

# Converting Colors

`RYB(167, 223, 227)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(167, 223, 227) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(167, 223, 227)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7E3AB
RGB	167, 227, 171
RGB Percent	65%, 89%, 67%
CMY	0.3451, 0.1098, 0.3283
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.25, 0.11
HSL	124°, 52%, 77%
HSV	124°, 26%, 89%
XYZ	50.7834, 66.1048, 48.7540
YIQ	202.6760, -17.7840, -30.1360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

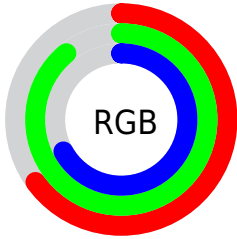
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	167, 223, 227
Decimal	11002795
CIELab	85.05, -29.84, 21.22
CIELCh	85, 36.610, 144.583
Yxy	66.1048, 0.3066, 0.3991
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289192875 (0xFFA7E3AB)
YUV	202.6760, -15.6163, -31.2879
Hunter-Lab	81.3049, -30.7917, 21.3605

# Details

The RYB color **167, 223, 227** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **227, 167, 223**, and the grayscale version is **203, 203, 203**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 251, 255**, and **113, 166, 171** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144, 221, 227**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190, 225, 227**.

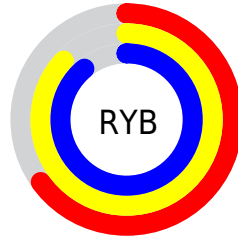
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (89%)

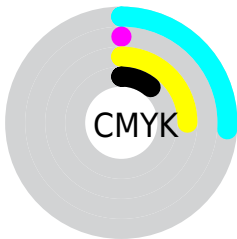
Blue (67%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (87%)

Blue (89%)

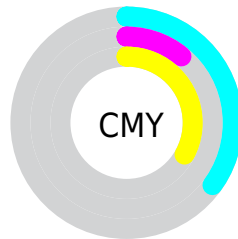


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (33%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 167, 223, 227 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, 223, 227 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 167, 223, 227

255, 255, 255


 223, 251, 255


 252, 254, 255

 167, 223, 227

 140, 194, 199

 113, 166, 171

 88, 140, 145

 62, 112, 119

 37, 85, 94

 7, 55, 69

 0, 46, 46

 0, 26, 26

 0, 0, 0

 167, 223, 227

 167, 223, 227

 144, 221, 227

 190, 225, 227

 122, 220, 227

 212, 226, 227

 99, 219, 227


 235, 227, 235

 76, 217, 227

 255, 227, 255

 54, 216, 227

 31, 214, 227

 8, 212, 227

 0, 212, 227

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



149, 219, 161



167, 223, 227



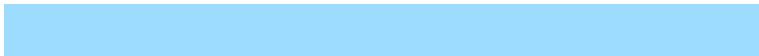
127, 186, 231

# Triad

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



167, 223, 227



157, 195, 255



255, 188, 185

# Complementary

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



167, 223, 227



227, 167, 223

# 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, 187, 220



167, 223, 227



209, 206, 255

# Square

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



167, 223, 227



111, 175, 255



251, 194, 253



255, 222, 157

# Rectangle

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



167, 223, 227



106, 169, 231



251, 194, 253



255, 187, 197

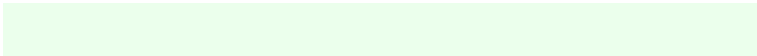


# Sweetspot

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



167, 223, 227



235, 254, 255



167, 227, 171



115, 127, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

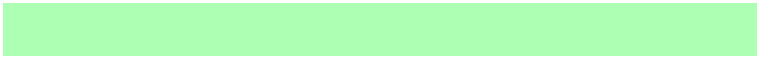


# Same Dimension

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



167, 223, 227



173, 249, 255



167, 205, 227



103, 114, 115



0, 167, 179



0, 47, 51



# Inverse Universe

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



227, 167, 223



255, 173, 249



227, 167, 193



115, 103, 114



179, 0, 166

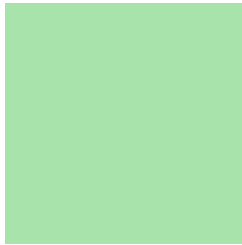


51, 0, 47



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 167, 223, 227 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, 223, 227 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, 223, 227 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 167, 223, 227.

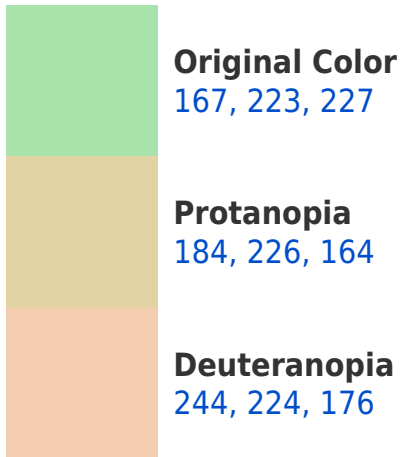


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 167, 223, 227.

# 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, 202, 236

# Trichromacy



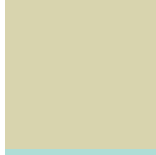
**Original Color**

167, 223, 227



**Protanomaly**

167, 217, 179



**Deuteranomaly**

178, 216, 174



**Tritanomaly**

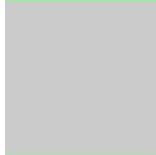
175, 200, 221

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

167, 223, 227



**Achromatopsia**

203, 203, 203



**Achromatomaly**

190, 211, 212

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 167, 223, 227 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, 227, 171)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 227, 171)  
}
```

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, 227, 171) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 227, 171) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 167, 223, 227 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, 227, 171) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 227, 171) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 227, 171)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 227, 171); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 227, 171); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 227, 171) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 167, 223, 227 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 227, 171) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
227, 171) }
```

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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