

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 113, 142)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 113, 142) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 113, 142)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7718E
RGB	167, 113, 142
RGB Percent	65%, 44%, 56%
CMY	0.3451, 0.5569, 0.4431
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.15, 0.35
HSL	328°, 23%, 55%
HSV	328°, 32%, 65%
XYZ	26.7240, 21.9787, 28.4250
YIQ	132.4520, 22.8750, 20.4670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

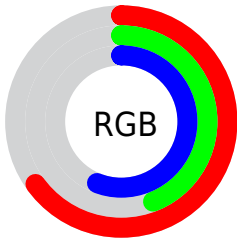
Format	Color
R_{YB}	167, 113, 142
Decimal	10973582
CIE Lab	54.00, 25.82, -7.13
CIE LCh	54, 26.782, 344.569
Yxy	21.9787, 0.3465, 0.2850
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289163662 (0xFFA7718E)
YUV	132.4520, 4.7072, 30.2986
Hunter-Lab	46.8815, 19.7082, -3.1314

Details

The RGB color **167, 113, 142** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **113, 167, 138**, and the grayscale version is **132, 132, 132**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 165, 196**, and **114, 64, 92** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167, 96, 134**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 130, 150**.

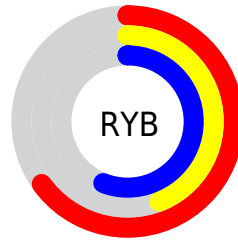
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (44%)

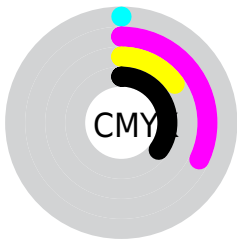
Blue (56%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (56%)

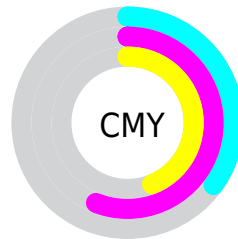


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 113, 142 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, 113, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 167, 113, 142

255, 255, 255


 223, 165, 196

 252, 193, 224

 255, 221, 252

 255, 250, 255

 167, 113, 142

 140, 88, 116

 114, 64, 92

 89, 41, 68

 64, 18, 46

 42, 0, 26

 0, 0, 0

 167, 113, 142

 167, 96, 134

 167, 80, 127

 167, 113, 142

 167, 130, 150

 167, 146, 157

167, 63, 119

167, 163, 165

167, 46, 111

167, 180, 173

167, 29, 103

167, 196, 181

167, 13, 96

167, 213, 188

167, 0, 90

167, 230, 196

167, 247, 204

167, 255, 212

Harmonies

Analogous

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



146, 119, 162



167, 113, 142



175, 112, 119

Triad

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



167, 113, 142



134, 131, 84



52, 140, 161

Complementary

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



167, 113, 142



113, 167, 138

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.



55, 142, 140



167, 113, 142



108, 137, 96

Square

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



167, 113, 142



156, 124, 85



80, 141, 116



79, 135, 173

Rectangle

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



167, 113, 142



173, 114, 104



80, 141, 116



49, 141, 155

Sweetspot

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



167, 113, 142



217, 195, 207



137, 113, 167



110, 96, 104



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



167, 113, 142



217, 132, 178



167, 113, 116



84, 76, 80



148, 0, 79



20, 0, 11

Inverse Universe

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



167, 113, 142



217, 132, 178



113, 167, 164



84, 76, 80



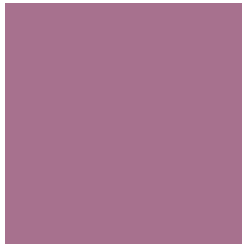
148, 0, 79



20, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 113, 142 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

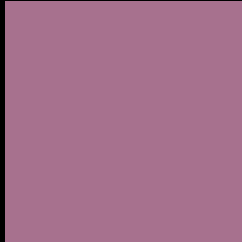
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 113, 142 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

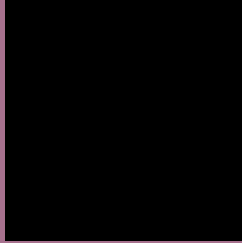
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 113, 142 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 113, 142.

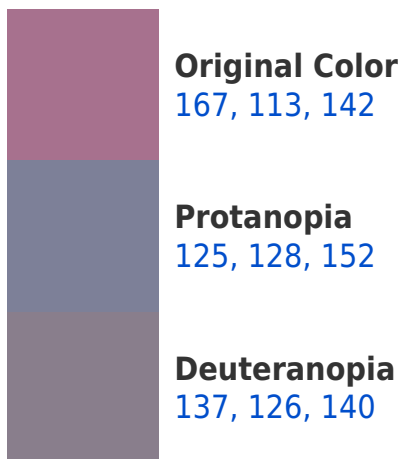



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 113, 142.

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
165, 116, 125

Trichromacy



Original Color
167, 113, 142

Protanomaly
140, 123, 148

Deuteranomaly
148, 121, 141

Tritanomaly
166, 115, 131

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 113, 142

Achromatopsia
132, 132, 132

Achromatomaly
145, 125, 136

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 113, 142 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, 113, 142) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 113, 142)  
}
```

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, 113, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 113, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 113, 142 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, 113, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 113, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 113, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 113, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 113, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 113,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 113, 142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 113, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
113, 142) }
```

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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