

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 149, 204)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 149, 204) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 149, 204)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A795CC
RGB	167, 149, 204
RGB Percent	65%, 58%, 80%
CMY	0.3451, 0.4157, 0.2000
CMYK	0.18, 0.27, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	260°, 35%, 69%
HSV	260°, 27%, 80%
XYZ	37.5829, 34.0700, 61.7221
YIQ	160.6520, -6.9270, 20.9210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

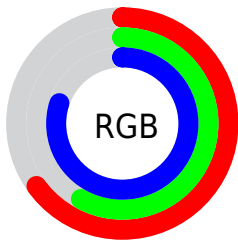
Format	Color
R _Y B	167, 149, 204
Decimal	10982860
CIE Lab	65.02, 17.77, -25.84
CIE LCh	65, 31.359, 304.526
Yxy	34.0700, 0.2818, 0.2554
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289172940 (0xFFA795CC)
YUV	160.6520, 21.3706, 5.5672
Hunter-Lab	58.3695, 12.7856, -21.8368

Details

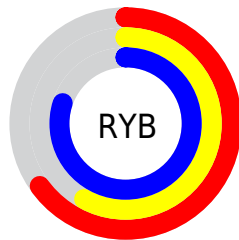
The RGB color **167, 149, 204** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **186, 204, 149**, and the grayscale version is **160, 160, 160**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 203, 255**, and **114, 98, 150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 129, 204**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 169, 204**.

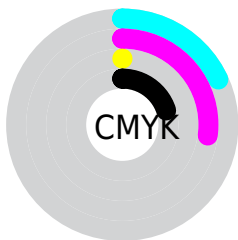
Distribution



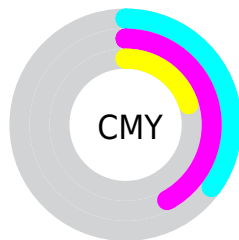
- Red (65%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (20%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 149, 204 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, 149, 204 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 167, 149, 204

255, 255, 255

■ 223, 203, 255

■ 251, 231, 255

■ 167, 149, 204

■ 140, 123, 176

■ 114, 98, 150

■ 89, 74, 124

■ 65, 52, 99


■ 41, 30, 74

■ 19, 8, 52


■ 0, 2, 30


■ 0, 0, 0


■ 0, 0, 0

 167, 149, 204

 167, 149, 204

 153, 129, 204


 181, 169, 204

 140, 108, 204

 194, 190, 204

 126, 88, 204

 208, 210, 204

 112, 67, 204


 222, 231, 204

 98, 47, 204

 236, 251, 204

 85, 27, 204

 249, 255, 204

 71, 6, 204

 255, 255, 204

 67, 0, 204

Harmonies

Analogous

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



126, 159, 213



167, 149, 204



197, 140, 182

Triad

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



167, 149, 204



197, 148, 108



77, 173, 161

Complementary

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



167, 149, 204



186, 204, 149

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.



109, 171, 133



167, 149, 204



173, 157, 102

Square

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



167, 149, 204



211, 140, 127



143, 166, 111



60, 172, 189

Rectangle

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



167, 149, 204



209, 137, 164



143, 166, 111



87, 173, 151

Sweetspot

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



167, 149, 204



241, 235, 255



149, 187, 204



119, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



167, 149, 204



200, 173, 255



194, 149, 204



95, 92, 102



54, 0, 166



13, 0, 38

Inverse Universe

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



204, 149, 186



255, 173, 228



159, 204, 149



102, 92, 99



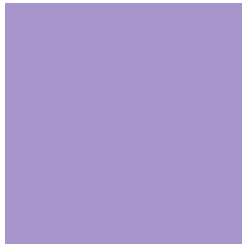
166, 0, 112



38, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 149, 204 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

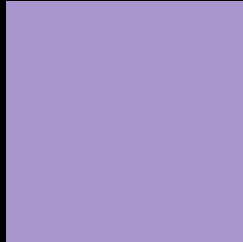
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 149, 204 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

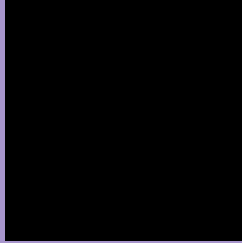
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 149, 204 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 149, 204.

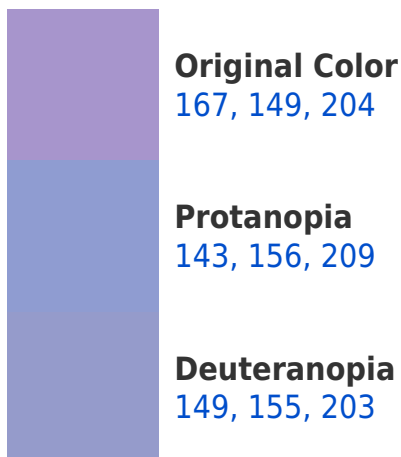



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 149, 204.

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, 156, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color
167, 149, 204

Protanomaly
152, 153, 207

Deuteranomaly
156, 153, 203

Tritanomaly
163, 153, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 149, 204

Achromatopsia
161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly
163, 157, 177

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 149, 204 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, 149, 204)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 149, 204)  
}
```

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, 149, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 149, 204) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 149, 204 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, 149, 204) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 149, 204) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 149, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 149, 204); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 149, 204); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 149, 204) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 149, 204 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 149, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
149, 204) }
```

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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