

# Converting Colors

RGB(167, 116, 162)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(167, 116, 162) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(167, 116, 162)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A774A2
RGB	167, 116, 162
RGB Percent	65%, 45%, 64%
CMY	0.3451, 0.5451, 0.3647
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.03, 0.35
HSL	306°, 22%, 55%
HSV	306°, 31%, 65%
XYZ	28.7033, 23.3149, 37.1698
YIQ	136.4930, 15.6300, 25.1180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

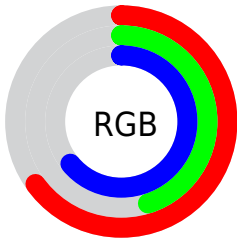
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	167, 116, 162
Decimal	10974370
CIELab	55.40, 27.72, -16.68
CIELCh	55, 32.351, 328.956
Yxy	23.3149, 0.3218, 0.2614
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289164450 (0xFFA774A2)
YUV	136.4930, 12.5750, 26.7546
Hunter-Lab	48.2855, 21.6097, -11.8411

# Details

The RGB color **167, 116, 162** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **116, 167, 121**, and the grayscale version is **136, 136, 136**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 169, 217**, and **114, 67, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167, 99, 160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 133, 164**.

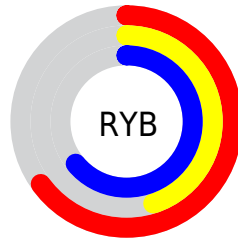
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (45%)

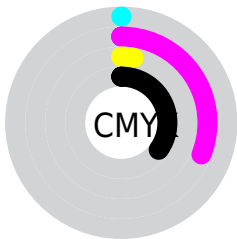
Blue (64%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (64%)

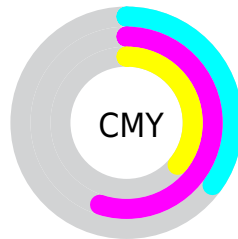


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 116, 162 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, 116, 162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 167, 116, 162

255, 255, 255

 223, 169, 217

 252, 196, 245

 255, 224, 255

 255, 253, 255

 167, 116, 162

 140, 91, 136

 114, 67, 110

 89, 43, 86

 65, 21, 62

 42, 0, 40


 10, 0, 19

 0, 0, 0

 167, 116, 162

 167, 99, 160

 167, 116, 162

 167, 133, 164

 167, 83, 159

 167, 149, 165

 167, 66, 157

 167, 166, 167

 167, 49, 155

 167, 183, 169

 167, 33, 154

 167, 199, 170

 167, 16, 152

 167, 216, 172

 167, 0, 151

 167, 233, 173

 167, 250, 175

 167, 255, 177

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



134, 126, 182



167, 116, 162



185, 111, 135

# Triad

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



167, 116, 162



152, 131, 76



0, 147, 159

# Complementary

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



167, 116, 162



116, 167, 121

# 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.



50, 147, 131



167, 116, 162



123, 139, 83

# Square

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



167, 116, 162



174, 121, 85



89, 145, 103



34, 143, 180

# Rectangle

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



167, 116, 162



187, 111, 116



89, 145, 103



14, 148, 150



# Sweetspot

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



167, 116, 162



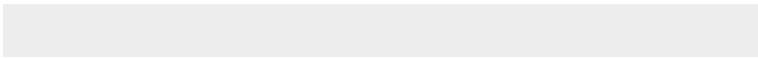
217, 197, 215



120, 116, 167



110, 98, 108



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110



# Same Dimension

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



167, 116, 162



217, 137, 209



167, 116, 137



84, 76, 83



148, 0, 133



20, 0, 18



# Inverse Universe

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



167, 116, 162



217, 137, 209



116, 167, 146



84, 76, 83



148, 0, 133

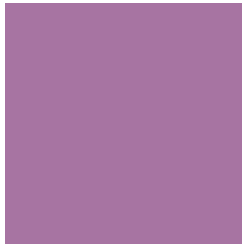


20, 0, 18



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 116, 162 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

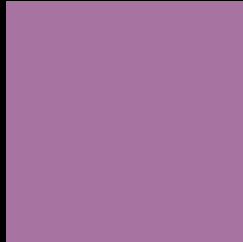
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 116, 162 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

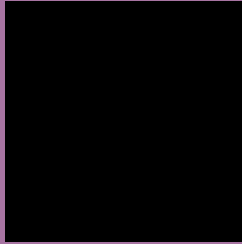
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## RGB 167, 116, 162 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 116, 162.

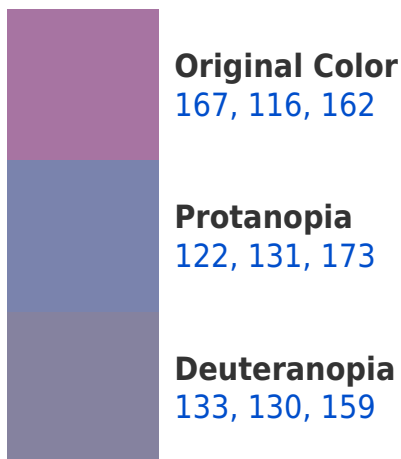


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 116, 162.

# 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**  
163, 122, 131

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
167, 116, 162

**Protanomaly**  
138, 126, 169

**Deuteranomaly**  
145, 125, 160

**Tritanomaly**  
164, 120, 142

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
167, 116, 162

**Achromatopsia**  
136, 136, 136

**Achromatomaly**  
147, 129, 145

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 116, 162 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, 116, 162)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 116, 162)  
}
```

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, 116, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 116, 162) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 116, 162 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, 116, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 116, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 116, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 116, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 116, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 116,  
162) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 116, 162 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 116, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
116, 162) }
```

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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