

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 147, 194)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 147, 194) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 147, 194)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A793C2
RGB	167, 147, 194
RGB Percent	65%, 58%, 76%
CMY	0.3451, 0.4235, 0.2392
CMYK	0.14, 0.24, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	266°, 28%, 67%
HSV	266°, 24%, 76%
XYZ	36.1077, 32.9780, 55.5012
YIQ	158.3380, -3.1670, 18.8570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

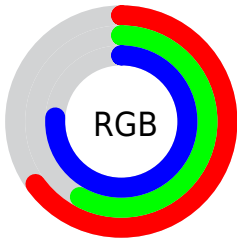
Format	Color
RYB	167, 147, 194
Decimal	10982338
CIELab	64.14, 16.68, -21.59
CIELCh	64, 27.279, 307.694
Yxy	32.9780, 0.2898, 0.2647
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289172418 (0xFFA793C2)
YUV	158.3380, 17.5814, 7.5966
Hunter-Lab	57.4264, 11.7381, -17.1038

Details

The RGB color **167, 147, 194** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **174, 194, 147**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 201, 251**, and **115, 96, 140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 128, 194**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 166, 194**.

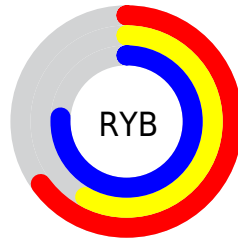
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (58%)

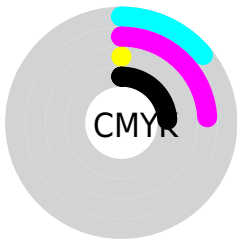
Blue (76%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (76%)

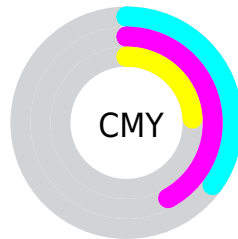


Cyan (14%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 147, 194 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, 194 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 167, 147, 194

255, 255, 255

 222, 201, 251

 251, 229, 255


 167, 147, 194

 140, 121, 167

 115, 96, 140

 90, 72, 115

 66, 50, 90

 43, 28, 66

 22, 5, 44

 0, 1, 23

 0, 0, 0

 167, 147, 194

 167, 147, 194

 156, 128, 194

 178, 166, 194

 145, 108, 194


 189, 186, 194

 134, 89, 194


 200, 205, 194

 122, 69, 194

 212, 225, 194

 111, 50, 194

 223, 244, 194

 100, 31, 194

 234, 255, 194

 89, 11, 194

 245, 255, 194

 83, 0, 194

 255, 255, 194

Harmonies

Analogous

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



133, 156, 203



167, 147, 194



192, 140, 174

Triad

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



167, 147, 194



188, 148, 111



87, 169, 161

Complementary

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



167, 147, 194



174, 194, 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.



111, 167, 136



167, 147, 194



166, 156, 107

Square

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



167, 147, 194



202, 141, 127



140, 163, 116



79, 168, 184

Rectangle

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



167, 147, 194



201, 138, 158



140, 163, 116



94, 169, 153

Sweetspot

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



167, 147, 194



242, 235, 252



147, 174, 194



122, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



167, 147, 194



210, 179, 252



190, 147, 194



91, 87, 97



68, 0, 161



14, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



194, 147, 174



252, 179, 221



151, 194, 147



97, 87, 93



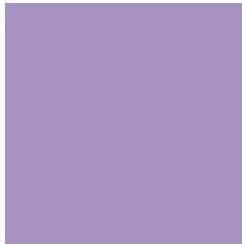
161, 0, 92



33, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 147, 194 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

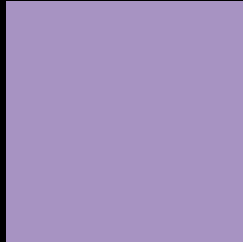
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 194 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

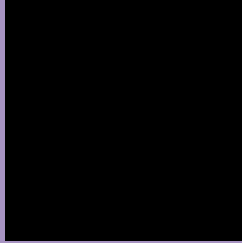
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 194 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 147, 194.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 147, 194.

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, 194

Protanopia
144, 154, 199

Deuteranopia
152, 152, 193



Tritanopia
162, 152, 164

Trichromacy



Original Color
167, 147, 194

Protanomaly
152, 151, 197

Deuteranomaly
157, 150, 193

Tritanomaly
164, 150, 175

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 147, 194

Achromatopsia
158, 158, 158

Achromatomaly
161, 154, 171

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 147, 194 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, 194)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 147, 194)  
}
```

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, 194) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 147, 194) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 147, 194 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, 194) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 147, 194) }
```

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, 194) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 147, 194); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 147, 194);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 147,  
194) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 147, 194 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, 194) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
147, 194) }
```

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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