZ	64.7009, 52.4213, 72.3539
YIQ	196.6200, 31.6300, 32.5100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

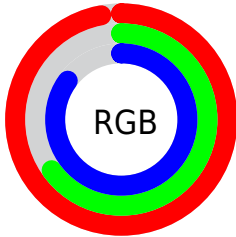
Format	Color
R_{YB}	247, 167, 217
Decimal	16230361
CIE _{Lab}	77.53, 36.68, -13.27
CIE _{LCh}	78, 39.008, 340.119
Yxy	52.4213, 0.3415, 0.2767
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294420441 (0xFF7A7D9)
YUV	196.6200, 10.0473, 44.1833
Hunter-Lab	72.4026, 32.8078, -8.5683

Details

The RGB color **247, 167, 217** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **167, 247, 197**, and the grayscale version is **197, 197, 197**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 223, 255**, and **189, 114, 162** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **247, 142, 208**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **247, 192, 226**.

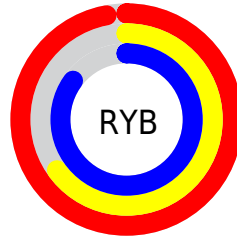
Distribution



Red (97%)

Green (65%)

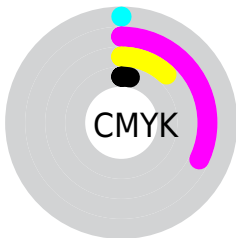
Blue (85%)



Red (97%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (85%)

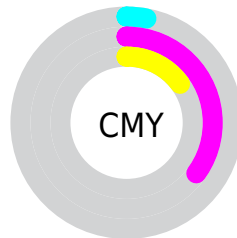


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (3%)


Magenta (35%)

Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 247, 167, 217 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 247, 167, 217 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 247, 167, 217

 247, 167, 217

255, 255, 255

 218, 140, 189

 255, 223, 255

 189, 114, 162

 255, 252, 255

 162, 88, 136

 135, 63, 110

 108, 39, 86

 82, 11, 63

 57, 0, 41

 36, 0, 20

 0, 0, 0

■ 247, 167, 217

■ 247, 167, 217

■ 247, 142, 208

■ 247, 192, 226

■ 247, 118, 198

■ 247, 216, 236

■ 247, 93, 189

■ 247, 241, 245

■ 247, 68, 180

■ 247, 255, 254

■ 247, 44, 171

■ 247, 255, 255

■ 247, 19, 161

■ 247, 0, 154

Harmonies

Analogous

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



212, 178, 247



247, 167, 217



255, 164, 180

Triad

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



247, 167, 217



204, 193, 120



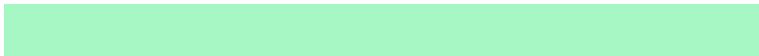
54, 209, 237

Complementary

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



247, 167, 217



167, 247, 197

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.



73, 211, 203



247, 167, 217



164, 203, 135

Square

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



247, 167, 217



236, 181, 124



120, 209, 166



100, 202, 255

Rectangle

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



247, 167, 217



255, 167, 157



120, 209, 166



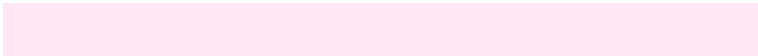
53, 210, 227

Sweetspot

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



247, 167, 217



255, 230, 245



196, 167, 247



128, 112, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



247, 167, 217



255, 156, 218



247, 167, 178



122, 110, 118



186, 0, 116



59, 0, 37

Inverse Universe

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



247, 167, 217



255, 156, 218



167, 247, 236



122, 110, 118



186, 0, 116



59, 0, 37

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 247, 167, 217 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

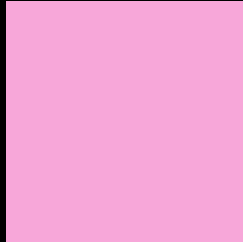
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 247, 167, 217 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 247, 167, 217 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 247, 167, 217.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 247, 167, 217.

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



Original Color
247, 167, 217

Protanopia
183, 190, 232

Deuteranopia
201, 187, 213



Tritanopia
243, 173, 186

Trichromacy



Original Color

247, 167, 217



Protanomaly

206, 182, 227



Deuteranomaly

218, 180, 214



Tritanomaly

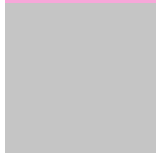
244, 171, 197

Monochromacy



Original Color

247, 167, 217



Achromatopsia

197, 197, 197



Achromatomaly

215, 186, 204

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 247, 167, 217 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(247, 167, 217) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(247, 167, 217)  
}
```

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(247, 167, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(247, 167, 217) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 247, 167, 217 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(247, 167, 217) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(247, 167, 217) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(247, 167, 217)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(247, 167, 217); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(247, 167, 217);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(247, 167,  
217) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 247, 167, 217 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(247, 167, 217) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(247,  
167, 217) }
```

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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