

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 147, 177)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 147, 177) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 147, 177)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A793B1
RGB	167, 147, 177
RGB Percent	65%, 58%, 69%
CMY	0.3451, 0.4235, 0.3059
CMYK	0.06, 0.17, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	280°, 16%, 64%
HSV	280°, 17%, 69%
XYZ	34.3059, 32.2573, 46.0131
YIQ	156.4000, 2.2900, 13.5700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

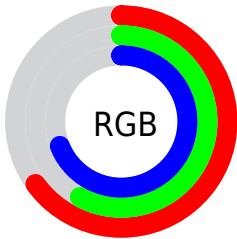
Format	Color
RYB	167, 147, 177
Decimal	10982321
CIELab	63.55, 13.09, -12.92
CIELCh	64, 18.392, 315.367
Yxy	32.2573, 0.3047, 0.2865
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289172401 (0xFFA793B1)
YUV	156.4000, 10.1558, 9.2962
Hunter-Lab	56.7955, 8.4264, -8.2773

Details

The RGB color **167, 147, 177** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **157, 177, 147**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 201, 233**, and **115, 96, 124** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161, 129, 177**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173, 165, 177**.

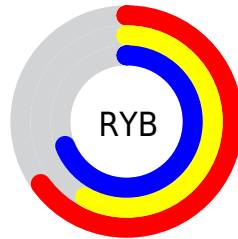
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (58%)

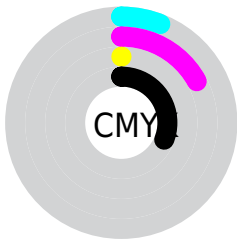
Blue (69%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (69%)

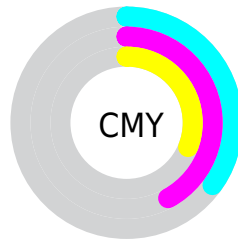


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 147, 177 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, 147, 177 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 167, 147, 177

255, 255, 255


 222, 201, 233

 251, 229, 255

 167, 147, 177

 141, 121, 150

 115, 96, 124

 90, 73, 99


 66, 50, 76


 44, 29, 53

 25, 4, 32

 0, 0, 4

 0, 0, 0

 167, 147, 177

 167, 147, 177

■ 161, 129, 177

■ 173, 165, 177

■ 155, 112, 177

■ 179, 182, 177

■ 149, 94, 177

■ 185, 200, 177

■ 143, 76, 177

■ 191, 218, 177

■ 138, 59, 177

■ 196, 235, 177

■ 132, 41, 177

■ 202, 253, 177

■ 126, 23, 177

■ 208, 255, 177

■ 120, 5, 177

■ 214, 255, 177

■ 118, 0, 177

■ 220, 255, 177

Harmonies

Analogous

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



146, 152, 185



167, 147, 177



182, 143, 163

Triad

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



167, 147, 177



174, 150, 123



110, 163, 162

Complementary

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



167, 147, 177



157, 177, 147

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.



122, 163, 145



167, 147, 177



158, 156, 122

Square

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



167, 147, 177



185, 145, 131



139, 160, 131



111, 162, 177

Rectangle

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



167, 147, 177



187, 142, 151



139, 160, 131



113, 163, 156

Sweetspot

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



167, 147, 177



226, 218, 230



147, 157, 177



112, 108, 115



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



167, 147, 177



214, 184, 230



177, 147, 172



86, 80, 89



102, 0, 153



17, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



177, 147, 157



230, 184, 199



147, 177, 152



89, 80, 83



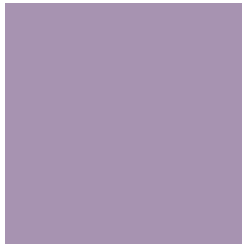
153, 0, 51



26, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 147, 177 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

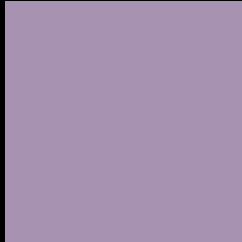
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 147, 177 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

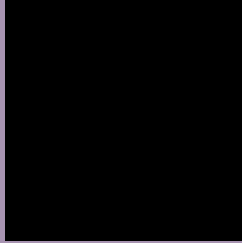
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 147, 177 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 147, 177.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 147, 177.

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, 147, 177

Protanopia
149, 153, 181

Deuteranopia
158, 150, 176



Tritanopia
165, 150, 161

Trichromacy



Original Color
167, 147, 177

Protanomaly
156, 151, 180

Deuteranomaly
161, 149, 176

Tritanomaly
166, 149, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 147, 177

Achromatopsia
156, 156, 156

Achromatomaly
160, 153, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 147, 177 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, 147, 177)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 147, 177)  
}
```

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, 147, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 147, 177) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 147, 177 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, 147, 177) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 147, 177) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 147, 177)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 147, 177); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 147, 177);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 147,  
177) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 147, 177 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 147, 177) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
147, 177) }
```

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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