

# Converting Colors

RGB(167, 116, 186)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(167, 116, 186) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(167, 116, 186)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A774BA
RGB	167, 116, 186
RGB Percent	65%, 45%, 73%
CMY	0.3451, 0.5451, 0.2706
CMYK	0.10, 0.38, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	284°, 34%, 59%
HSV	284°, 38%, 73%
XYZ	31.0447, 24.2514, 49.4991
YIQ	139.2290, 7.9260, 32.5820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

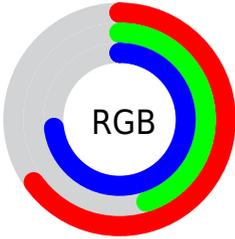
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	167, 116, 186
Decimal	10974394
CIE Lab	56.34, 32.53, -29.06
CIE LCh	56, 43.624, 318.227
Yxy	24.2514, 0.2962, 0.2314
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289164474 (0xFFA774BA)
YUV	139.2290, 23.0581, 24.3552
Hunter-Lab	49.2458, 26.3469, -25.1230

# Details

The RGB color **167, 116, 186** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **135, 186, 116**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 169, 242**, and **114, 66, 133** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162, 97, 186**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 135, 186**.

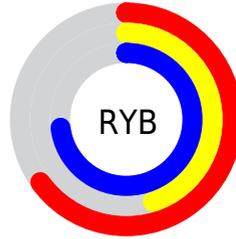
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (45%)

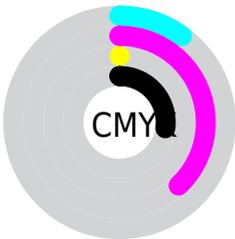
Blue (73%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (73%)

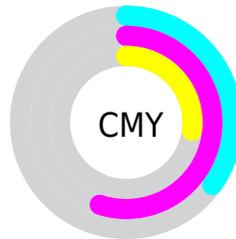


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (27%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (27%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 116, 186 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, 186 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 167, 116, 186

255, 255, 255

 223, 169, 242

 252, 196, 255

 255, 225, 255

 255, 253, 255

 167, 116, 186

 140, 91, 159

 114, 66, 133

 88, 43, 107

 64, 19, 83

 40, 0, 59

 15, 0, 37

 0, 1, 13

 0, 0, 0

 167, 116, 186

 167, 116, 186

162, 97, 186

172, 135, 186

157, 79, 186

177, 153, 186

152, 60, 186

182, 172, 186

147, 42, 186

187, 190, 186

142, 23, 186

192, 209, 186

137, 4, 186

197, 228, 186

136, 0, 186

202, 246, 186

207, 255, 186

212, 255, 186

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



113, 131, 207



167, 116, 186



198, 105, 152

# Triad

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



167, 116, 186



170, 128, 59



0, 154, 158

# Complementary

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



167, 116, 186



135, 186, 116

# 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.



6, 153, 118



167, 116, 186



135, 140, 60

# Square

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



167, 116, 186



196, 114, 80



91, 149, 83



0, 151, 191

# Rectangle

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



167, 116, 186



206, 103, 126



91, 149, 83



0, 154, 145



# Sweetspot

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



167, 116, 186



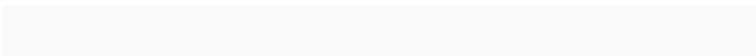
235, 216, 242



116, 136, 186



118, 106, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122



# Same Dimension

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



167, 116, 186



213, 133, 242



186, 116, 171



89, 83, 92



113, 0, 156



20, 0, 28



# Inverse Universe

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



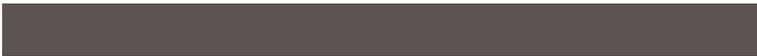
186, 116, 135



242, 133, 163



116, 186, 131



92, 83, 85



156, 0, 42

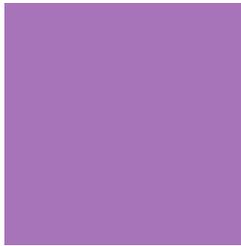


28, 0, 8



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 116, 186 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

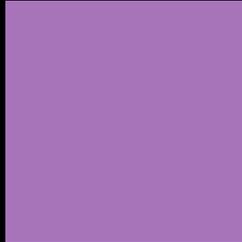
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 186 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

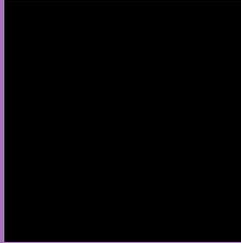
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## RGB 167, 116, 186 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 116, 186.

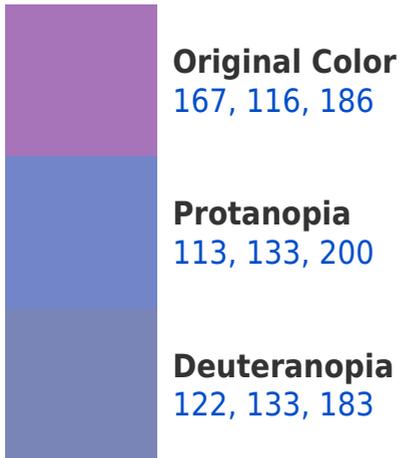


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 116, 186.

# 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**  
160, 126, 136

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
167, 116, 186

**Protanomaly**  
133, 127, 195

**Deuteranomaly**  
138, 127, 184

**Tritanomaly**  
163, 122, 154

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
167, 116, 186

**Achromatopsia**  
139, 139, 139

**Achromatomaly**  
149, 131, 156

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 116, 186 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, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 116, 186)  
}
```

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, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 116, 186) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 116, 186 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, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 116, 186) }
```

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, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 116, 186); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 116, 186); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 116, 186) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 116, 186 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, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
116, 186) }
```

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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