

Converting Colors

`RYB(167, 175, 214)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(167, 175, 214) contains.

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Color

R_YB(167, 175, 214)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7B1D6
RGB	167, 177, 214
RGB Percent	65%, 69%, 84%
CMY	0.3451, 0.3073, 0.1608
CMYK	0.22, 0.17, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	228°, 36%, 75%
HSV	228°, 22%, 84%
XYZ	43.7253, 44.3732, 69.8786
YIQ	178.2280, -17.8370, 9.3870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

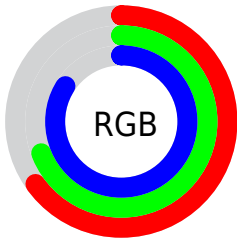
Format	Color
RYB	167, 175, 214
Decimal	10990038
CIELab	72.48, 4.62, -19.97
CIELCh	72, 20.494, 283.016
Yxy	44.3732, 0.2768, 0.2809
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289180118 (0xFFA7B1D6)
YUV	178.2280, 17.6356, -9.8470
Hunter-Lab	66.6132, 0.5953, -15.5672

Details

The RYB color **167, 175, 214** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **180, 214, 167**, and the grayscale version is **178, 178, 178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 231, 255**, and **114, 123, 159** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 158, 214**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 193, 214**.

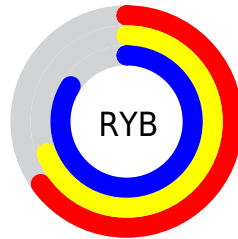
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (69%)

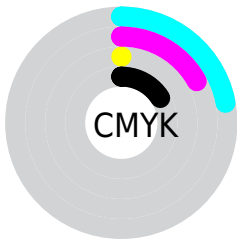
Blue (84%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (84%)

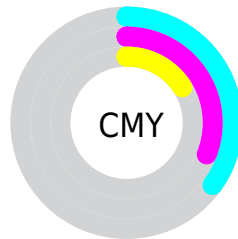


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 167, 175, 214 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, 175, 214 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 167, 175, 214

255, 255, 255

■ 223, 230, 255

■ 251, 253, 255

■ 167, 175, 214

■ 140, 148, 186

■ 114, 122, 159

■ 89, 97, 133

■ 65, 74, 108

■ 41, 50, 83

■ 17, 28, 60

■ 0, 7, 38

■ 0, 1, 16

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 167, 175, 214

■ 167, 175, 214

■ 146, 158, 214

■ 188, 193, 214

■ 124, 140, 214

■ 210, 211, 214

■ 103, 122, 214

■ 218, 231, 214

■ 81, 104, 214

■ 224, 253, 214

■ 60, 86, 214

■ 214, 255, 214

■ 39, 69, 214

■ 17, 51, 214

■ 0, 36, 214

Harmonies

Analogous

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



143, 168, 213



167, 175, 214



191, 170, 205

Triad

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



167, 175, 214



214, 171, 153



142, 172, 188

Complementary

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



167, 175, 214



180, 214, 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.



150, 184, 172



167, 175, 214



198, 202, 142

Square

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



167, 175, 214



217, 165, 170



147, 184, 141



128, 160, 189

Rectangle

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



167, 175, 214



204, 167, 195



147, 184, 141



148, 178, 187

Sweetspot

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



167, 175, 214



237, 240, 255



167, 193, 214



117, 119, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



167, 175, 214



189, 200, 255



180, 167, 214



96, 98, 107



0, 29, 171



0, 7, 43

Inverse Universe

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



214, 167, 177



255, 189, 202



167, 214, 180



107, 96, 99



171, 0, 35



43, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 167, 175, 214 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

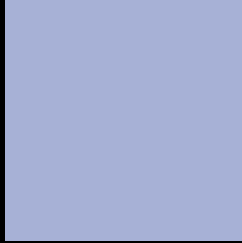
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 175, 214 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

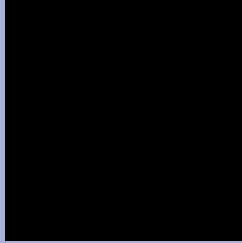
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

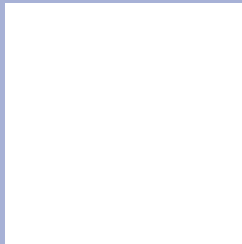
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 167, 175, 214 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 167, 175, 214.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 167, 175, 214.

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](#).

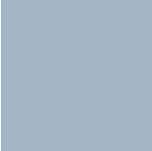
Dichromacy



Original Color
167, 175, 214

Protanopia
170, 175, 214

Deuteranopia
176, 174, 215



Tritanopia
163, 174, 194

Trichromacy



Original Color
167, 175, 214

Protanomaly
169, 175, 214

Deuteranomaly
173, 175, 215

Tritanomaly
164, 175, 201

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 175, 214

Achromatopsia
178, 178, 178

Achromatomaly
174, 177, 191

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 167, 175, 214 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, 177, 214)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 177, 214)  
}
```

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, 177, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 177, 214) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 167, 175, 214 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

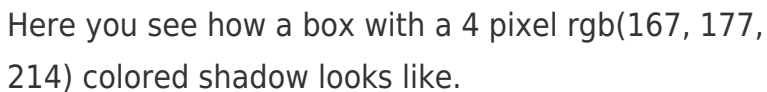
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(167, 177, 214) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 177, 214) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 177, 214)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 177, 214); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 177, 214);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 177,  
214) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 167, 175, 214 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 177, 214) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
177, 214) }
```

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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