

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 107, 212)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 107, 212) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 107, 212)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A76BD4
RGB	167, 107, 212
RGB Percent	65%, 42%, 83%
CMY	0.3451, 0.5804, 0.1686
CMYK	0.21, 0.50, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	274°, 55%, 63%
HSV	274°, 50%, 83%
XYZ	33.0777, 23.4843, 65.0769
YIQ	136.9100, 2.0550, 45.3750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

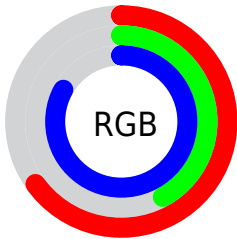
Format	Color
R _Y B	167, 107, 212
Decimal	10972116
CIE Lab	55.57, 43.22, -45.08
CIE LCh	56, 62.445, 313.793
Yxy	23.4843, 0.2719, 0.1931
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289162196 (0xFFA76BD4)
YUV	136.9100, 37.0194, 26.3889
Hunter-Lab	48.4607, 37.0323, -45.6970

Details

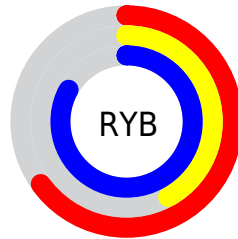
The RGB color **167, 107, 212** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **152, 212, 107**, and the grayscale version is **137, 137, 137**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 160, 255**, and **112, 57, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 86, 212**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 128, 212**.

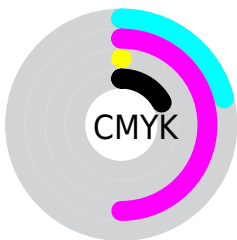
Distribution



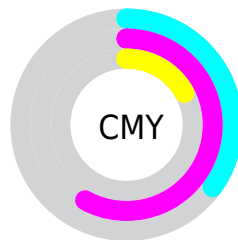
- Red (65%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (17%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 107, 212 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, 212 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 167, 107, 212

255, 255, 255

 224, 160, 255

 253, 187, 255

 255, 216, 255

 255, 244, 255

 167, 107, 212


 139, 82, 184

 112, 57, 157

 86, 32, 130

 59, 3, 105


 33, 0, 80


 1, 0, 56


 0, 2, 34


 0, 0, 7


 0, 0, 0

 167, 107, 212


 167, 107, 212

 158, 86, 212


 176, 128, 212


 149, 65, 212

 185, 149, 212

 140, 43, 212


 194, 171, 212

 131, 22, 212

 203, 192, 212

 122, 1, 212

 212, 213, 212

 121, 0, 212

 222, 234, 212

 231, 255, 212

 240, 255, 212

 249, 255, 212

Harmonies

Analogous

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



63, 131, 239



167, 107, 212



215, 84, 165

Triad

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



167, 107, 212



183, 120, 11



0, 158, 157

Complementary

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



167, 107, 212



152, 212, 107

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, 156, 101



167, 107, 212



136, 138, 0

Square

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



167, 107, 212



217, 96, 60



73, 150, 48



0, 156, 207

Rectangle

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



167, 107, 212



229, 77, 129



73, 150, 48



0, 158, 139

Sweetspot

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



167, 107, 212



239, 217, 255



107, 153, 212



118, 105, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



167, 107, 212



191, 105, 255



212, 107, 205



103, 96, 107



98, 0, 171



25, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



212, 107, 152



255, 105, 169



107, 212, 114



107, 96, 101



171, 0, 73



43, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 107, 212 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

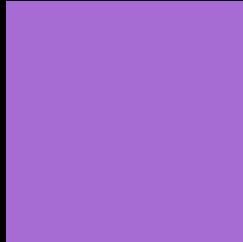
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 212 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

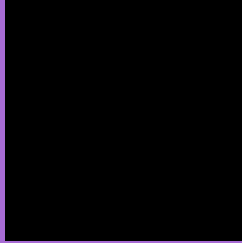
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 212 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 107, 212.

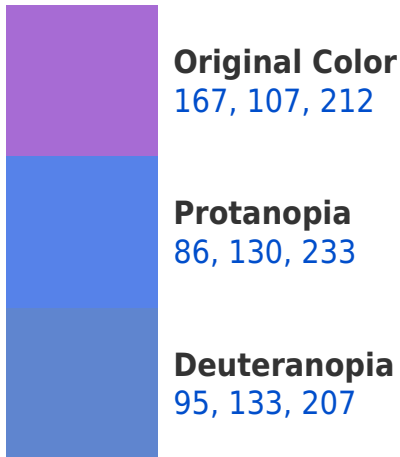



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 107, 212.

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
154, 125, 135

Trichromacy



Original Color
167, 107, 212



Protanomaly
115, 122, 225



Deuteranomaly
121, 124, 209



Tritanomaly
159, 118, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 107, 212



Achromatopsia
137, 137, 137



Achromatomaly
148, 126, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 107, 212 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, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 107, 212)  
}
```

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, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 107, 212) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 107, 212 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

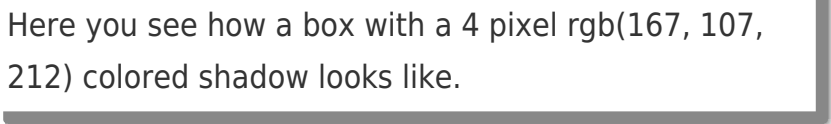
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(167, 107, 212) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 107, 212) }
```

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, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 107, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 107, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 107,  
212) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 107, 212 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, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
107, 212) }
```

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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