

# Converting Colors

RGB(167, 107, 125)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(167, 107, 125) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(167, 107, 125)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A76B7D
RGB	167, 107, 125
RGB Percent	65%, 42%, 49%
CMY	0.3451, 0.5804, 0.5098
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.25, 0.35
HSL	342°, 25%, 54%
HSV	342°, 36%, 65%
XYZ	24.8957, 20.2115, 21.9911
YIQ	126.9920, 29.9820, 18.3180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

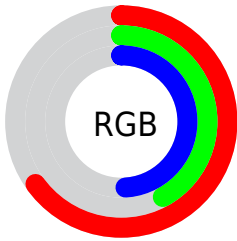
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	167, 107, 125
Decimal	10972029
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	52.08, 26.48, 0.03
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	52, 26.484, 0.061
Yxy	20.2115, 0.3710, 0.3012
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289162109 (0xFFA76B7D)
YUV	126.9920, -0.9821, 35.0870
Hunter-Lab	44.9573, 20.1717, 2.4680

# Details

The RGB color **167, 107, 125** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **107, 167, 149**, and the grayscale version is **127, 127, 127**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 159, 178**, and **113, 58, 76** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167, 90, 113**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 124, 137**.

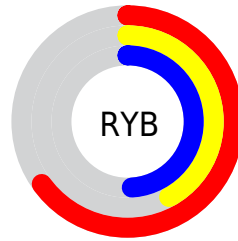
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (42%)

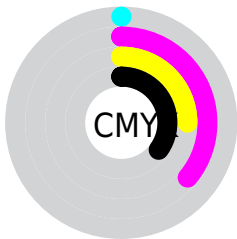
Blue (49%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (49%)

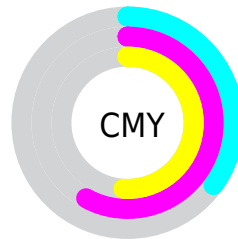


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (58%)


Yellow (51%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 107, 125 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, 107, 125 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 167, 107, 125


255, 255, 255

 223, 159, 178

 252, 186, 205

 255, 214, 233

 255, 243, 255

 167, 107, 125

 140, 82, 100

 113, 58, 76

 88, 35, 54

 63, 12, 32

 42, 0, 9


 0, 0, 0


 167, 107, 125

 167, 90, 113

 167, 74, 102

 167, 107, 125

 167, 124, 137

 167, 140, 148

■ 167, 57, 90

■ 167, 157, 160

■ 167, 40, 78

■ 167, 174, 172

■ 167, 23, 67

■ 167, 190, 183

■ 167, 7, 55

■ 167, 207, 195

■ 167, 0, 50

■ 167, 224, 207

■ 167, 241, 219

■ 167, 255, 230

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



153, 111, 147



167, 107, 125



168, 109, 103

# Triad

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



167, 107, 125



116, 130, 84



59, 133, 163

# Complementary

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



167, 107, 125



107, 167, 149

# 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.



45, 136, 146



167, 107, 125



89, 134, 101

# Square

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



167, 107, 125



140, 123, 79



62, 136, 123



93, 126, 169

# Rectangle

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



167, 107, 125



163, 113, 90



62, 136, 123



51, 134, 158



# Sweetspot

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



167, 107, 125



217, 193, 200



149, 107, 167



110, 95, 100



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110



# Same Dimension

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



167, 107, 125



217, 124, 152



167, 119, 107



84, 76, 78



148, 0, 44



20, 0, 6



# Inverse Universe

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



167, 107, 125



217, 124, 152



107, 155, 167



84, 76, 78



148, 0, 44

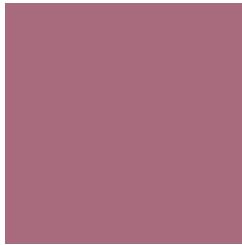


20, 0, 6



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 107, 125 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

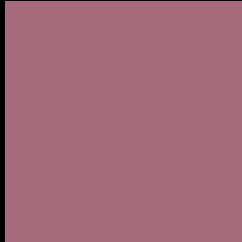
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 107, 125 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

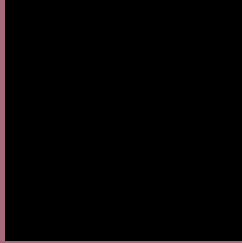
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## RGB 167, 107, 125 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 107, 125.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 107, 125.

# 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, 107, 125

**Protanopia**  
124, 124, 135

**Deuteranopia**  
137, 121, 123



**Tritanopia**  
166, 108, 117

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
167, 107, 125

**Protanomaly**  
140, 118, 131

**Deuteranomaly**  
148, 116, 124

**Tritanomaly**  
166, 108, 120

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
167, 107, 125

**Achromatopsia**  
127, 127, 127

**Achromatomaly**  
142, 120, 126

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 107, 125 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, 107, 125)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 107, 125)  
}
```

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, 107, 125) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 107, 125) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 107, 125 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

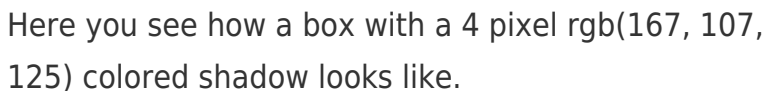
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(167, 107, 125) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 107, 125) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 107, 125)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 107, 125); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 107, 125); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 107, 125) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 107, 125 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 107, 125) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
107, 125) }
```

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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