

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 100, 172)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 100, 172) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 100, 172)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A764AC
RGB	167, 100, 172
RGB Percent	65%, 39%, 67%
CMY	0.3451, 0.6078, 0.3255
CMYK	0.03, 0.42, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	296°, 30%, 53%
HSV	296°, 42%, 67%
XYZ	27.9399, 20.3084, 41.4770
YIQ	128.2410, 16.8200, 36.5960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

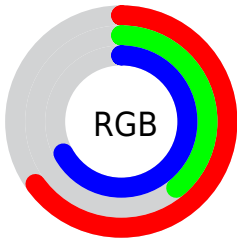
Format	Color
R_{YB}	167, 100, 172
Decimal	10970284
CIE Lab	52.18, 38.56, -27.42
CIE LCh	52, 47.315, 324.579
Yxy	20.3084, 0.3114, 0.2263
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289160364 (0xFFA764AC)
YUV	128.2410, 21.5732, 33.9916
Hunter-Lab	45.0648, 31.8054, -23.0243

Details

The RGB color **167, 100, 172** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **105, 172, 100**, and the grayscale version is **128, 128, 128**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 152, 228**, and **113, 50, 119** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 83, 172**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 117, 172**.

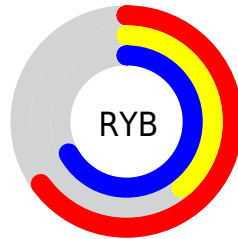
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (39%)

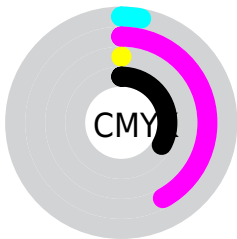
Blue (67%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (67%)

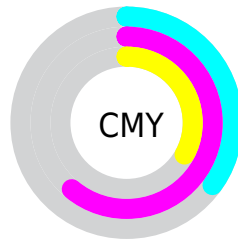


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 100, 172 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 167, 100, 172 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 167, 100, 172

255, 255, 255


 223, 152, 228

 252, 180, 255

 255, 208, 255

 255, 236, 255


 167, 100, 172

 140, 75, 145

 113, 50, 119

 88, 25, 94

 63, 0, 70


 41, 0, 48


 0, 0, 26

 0, 0, 0

 167, 100, 172

 166, 83, 172


 167, 100, 172

 168, 117, 172


 165, 66, 172


 169, 134, 172

 163, 48, 172

 171, 152, 172

 162, 31, 172

 172, 169, 172

 161, 14, 172

 173, 186, 172

 160, 0, 172

 174, 203, 172

 175, 220, 172

 177, 238, 172

 178, 255, 172

Harmonies

Analogous

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



113, 117, 198



167, 100, 172



194, 89, 134

Triad

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



167, 100, 172



153, 120, 39



0, 144, 157

Complementary

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



167, 100, 172



105, 172, 100

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.



0, 144, 115



167, 100, 172



114, 132, 46

Square

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



167, 100, 172



183, 104, 59



62, 140, 75



0, 140, 190

Rectangle

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



167, 100, 172



199, 89, 106



62, 140, 75



0, 144, 144

Sweetspot

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



167, 100, 172



222, 195, 224



100, 106, 172



111, 94, 112



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



167, 100, 172



217, 112, 224



172, 100, 142



86, 78, 87



140, 0, 150



21, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



172, 100, 105



224, 112, 120



100, 172, 130



87, 78, 79



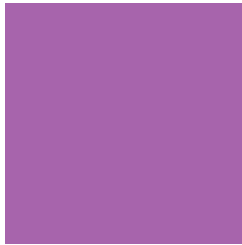
150, 0, 10



23, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 100, 172 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

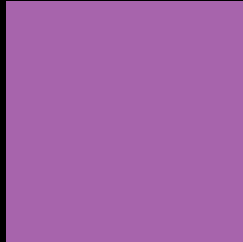
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 167, 100, 172 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

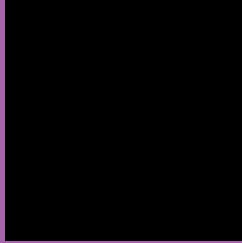
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 167, 100, 172 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 100, 172.

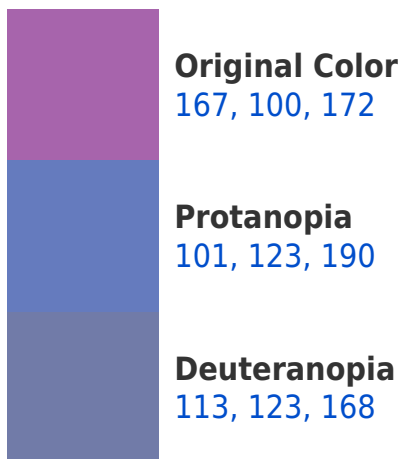


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 100, 172.

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
160, 111, 120

Trichromacy



Original Color
167, 100, 172

Protanomaly
125, 115, 183

Deuteranomaly
133, 115, 169

Tritanomaly
163, 107, 139

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 100, 172

Achromatopsia
128, 128, 128

Achromatomaly
142, 118, 144

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 100, 172 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, 100, 172)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 100, 172)  
}
```

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, 100, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 100, 172) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 100, 172 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, 100, 172) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 100, 172) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 100, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 100, 172); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 100, 172);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 100,  
172) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 100, 172 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 100, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
100, 172) }
```

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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