

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 136, 161)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 136, 161) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 136, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A788A1
RGB	167, 136, 161
RGB Percent	65%, 53%, 63%
CMY	0.3451, 0.4667, 0.3686
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.04, 0.35
HSL	312°, 15%, 59%
HSV	312°, 19%, 65%
XYZ	31.1735, 28.3970, 37.5564
YIQ	148.1190, 10.4510, 14.3470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

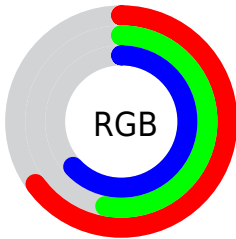
Format	Color
R_{YB}	167, 136, 161
Decimal	10979489
CIE _{Lab}	60.25, 16.17, -8.80
CIE _{LCh}	60, 18.410, 331.435
Yxy	28.3970, 0.3210, 0.2924
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289169569 (0xFFA788A1)
YUV	148.1190, 6.3503, 16.5586
Hunter-Lab	53.2889, 11.1655, -4.4836

Details

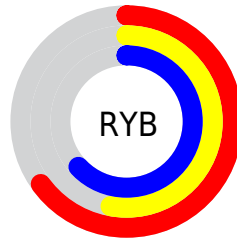
The RGB color **167, 136, 161** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **136, 167, 142**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 189, 216**, and **115, 86, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167, 119, 158**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 153, 164**.

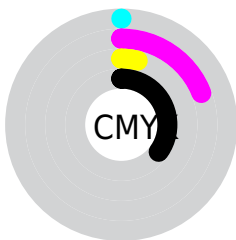
Distribution



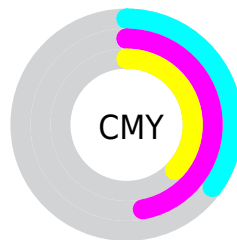
- Red (65%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (37%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 136, 161 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, 136, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 167, 136, 161


255, 255, 255

 222, 189, 216


 251, 217, 244

 255, 246, 255


 167, 136, 161

 140, 111, 135

 115, 86, 109

 90, 63, 85

 66, 40, 62

 44, 19, 40

 25, 0, 20

 0, 0, 0

 167, 136, 161

 167, 119, 158

 167, 136, 161

 167, 153, 164

167, 103, 155

167, 169, 167

167, 86, 151

167, 186, 171

167, 69, 148

167, 203, 174

167, 52, 145

167, 219, 177

167, 36, 142

167, 236, 180

167, 19, 138

167, 253, 184

167, 2, 135

167, 255, 187

167, 0, 135

167, 255, 190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



149, 141, 173



167, 136, 161



177, 134, 145

Triad

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



167, 136, 161



157, 144, 113



100, 154, 161

Complementary

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



167, 136, 161



136, 167, 142

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.



106, 155, 145



167, 136, 161



139, 149, 117

Square

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



167, 136, 161



171, 139, 117



121, 153, 129



108, 151, 173

Rectangle

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



167, 136, 161



179, 134, 134



121, 153, 129



101, 154, 156

Sweetspot

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



167, 136, 161



217, 204, 214



142, 136, 167



110, 102, 108



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



167, 136, 161



217, 169, 208



167, 136, 146



84, 76, 83



148, 0, 119



20, 0, 16

Inverse Universe

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



167, 136, 161



217, 169, 208



136, 167, 157



84, 76, 83



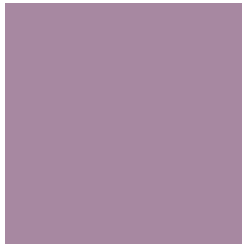
148, 0, 119



20, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 136, 161 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

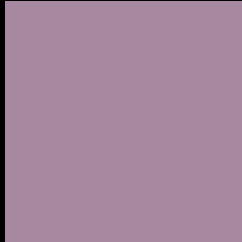
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 136, 161 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

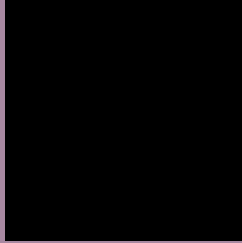
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 136, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 136, 161.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 136, 161.

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



Original Color

167, 136, 161

Protanopia

142, 144, 166

Deuteranopia

153, 141, 160



Tritanopia
165, 138, 149

Trichromacy



Original Color
167, 136, 161

Protanomaly
151, 141, 164

Deuteranomaly
158, 139, 160

Tritanomaly
166, 137, 153

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 136, 161

Achromatopsia
148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly
155, 144, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 136, 161 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, 136, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 136, 161)  
}
```

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, 136, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 136, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 136, 161 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, 136, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 136, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 136, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 136, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 136, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 136,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 136, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 136, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
136, 161) }
```

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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