

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 111, 169)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 111, 169) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 111, 169)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A76FA9
RGB	167, 111, 169
RGB Percent	65%, 44%, 66%
CMY	0.3451, 0.5647, 0.3373
CMYK	0.01, 0.34, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	298°, 25%, 55%
HSV	298°, 34%, 66%
XYZ	28.7822, 22.4489, 40.3522
YIQ	134.3560, 14.7580, 29.9100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

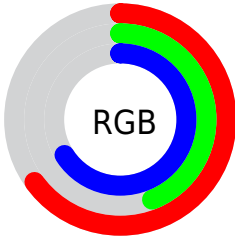
Format	Color
R_{YB}	167, 111, 169
Decimal	10973097
CIE _{Lab}	54.50, 31.88, -22.11
CIE _{LCh}	55, 38.797, 325.263
Yxy	22.4489, 0.3143, 0.2451
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289163177 (0xFFA76FA9)
YUV	134.3560, 17.0795, 28.6288
Hunter-Lab	47.3803, 25.5182, -17.3291

Details

The RGB color **167, 111, 169** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **113, 169, 111**, and the grayscale version is **134, 134, 134**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 164, 224**, and **114, 62, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 94, 169**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 128, 169**.

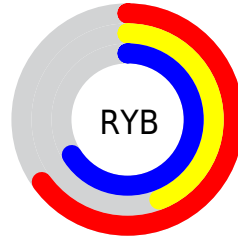
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (44%)

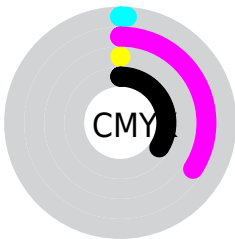
Blue (66%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (66%)

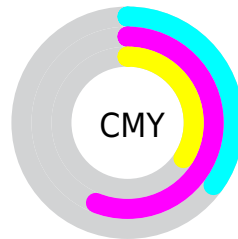


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 111, 169 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, 111, 169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 167, 111, 169


255, 255, 255

 223, 164, 224

 252, 191, 253


 255, 219, 255

 255, 248, 255

 167, 111, 169

 166, 94, 169

 167, 111, 169

 140, 86, 142

 114, 62, 117


 88, 38, 92


 64, 14, 68

 41, 0, 46

 7, 0, 25


 0, 0, 0

 167, 111, 169

 168, 128, 169

 166, 77, 169

 168, 145, 169

 165, 60, 169

 169, 162, 169

 165, 43, 169

 169, 179, 169

 164, 26, 169

 170, 195, 169

 164, 10, 169

 170, 212, 169

 163, 0, 169

 171, 229, 169

 172, 246, 169

 172, 255, 169

Harmonies

Analogous

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



125, 124, 191



167, 111, 169



190, 103, 137

Triad

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



167, 111, 169



155, 127, 62



0, 147, 158

Complementary

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



167, 111, 169



113, 169, 111

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.



7, 147, 124



167, 111, 169



122, 137, 68

Square

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



167, 111, 169



181, 115, 76



82, 144, 91



0, 143, 185

Rectangle

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



167, 111, 169



194, 103, 114



82, 144, 91



0, 148, 147

Sweetspot

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



167, 111, 169



219, 197, 219



111, 114, 169



109, 96, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



167, 111, 169



216, 129, 219



169, 111, 143



84, 76, 84



143, 0, 148



20, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



169, 111, 113



219, 129, 132



111, 169, 137



84, 76, 76



148, 0, 5



20, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 111, 169 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

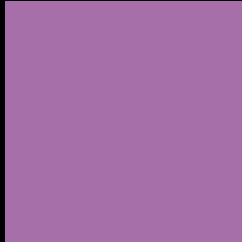
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 111, 169 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

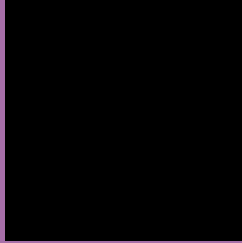
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 111, 169 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 111, 169.

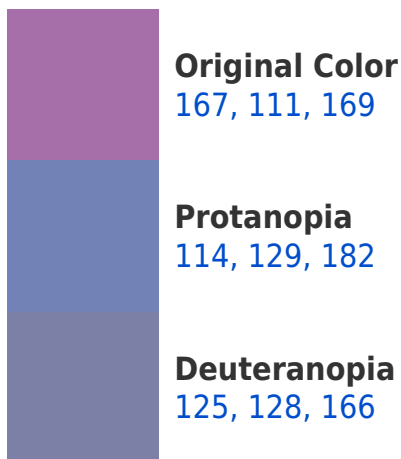



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 111, 169.

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
162, 119, 128

Trichromacy



Original Color
167, 111, 169

Protanomaly
133, 122, 177

Deuteranomaly
140, 122, 167

Tritanomaly
164, 116, 143

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 111, 169

Achromatopsia
134, 134, 134

Achromatomaly
146, 126, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 111, 169 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, 111, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 111, 169)  
}
```

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, 111, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 111, 169) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 111, 169 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, 111, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 111, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 111, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 111, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 111, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 111,  
169) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 111, 169 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 111, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
111, 169) }
```

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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