

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 157, 214)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 157, 214) contains.

RGB(167, 157, 214)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(167, 157, 214)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A79DD6
RGB	167, 157, 214
RGB Percent	65%, 62%, 84%
CMY	0.3451, 0.3843, 0.1608
CMYK	0.22, 0.27, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	251°, 41%, 73%
HSV	251°, 27%, 84%
XYZ	40.1309, 37.1845, 68.6805
YIQ	166.4880, -12.3370, 19.8470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

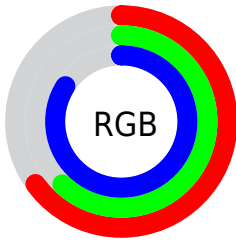
Format	Color
R _{YB}	167, 157, 214
Decimal	10984918
CIE _{Lab}	67.42, 15.55, -27.70
CIE _{LCh}	67, 31.771, 299.313
Y _{xy}	37.1845, 0.2749, 0.2547
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289174998 (0xFFA79DD6)
YUV	166.4880, 23.4234, 0.4490
Hunter-Lab	60.9791, 10.7592, -24.0928

Details

The RGB color **167, 157, 214** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **204, 214, 157**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 212, 255**, and **114, 106, 159** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149, 136, 214**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185, 178, 214**.

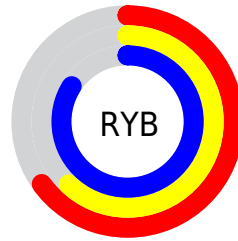
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (62%)

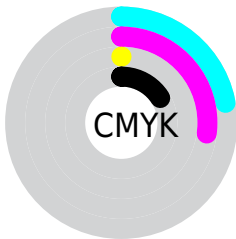
Blue (84%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (84%)

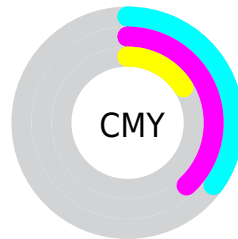


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 157, 214 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, 157, 214 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 167, 157, 214

255, 255, 255

 223, 212, 255

 252, 240, 255

 167, 157, 214

 140, 131, 186

 114, 106, 159

 89, 82, 133

 64, 59, 107

 40, 37, 83

 15, 17, 59

 0, 0, 38

 0, 1, 14

 0, 0, 0

■ 167, 157, 214

■ 167, 157, 214

■ 149, 136, 214

■ 185, 178, 214

■ 132, 114, 214

■ 202, 200, 214

■ 114, 93, 214

■ 220, 221, 214

■ 96, 71, 214

■ 238, 243, 214

■ 79, 50, 214

■ 255, 255, 214

■ 61, 29, 214

■ 43, 7, 214

■ 38, 0, 214

Harmonies

Analogous

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



124, 167, 221



167, 157, 214



200, 148, 194

Triad

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



167, 157, 214



208, 152, 116



87, 180, 162

Complementary

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



167, 157, 214



204, 214, 157

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, 177, 134



167, 157, 214



184, 162, 107

Square

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



167, 157, 214



220, 145, 138



154, 171, 113



66, 179, 191

Rectangle

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



167, 157, 214



214, 144, 176



154, 171, 113



98, 179, 153

Sweetspot

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



167, 157, 214



238, 235, 255



157, 204, 214



117, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



167, 157, 214



188, 173, 255



195, 157, 214



98, 96, 107



30, 0, 171



8, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



214, 157, 204



255, 173, 241



176, 214, 157



107, 96, 105



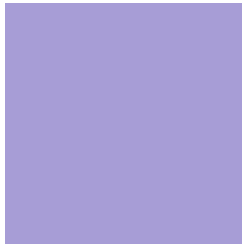
171, 0, 141



43, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 157, 214 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

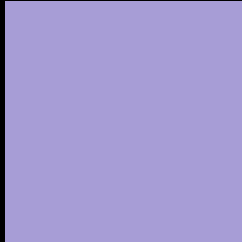
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 157, 214 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

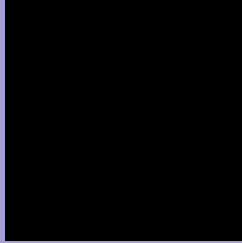
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 157, 214 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 157, 214.

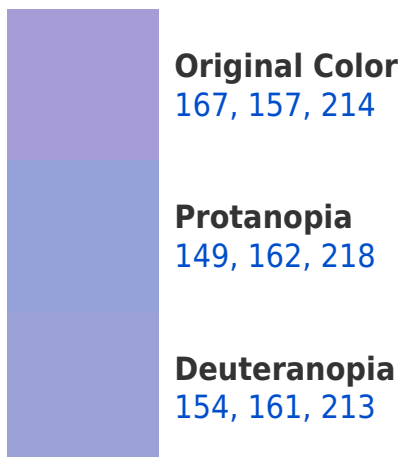


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 157, 214.

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
160, 164, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color
167, 157, 214

Protanomaly
156, 160, 217

Deuteranomaly
159, 160, 213

Tritanomaly
163, 161, 190

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 157, 214

Achromatopsia
166, 166, 166

Achromatomaly
166, 163, 183

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 157, 214 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, 157, 214)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 157, 214)  
}
```

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, 157, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 157, 214) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 157, 214 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

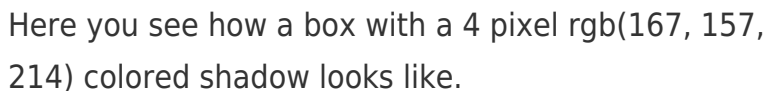
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(167, 157, 214) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 157, 214) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 157, 214)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 157, 214); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 157, 214);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 157,  
214) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 157, 214 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 157, 214) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
157, 214) }
```

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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