

Converting Colors

`RYB(167, 167, 212)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(167, 167, 212) contains.

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Color

R_YB(167, 167, 212)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7A7D4
RGB	167, 167, 212
RGB Percent	65%, 65%, 83%
CMY	0.3451, 0.3451, 0.1686
CMYK	0.21, 0.21, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	240°, 34%, 74%
HSV	240°, 21%, 83%
XYZ	41.6387, 40.6064, 67.9306
YIQ	172.1300, -14.4450, 13.9950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

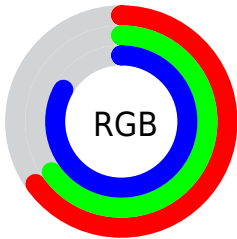
Format	Color
R _Y B	167, 167, 212
Decimal	10987476
CIE Lab	69.90, 9.49, -22.79
CIE LCh	70, 24.689, 292.599
Yxy	40.6064, 0.2773, 0.2704
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289177556 (0xFFA7A7D4)
YUV	172.1300, 19.6559, -4.4990
Hunter-Lab	63.7231, 5.1221, -18.5985

Details

The RYB color **167, 167, 212** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **167, 212, 167**, and the grayscale version is **172, 172, 172**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 222, 255**, and **114, 115, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 146, 212**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 188, 212**.

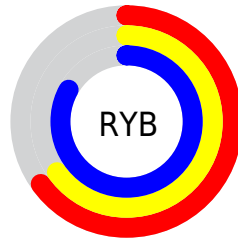
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (65%)

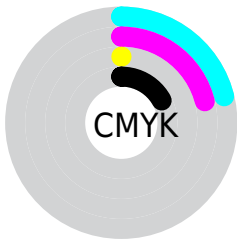
Blue (83%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (83%)

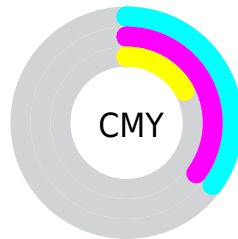


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 167, 167, 212 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 RYB color 167, 167, 212 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 167, 167, 212

255, 255, 255

■ 223, 222, 255

■ 251, 251, 255

■ 167, 167, 212

■ 140, 141, 184

■ 114, 115, 157

■ 89, 91, 131

■ 65, 67, 106


■ 41, 45, 81

■ 18, 24, 58


■ 0, 0, 37


■ 0, 1, 13

■ 0, 0, 0

 167, 167, 212

 167, 167, 212

 146, 146, 212

 188, 188, 212

 125, 125, 212


 209, 209, 212

 103, 103, 212

 212, 231, 212

 82, 82, 212


 212, 252, 212

 61, 61, 212

 212, 255, 212

 40, 40, 212

 19, 19, 212

 0, 0, 212

Harmonies

Analogous

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



136, 162, 215



167, 167, 212



194, 160, 198

Triad

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



167, 167, 212



209, 172, 136



120, 157, 183

Complementary

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



167, 167, 212



167, 212, 167

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.



143, 180, 179



167, 167, 212



170, 193, 127

Square

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



167, 167, 212



217, 155, 155



129, 175, 135



106, 145, 187

Rectangle

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



167, 167, 212



207, 156, 185



129, 175, 135



127, 163, 182

Sweetspot

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



167, 167, 212



240, 240, 255



167, 190, 212



119, 119, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



167, 167, 212



191, 191, 255



190, 167, 212



96, 96, 107



0, 0, 171



0, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



212, 167, 212



255, 191, 255



167, 212, 189



107, 96, 107



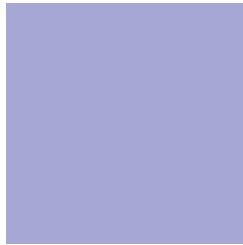
171, 0, 171



43, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 167, 167, 212 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

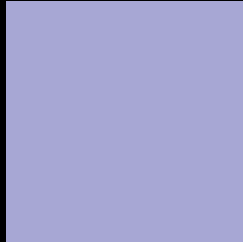
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 167, 167, 212 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](#).

RYB 167, 167, 212 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 167, 167, 212.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 167, 167, 212.

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

167, 167, 212

Protanopia

160, 168, 213

Deuteranopia

166, 167, 212



Tritanopia
162, 169, 185

Trichromacy



Original Color
167, 167, 212

Protanomaly
163, 168, 213

Deuteranomaly
166, 167, 212

Tritanomaly
164, 169, 195

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 167, 212

Achromatopsia
172, 172, 172

Achromatomaly
170, 170, 187

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 167, 167, 212 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, 167, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 167, 212)  
}
```

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, 167, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 167, 212) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 167, 167, 212 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

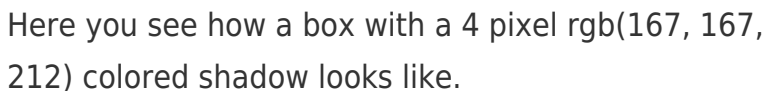
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(167, 167, 212) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 167, 212) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 167, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 167, 212); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 167, 212); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 167, 212) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 167, 167, 212 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 167, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
167, 212) }
```

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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