

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 152, 194)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 152, 194) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 152, 194)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A798C2
RGB	167, 152, 194
RGB Percent	65%, 60%, 76%
CMY	0.3451, 0.4039, 0.2392
CMYK	0.14, 0.22, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	261°, 26%, 68%
HSV	261°, 22%, 76%
XYZ	36.9022, 34.5670, 55.7661
YIQ	161.2730, -4.5420, 16.2420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

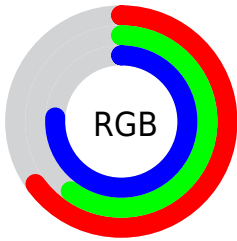
Format	Color
RYB	167, 152, 194
Decimal	10983618
CIELab	65.41, 13.85, -19.65
CIElCh	65, 24.047, 305.180
Yxy	34.5670, 0.2900, 0.2717
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289173698 (0xFFA798C2)
YUV	161.2730, 16.1344, 5.0226
Hunter-Lab	58.7937, 9.1475, -15.0812

Details

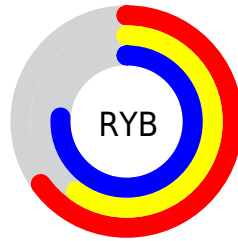
The RGB color **167, 152, 194** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **179, 194, 152**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 206, 251**, and **115, 101, 140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **155, 133, 194**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 171, 194**.

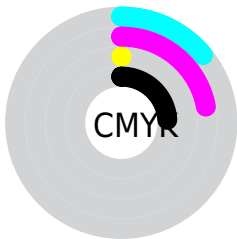
Distribution



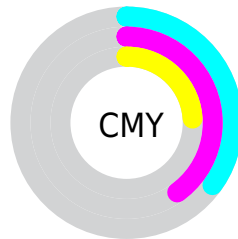
- Red (65%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 152, 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, 152, 194 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 167, 152, 194

255, 255, 255

■ 222, 206, 251

■ 251, 235, 255

■ 167, 152, 194

■ 140, 126, 167

■ 115, 101, 140

■ 90, 77, 115

■ 66, 54, 90

■ 43, 33, 66

■ 22, 11, 44

■ 0, 1, 23

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 167, 152, 194


■ 167, 152, 194

 155, 133, 194

 179, 171, 194

 142, 113, 194


 192, 191, 194

 130, 94, 194

 204, 210, 194

 117, 74, 194


 217, 230, 194

 105, 55, 194


 229, 249, 194

 92, 36, 194

 242, 255, 194

 80, 16, 194

 254, 255, 194

 69, 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.



138, 160, 201



167, 152, 194



190, 146, 177

Triad

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



167, 152, 194



190, 151, 120



102, 171, 162

Complementary

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



167, 152, 194



179, 194, 152

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.



123, 169, 140



167, 152, 194



171, 159, 116

Square

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



167, 152, 194



201, 145, 135



147, 165, 123



95, 170, 183

Rectangle

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



167, 152, 194



199, 143, 163



147, 165, 123



108, 171, 154

Sweetspot

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



167, 152, 194



243, 237, 252



152, 179, 194



122, 119, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



167, 152, 194



210, 187, 252



188, 152, 194



91, 87, 97



57, 0, 161



12, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



194, 152, 179



252, 187, 229



158, 194, 152



97, 87, 93



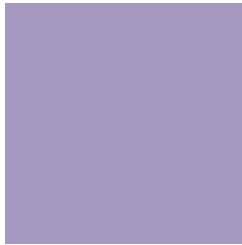
161, 0, 103



33, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 152, 194 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

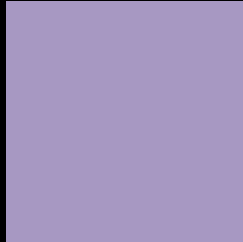
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 152, 194 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

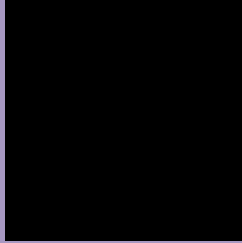
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 152, 194 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 152, 194.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 152, 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, 152, 194

Protanopia

149, 157, 198

Deuteranopia

157, 155, 193



Tritanopia
163, 157, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color
167, 152, 194

Protanomaly
156, 155, 197

Deuteranomaly
161, 154, 193

Tritanomaly
164, 155, 178

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 152, 194

Achromatopsia
161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly
163, 158, 173

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 152, 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, 152, 194)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 152, 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, 152, 194) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 152, 194) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 152, 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, 152, 194) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 152, 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, 152, 194)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 152, 194); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 152, 194);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 152,  
194) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 152, 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, 152, 194) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
152, 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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