

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 129, 225)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 129, 225) contains.

RGB(167, 129, 225)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(167, 129, 225)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A781E1
RGB	167, 129, 225
RGB Percent	65%, 51%, 88%
CMY	0.3451, 0.4941, 0.1176
CMYK	0.26, 0.43, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	264°, 62%, 69%
HSV	264°, 43%, 88%
XYZ	37.3772, 29.3522, 74.9297
YIQ	151.3060, -8.1680, 37.9120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

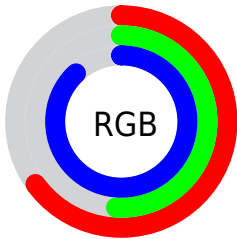
Format	Color
RYB	167, 129, 225
Decimal	10977761
CIELab	61.09, 34.03, -43.66
CIELCh	61, 55.354, 307.934
Yxy	29.3522, 0.2639, 0.2072
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289167841 (0xFFA781E1)
YUV	151.3060, 36.3311, 13.7636
Hunter-Lab	54.1777, 28.3362, -44.0758

Details

The RGB color **167, 129, 225** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **187, 225, 129**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 182, 255**, and **113, 79, 169** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 106, 225**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 152, 225**.

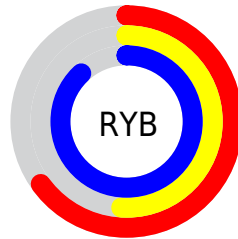
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (51%)

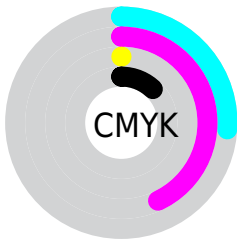
Blue (88%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (88%)

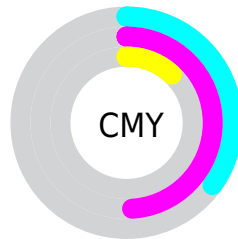


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (12%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (12%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 129, 225 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, 129, 225 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 167, 129, 225

255, 255, 255

 224, 182, 255

 253, 210, 255

 255, 239, 255

 167, 129, 225

 139, 103, 197

 113, 79, 169

 86, 55, 142

 60, 32, 116


 33, 9, 91

 8, 0, 67


 0, 3, 44


 0, 1, 22


 0, 0, 0

 167, 129, 225

 167, 129, 225

 153, 106, 225


 181, 152, 225

 140, 84, 225

 194, 174, 225

 126, 61, 225

 208, 196, 225

 113, 39, 225

 221, 219, 225

 99, 16, 225

 235, 241, 225

 89, 0, 225

 249, 255, 225

 255, 255, 225

Harmonies

Analogous

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



74, 149, 244



167, 129, 225



217, 110, 185

Triad

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



167, 129, 225



203, 132, 54



0, 171, 159

Complementary

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



167, 129, 225



187, 225, 129

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, 169, 109



167, 129, 225



162, 149, 42

Square

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



167, 129, 225



230, 113, 90



109, 162, 65



0, 170, 206

Rectangle

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



167, 129, 225



233, 103, 153



109, 162, 65



0, 171, 142

Sweetspot

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



167, 129, 225



235, 222, 255



129, 188, 225



115, 107, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



167, 129, 225



176, 125, 255



214, 129, 225



105, 101, 112



70, 0, 176



19, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



225, 129, 187



255, 125, 204



140, 225, 129



112, 101, 108



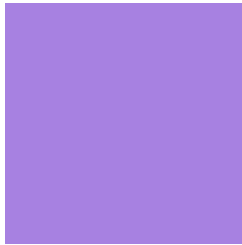
176, 0, 106



48, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 129, 225 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

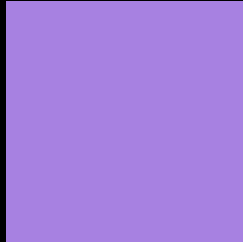
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 129, 225 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

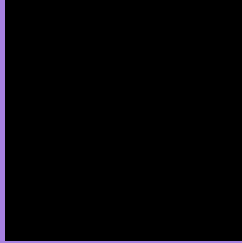
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 129, 225 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 129, 225.

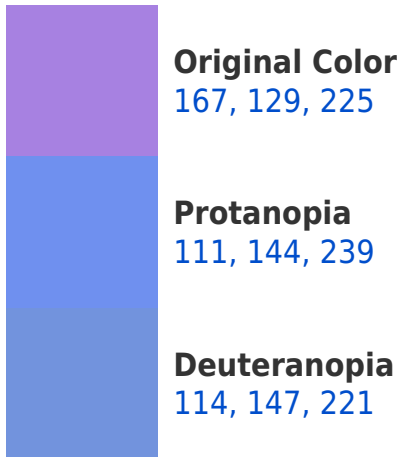


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 129, 225.

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
154, 144, 156

Trichromacy



Original Color
167, 129, 225

Protanomaly
131, 139, 234

Deuteranomaly
133, 140, 222

Tritanomaly
159, 139, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 129, 225

Achromatopsia
151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly
157, 143, 178

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 129, 225 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, 129, 225)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 129, 225)  
}
```

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, 129, 225) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 129, 225) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 129, 225 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

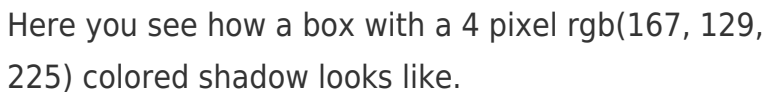
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(167, 129, 225) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 129, 225) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 129, 225)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 129, 225); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 129, 225); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 129, 225) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 129, 225 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 129, 225) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
129, 225) }
```

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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