

Converting Colors

`RYB(167, 182, 198)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(167, 182, 198) contains.

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Color

R_YB(167, 182, 198)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7C4C6
RGB	167, 196, 198
RGB Percent	65%, 77%, 78%
CMY	0.3451, 0.2311, 0.2235
CMYK	0.16, 0.01, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	184°, 21%, 72%
HSV	184°, 16%, 78%
XYZ	45.8834, 51.8008, 61.0063
YIQ	187.5570, -17.9260, -5.5260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

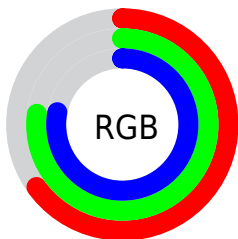
Format	Color
RYB	167, 182, 198
Decimal	10994886
CIELab	77.16, -9.33, -4.26
CIELCh	77, 10.252, 204.532
Yxy	51.8008, 0.2891, 0.3264
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289184966 (0xFFA7C4C6)
YUV	187.5570, 5.1484, -18.0285
Hunter-Lab	71.9727, -12.1566, 0.1249

Details

The RYB color **167, 182, 198** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **198, 169, 167**, and the grayscale version is **188, 188, 188**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 238, 255**, and **115, 129, 144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147, 172, 198**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187, 192, 198**.

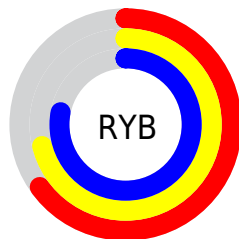
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (77%)

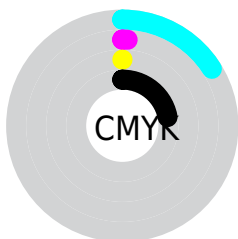
Blue (78%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (71%)

Blue (78%)

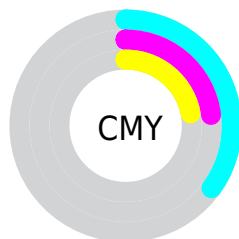


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 167, 182, 198 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, 182, 198 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 167, 182, 198

255, 255, 255


 222, 238, 255

 251, 253, 255


 167, 182, 198

 140, 155, 171

 115, 129, 144

 90, 104, 119


 66, 79, 94


 43, 56, 70

 20, 33, 48

 0, 13, 27

 0, 0, 0

 167, 182, 198

 167, 182, 198

■ 147, 172, 198

■ 187, 192, 198

■ 127, 161, 198

■ 207, 199, 198

■ 108, 151, 198

■ 226, 200, 198

■ 88, 141, 198

■ 246, 201, 198

■ 68, 131, 198

■ 255, 202, 198

■ 48, 121, 198

■ 255, 203, 198

■ 28, 110, 198

■ 255, 206, 198

■ 9, 100, 198

■ 255, 207, 198

■ 0, 96, 198

■ 255, 209, 198

Harmonies

Analogous

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



170, 185, 196



167, 182, 198



170, 185, 206

Triad

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



167, 182, 198



201, 186, 202



190, 200, 172

Complementary

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



167, 182, 198



198, 169, 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.



208, 192, 175



167, 182, 198



209, 184, 193

Square

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



167, 182, 198



190, 189, 208



211, 184, 183



173, 192, 175

Rectangle

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



167, 182, 198



175, 187, 209



211, 184, 183



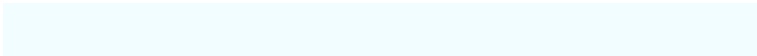
201, 203, 172

Sweetspot

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



167, 182, 198



242, 248, 255



167, 196, 198



120, 124, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



167, 182, 198



207, 230, 255



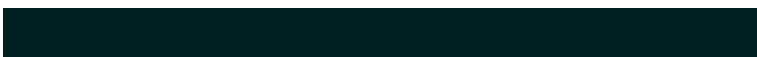
167, 177, 198



90, 95, 99



0, 79, 163



0, 17, 36

Inverse Universe

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



198, 167, 196



255, 207, 252



193, 198, 167



99, 90, 99



163, 0, 153



36, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 167, 182, 198 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

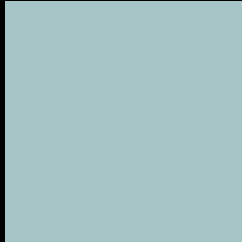
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 182, 198 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

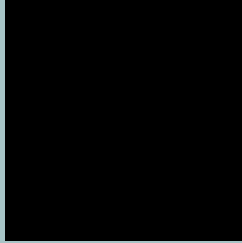
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

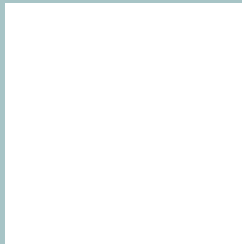
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 167, 182, 198 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 167, 182, 198.



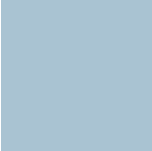
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 167, 182, 198.

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
169, 185, 210

Trichromacy



Original Color
167, 182, 198

Protanomaly
183, 188, 195

Deuteranomaly
191, 189, 199

Tritanomaly
168, 184, 206

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 182, 198

Achromatopsia
188, 188, 188

Achromatomaly
180, 186, 192

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 182, 198 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, 196, 198) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 196, 198)  
}
```

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, 196, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 196, 198) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 167, 182, 198 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, 196, 198) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 196, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 196, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 196, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 196, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 196,  
198) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 167, 182, 198 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 196, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
196, 198) }
```

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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