

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 142, 215)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 142, 215) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 142, 215)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A78ED7
RGB	167, 142, 215
RGB Percent	65%, 56%, 84%
CMY	0.3451, 0.4431, 0.1569
CMYK	0.22, 0.34, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	261°, 48%, 70%
HSV	261°, 34%, 84%
XYZ	37.8751, 32.4678, 68.5607
YIQ	157.7970, -8.5330, 28.0030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

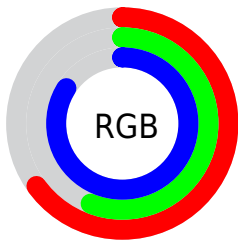
Format	Color
RYB	167, 142, 215
Decimal	10981079
CIELab	63.73, 24.28, -33.96
CIELCh	64, 41.751, 305.568
Yxy	32.4678, 0.2727, 0.2337
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289171159 (0xFFA78ED7)
YUV	157.7970, 28.2011, 8.0710
Hunter-Lab	56.9805, 18.9335, -31.4531

Details

The RGB color **167, 142, 215** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **190, 215, 142**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 196, 255**, and **114, 92, 160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 121, 215**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 164, 215**.

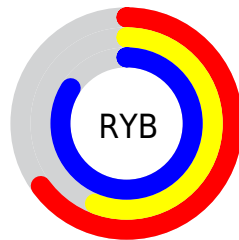
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (56%)

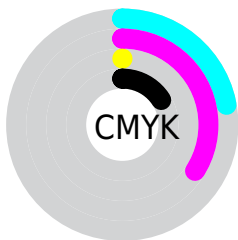
Blue (84%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (84%)

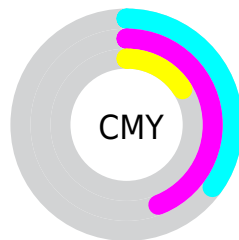


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 142, 215 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, 142, 215 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 167, 142, 215

 167, 142, 215

255, 255, 255

 140, 116, 187

 223, 196, 255

 114, 92, 160


 252, 224, 255

 88, 68, 133

 255, 253, 255

 63, 45, 108


 38, 24, 83

 14, 0, 60


 0, 2, 37


 0, 1, 14

 0, 0, 0

 167, 142, 215


 167, 142, 215

 153, 121, 215

 181, 164, 215

 139, 99, 215

 195, 185, 215

 125, 78, 215


 209, 207, 215

 110, 56, 215


 224, 228, 215

 96, 35, 215

 238, 250, 215

 82, 13, 215

 252, 255, 215

 74, 0, 215

 255, 255, 215

Harmonies

Analogous

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



107, 156, 228



167, 142, 215



206, 129, 186

Triad

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



167, 142, 215



202, 141, 87



0, 174, 160

Complementary

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



167, 142, 215



190, 215, 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.



83, 171, 122



167, 142, 215



171, 155, 79

Square

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



167, 142, 215



222, 129, 113



131, 165, 92



0, 172, 196

Rectangle

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



167, 142, 215



221, 125, 161



131, 165, 92



34, 173, 147

Sweetspot

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



167, 142, 215



238, 230, 255



142, 191, 215



117, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



167, 142, 215



186, 150, 255



203, 142, 215



100, 96, 107



59, 0, 171



15, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



215, 142, 190



255, 150, 219



154, 215, 142



107, 96, 103



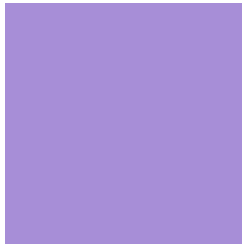
171, 0, 112



43, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 142, 215 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

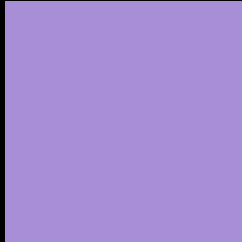
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 142, 215 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, 142, 215 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 142, 215.

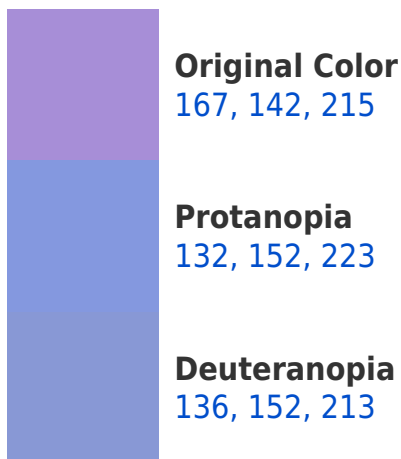



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 142, 215.

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
158, 152, 164

Trichromacy



Original Color
167, 142, 215

Protanomaly
145, 148, 220

Deuteranomaly
147, 148, 214

Tritanomaly
161, 148, 183

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 142, 215

Achromatopsia
158, 158, 158

Achromatomaly
161, 152, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 142, 215 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, 142, 215)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 142, 215)  
}
```

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, 142, 215) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 142, 215) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 142, 215 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, 142, 215) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 142, 215) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 142, 215)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 142, 215); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 142, 215);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 142,  
215) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 142, 215 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 142, 215) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
142, 215) }
```

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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