

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 154, 204)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 154, 204) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 154, 204)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A79ACC
RGB	167, 154, 204
RGB Percent	65%, 60%, 80%
CMY	0.3451, 0.3961, 0.2000
CMYK	0.18, 0.25, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	256°, 33%, 70%
HSV	256°, 25%, 80%
XYZ	38.3910, 35.6863, 61.9915
YIQ	163.5870, -8.3020, 18.3060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

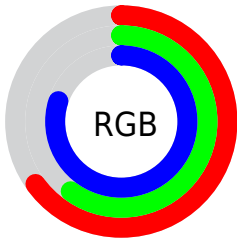
Format	Color
RYB	167, 154, 204
Decimal	10984140
CIELab	66.28, 14.95, -23.90
CIElCh	66, 28.191, 302.022
Yxy	35.6863, 0.2821, 0.2623
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289174220 (0xFFA79ACC)
YUV	163.5870, 19.9236, 2.9932
Hunter-Lab	59.7380, 10.1726, -19.7099

Details

The RGB color **167, 154, 204** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **191, 204, 154**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 208, 255**, and **114, 103, 150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152, 134, 204**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182, 174, 204**.

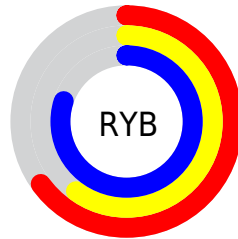
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (60%)

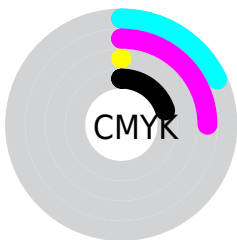
Blue (80%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (80%)

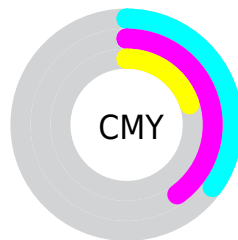


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (20%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (20%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 154, 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, 154, 204 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 167, 154, 204

255, 255, 255

■ 223, 208, 255

■ 251, 237, 255

■ 167, 154, 204

■ 140, 128, 176

■ 114, 103, 150

■ 89, 79, 124

■ 65, 56, 99


■ 42, 34, 75

■ 19, 14, 52

■ 0, 2, 30

■ 0, 0, 1


■ 0, 0, 0

 167, 154, 204

 167, 154, 204

 152, 134, 204

 182, 174, 204

 137, 113, 204

 197, 195, 204

 122, 93, 204

 212, 215, 204

 107, 72, 204


 227, 236, 204

 92, 52, 204

 242, 255, 204

 76, 32, 204

 255, 255, 204

 61, 11, 204

 53, 0, 204

Harmonies

Analogous

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



131, 163, 211



167, 154, 204



195, 146, 185

Triad

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



167, 154, 204



199, 151, 117



94, 175, 162

Complementary

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



167, 154, 204



191, 204, 154

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.



121, 173, 137



167, 154, 204



177, 160, 110

Square

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



167, 154, 204



211, 145, 136



150, 168, 118



81, 174, 187

Rectangle

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



167, 154, 204



207, 143, 169



150, 168, 118



102, 175, 153

Sweetspot

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



167, 154, 204



242, 237, 255



154, 192, 204



120, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



167, 154, 204



200, 181, 255



192, 154, 204



94, 92, 102



43, 0, 166



10, 0, 38

Inverse Universe

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



204, 154, 191



255, 181, 236



167, 204, 154



102, 92, 99



166, 0, 123



38, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 154, 204 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

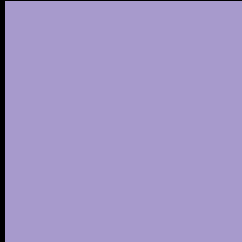
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 154, 204 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

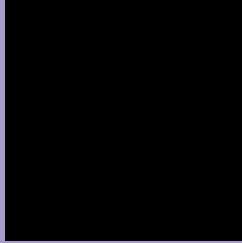
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 154, 204 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 154, 204.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 154, 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



Original Color
167, 154, 204

Protanopia
148, 159, 208

Deuteranopia
155, 158, 203



Tritanopia
161, 160, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color
167, 154, 204

Protanomaly
155, 157, 207

Deuteranomaly
159, 157, 203

Tritanomaly
163, 158, 184

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 154, 204

Achromatopsia
164, 164, 164

Achromatomaly
165, 160, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 154, 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, 154, 204)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 154, 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, 154, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 154, 204) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 154, 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, 154, 204) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 154, 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, 154, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 154, 204); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 154, 204);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 154,  
204) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 154, 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, 154, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
154, 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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