

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 122, 212)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 122, 212) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 122, 212)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A77AD4
RGB	167, 122, 212
RGB Percent	65%, 48%, 83%
CMY	0.3451, 0.5216, 0.1686
CMYK	0.21, 0.42, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	270°, 51%, 65%
HSV	270°, 42%, 83%
XYZ	34.7795, 26.8880, 65.6442
YIQ	145.7150, -2.0700, 37.5300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

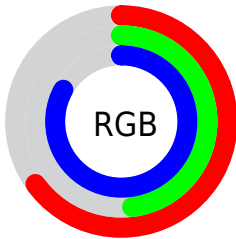
Format	Color
RYB	167, 122, 212
Decimal	10975956
CIELab	58.87, 34.91, -39.87
CIELCh	59, 52.994, 311.206
Yxy	26.8880, 0.2732, 0.2112
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289166036 (0xFFA77AD4)
YUV	145.7150, 32.6785, 18.6669
Hunter-Lab	51.8537, 28.9805, -38.7607

Details

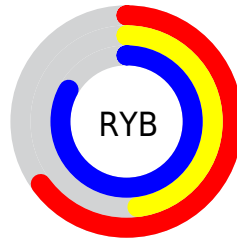
The RGB color **167, 122, 212** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **167, 212, 122**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 175, 255**, and **113, 72, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 101, 212**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 143, 212**.

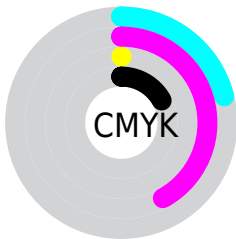
Distribution



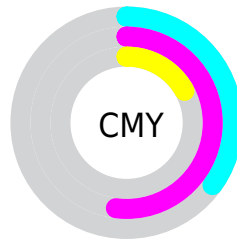
- Red (65%)
- Green (48%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (17%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 122, 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, 122, 212 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 167, 122, 212

255, 255, 255

 224, 175, 255

 253, 203, 255


 255, 231, 255

 167, 122, 212


 140, 97, 184

 113, 72, 157

 87, 48, 130

 61, 25, 105


 35, 2, 80

 15, 0, 57


 0, 2, 34

 0, 0, 8

 0, 0, 0

 167, 122, 212


 167, 122, 212

 156, 101, 212


 178, 143, 212

 146, 80, 212


 188, 164, 212

 135, 58, 212

 199, 186, 212

 125, 37, 212


 209, 207, 212

 114, 16, 212

 220, 228, 212

 106, 0, 212

 231, 249, 212

 241, 255, 212

 252, 255, 212

 255, 255, 212

Harmonies

Analogous

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



86, 141, 233



167, 122, 212



211, 105, 173

Triad

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



167, 122, 212



191, 129, 50



0, 164, 158

Complementary

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



167, 122, 212



167, 212, 122

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, 162, 110



167, 122, 212



150, 145, 43

Square

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



167, 122, 212



218, 111, 83



99, 156, 68



0, 162, 202

Rectangle

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



167, 122, 212



225, 99, 142



99, 156, 68



0, 164, 142

Sweetspot

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



167, 122, 212



238, 222, 255



122, 167, 212



117, 107, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



167, 122, 212



190, 125, 255



212, 122, 212



102, 96, 107



85, 0, 171



22, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



212, 122, 167



255, 125, 190



122, 212, 122



107, 96, 102



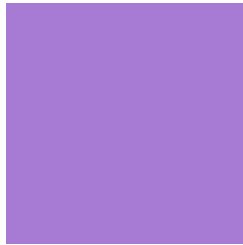
171, 0, 85



43, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 122, 212 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

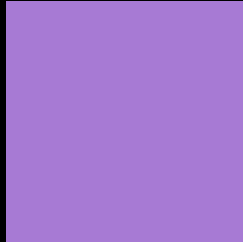
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 122, 212 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

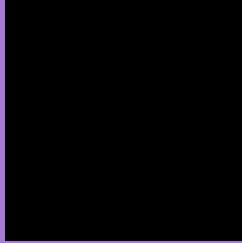
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 122, 212 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 122, 212.

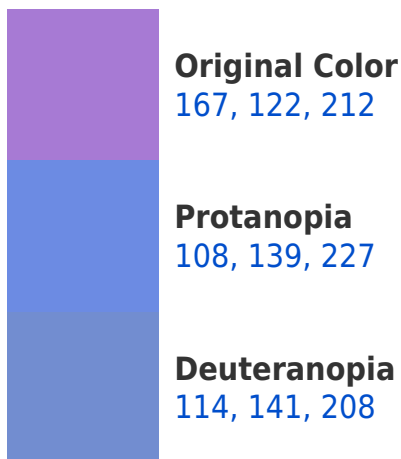



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 122, 212.

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
156, 136, 147

Trichromacy



Original Color
167, 122, 212

Protanomaly
129, 133, 222

Deuteranomaly
133, 134, 209

Tritanomaly
160, 131, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 122, 212

Achromatopsia
146, 146, 146

Achromatomaly
154, 137, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 122, 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, 122, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 122, 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, 122, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 122, 212) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 122, 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, 122, 212) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 122, 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, 122, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 122, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 122, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 122,  
212) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 122, 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, 122, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
122, 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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