

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 144, 213)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 144, 213) contains.

RGB(167, 144, 213)	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, 144, 213)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A790D5
RGB	167, 144, 213
RGB Percent	65%, 56%, 84%
CMY	0.3451, 0.4353, 0.1647
CMYK	0.22, 0.32, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	260°, 45%, 70%
HSV	260°, 32%, 84%
XYZ	37.9198, 32.9661, 67.3153
YIQ	158.7430, -8.4410, 26.3350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

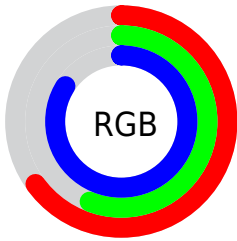
Format	Color
RYB	167, 144, 213
Decimal	10981589
CIELab	64.13, 22.68, -32.22
CIELCh	64, 39.400, 305.145
Yxy	32.9661, 0.2744, 0.2385
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289171669 (0xFFA790D5)
YUV	158.7430, 26.7487, 7.2414
Hunter-Lab	57.4161, 17.4102, -29.3210

Details

The RGB color **167, 144, 213** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **190, 213, 144**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 198, 255**, and **114, 93, 158** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 123, 213**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 165, 213**.

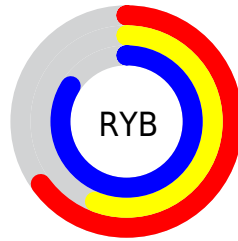
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (56%)

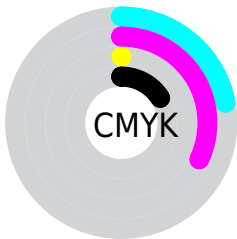
Blue (84%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (84%)

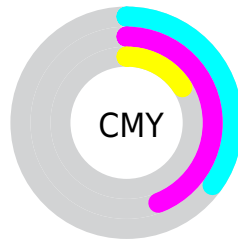


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 144, 213 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, 144, 213 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 167, 144, 213


255, 255, 255

 223, 198, 255

 252, 226, 255

255, 255, 255

 167, 144, 213


 140, 118, 185

 114, 93, 158

 88, 70, 132

 63, 47, 106


 39, 26, 82

 15, 2, 58


 0, 2, 36


 0, 0, 12

 0, 0, 0

 167, 144, 213

 167, 144, 213

 153, 123, 213


 181, 165, 213

 139, 101, 213

 195, 187, 213

 124, 80, 213


 210, 208, 213

 110, 59, 213


 224, 229, 213

 96, 38, 213

 238, 251, 213

 82, 16, 213

 252, 255, 213

 71, 0, 213

 255, 255, 213

Harmonies

Analogous

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



112, 157, 225



167, 144, 213



204, 132, 186

Triad

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



167, 144, 213



202, 143, 92



21, 174, 161

Complementary

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



167, 144, 213



190, 213, 144

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.



90, 171, 125



167, 144, 213



172, 155, 84

Square

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



167, 144, 213



220, 132, 117



135, 165, 96



0, 173, 195

Rectangle

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



167, 144, 213



218, 128, 163



135, 165, 96



52, 174, 148

Sweetspot

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



167, 144, 213



238, 230, 255



144, 190, 213



117, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



167, 144, 213



189, 156, 255



202, 144, 213



100, 96, 107



57, 0, 171



14, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



213, 144, 190



255, 156, 222



155, 213, 144



107, 96, 104



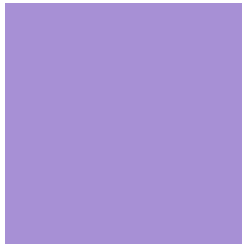
171, 0, 114



43, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 144, 213 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

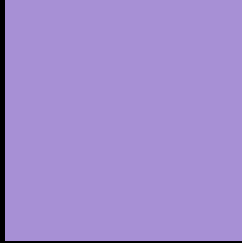
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 144, 213 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

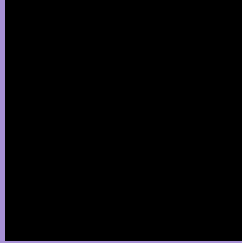
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 144, 213 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 144, 213.

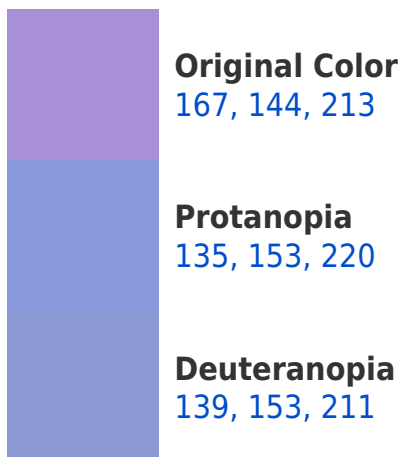


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 144, 213.

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, 153, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color

167, 144, 213

Protanomaly

147, 150, 217

Deuteranomaly

149, 150, 212

Tritanomaly

161, 150, 182

Monochromacy



Original Color

167, 144, 213

Achromatopsia

159, 159, 159

Achromatomaly

162, 154, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 144, 213 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, 144, 213)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 144, 213)  
}
```

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, 144, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 144, 213) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 144, 213 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

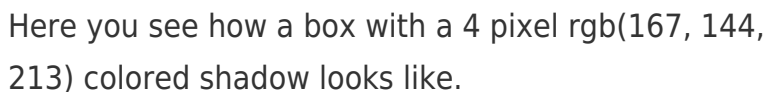
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(167, 144, 213) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 144, 213) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 144, 213)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 144, 213); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 144, 213); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 144, 213) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 144, 213 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 144, 213) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
144, 213) }
```

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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