

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 138, 195)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 138, 195) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 138, 195)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A78AC3
RGB	167, 138, 195
RGB Percent	65%, 54%, 76%
CMY	0.3451, 0.4588, 0.2353
CMYK	0.14, 0.29, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	271°, 32%, 65%
HSV	271°, 29%, 76%
XYZ	34.8752, 30.3326, 55.6464
YIQ	153.1690, -1.0130, 23.8750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

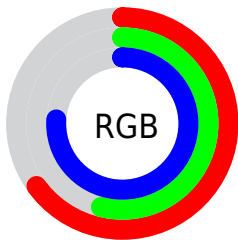
Format	Color
R _Y B	167, 138, 195
Decimal	10980035
CIE Lab	61.94, 22.01, -25.52
CIE LCh	62, 33.701, 310.769
Yxy	30.3326, 0.2886, 0.2510
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289170115 (0xFFA78AC3)
YUV	153.1690, 20.6227, 12.1298
Hunter-Lab	55.0750, 16.6503, -21.3526

Details

The RGB color **167, 138, 195** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **166, 195, 138**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 192, 252**, and **114, 88, 141** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157, 118, 195**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 158, 195**.

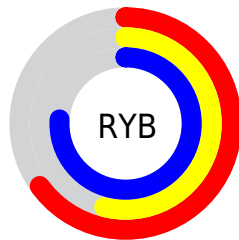
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (54%)

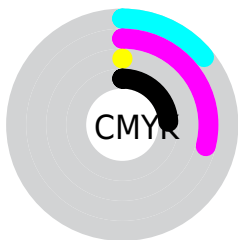
Blue (76%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (76%)

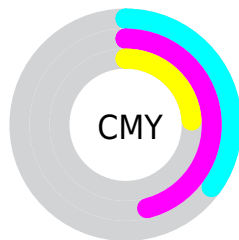


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (35%)


Magenta (46%)

Yellow (24%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 138, 195 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, 138, 195 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 167, 138, 195

255, 255, 255

 223, 192, 252

 251, 220, 255

 255, 248, 255


 167, 138, 195

 140, 112, 168

 114, 88, 141

 89, 64, 115

 65, 42, 91

 41, 20, 67


 23, 0, 45

 0, 1, 23


 0, 0, 0


 167, 138, 195


 167, 138, 195

 157, 118, 195

 177, 158, 195

 148, 99, 195

 186, 177, 195

 138, 79, 195

 196, 196, 195

 129, 60, 195

 205, 216, 195

 119, 41, 195

 215, 235, 195

 110, 21, 195

 224, 255, 195

 100, 2, 195

 234, 255, 195

 99, 0, 195

 244, 255, 195

 253, 255, 195

Harmonies

Analogous

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



124, 149, 208



167, 138, 195



196, 129, 170

Triad

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



167, 138, 195



186, 141, 94



48, 166, 160

Complementary

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



167, 138, 195



166, 195, 138

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.



89, 164, 129



167, 138, 195



159, 151, 90

Square

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



167, 138, 195



204, 132, 112



126, 159, 103



27, 164, 188

Rectangle

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



167, 138, 195



206, 127, 150



126, 159, 103



62, 166, 149

Sweetspot

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



167, 138, 195



241, 230, 252



138, 166, 195



121, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



167, 138, 195



209, 164, 252



195, 138, 195



92, 87, 97



82, 0, 161



17, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



195, 138, 166



252, 164, 207



138, 195, 138



97, 87, 92



161, 0, 79



33, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 138, 195 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

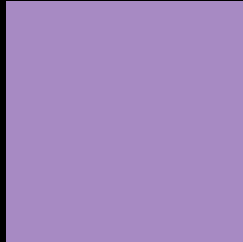
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 138, 195 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

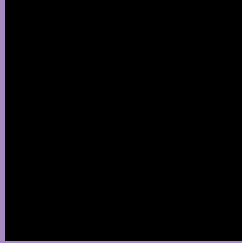
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 167, 138, 195 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 138, 195.

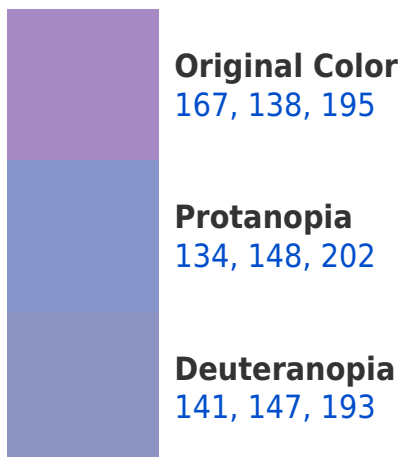


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 138, 195.

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
161, 145, 157

Trichromacy



Original Color
167, 138, 195

Protanomaly
146, 144, 199

Deuteranomaly
150, 144, 194

Tritanomaly
163, 142, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 138, 195

Achromatopsia
153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly
158, 148, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 138, 195 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, 138, 195)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 138, 195)  
}
```

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, 138, 195) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 138, 195) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 138, 195 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

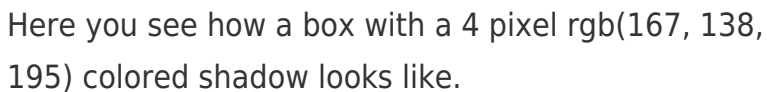
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(167, 138, 195) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 138, 195) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 138, 195)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 138, 195); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 138, 195); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 138, 195) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 138, 195 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 138, 195) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
138, 195) }
```

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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