

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 165, 230)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 165, 230) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 165, 230)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7A5E6
RGB	167, 165, 230
RGB Percent	65%, 65%, 90%
CMY	0.3451, 0.3529, 0.0980
CMYK	0.27, 0.28, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	242°, 57%, 77%
HSV	242°, 28%, 90%
XYZ	43.6744, 40.8389, 80.4437
YIQ	173.0080, -19.6730, 20.6390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

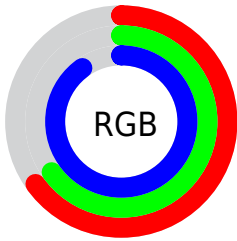
Format	Color
R _Y B	167, 165, 230
Decimal	10986982
CIE Lab	70.06, 14.87, -32.42
CIE LCh	70, 35.668, 294.643
Yxy	40.8389, 0.2648, 0.2476
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289177062 (0xFFA7A5E6)
YUV	173.0080, 28.0971, -5.2690
Hunter-Lab	63.9053, 10.1567, -29.9002

Details

The RGB color **167, 165, 230** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **228, 230, 165**, and the grayscale version is **173, 173, 173**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 220, 255**, and **113, 113, 174** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 142, 230**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189, 188, 230**.

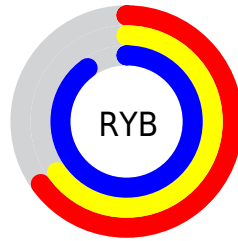
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (65%)

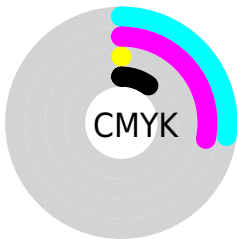
Blue (90%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (90%)

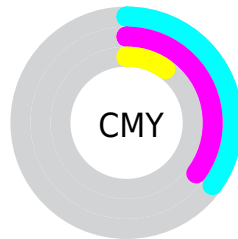


Cyan (27%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (10%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 165, 230 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, 165, 230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 167, 165, 230

255, 255, 255

■ 223, 220, 255

■ 252, 248, 255

■ 167, 165, 230

■ 140, 139, 202

■ 113, 113, 174

■ 88, 89, 147

■ 62, 66, 121


■ 37, 44, 96

■ 6, 23, 72

■ 0, 0, 50

■ 0, 1, 28


■ 0, 0, 0

 167, 165, 230

 167, 165, 230

 145, 142, 230

 189, 188, 230

 122, 119, 230

 212, 211, 230

 100, 96, 230


 234, 234, 230

 78, 73, 230

 255, 255, 230

 56, 50, 230

 33, 27, 230

 11, 4, 230

 7, 0, 230

Harmonies

Analogous

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



116, 176, 235



167, 165, 230



207, 154, 209

Triad

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



167, 165, 230



223, 156, 120



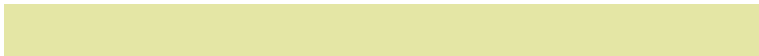
87, 188, 164

Complementary

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



167, 165, 230



228, 230, 165

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.



128, 185, 133



167, 165, 230



198, 167, 107

Square

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



167, 165, 230



235, 148, 146



166, 177, 111



51, 188, 197

Rectangle

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



167, 165, 230



224, 148, 189



166, 177, 111



101, 188, 153

Sweetspot

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



167, 165, 230



235, 235, 255



165, 229, 230



115, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



167, 165, 230



171, 168, 255



199, 165, 230



104, 103, 115



5, 0, 179



2, 0, 51

Inverse Universe

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



230, 165, 228



255, 168, 252



196, 230, 165



115, 103, 114



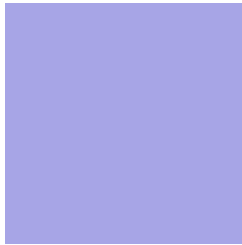
179, 0, 173



51, 0, 49

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 165, 230 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

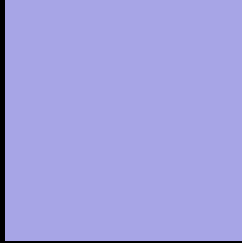
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 165, 230 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

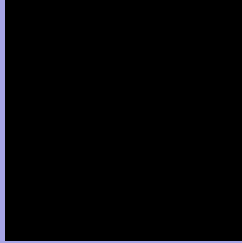
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 165, 230 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 165, 230.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 165, 230.

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, 165, 230

Protanopia
152, 169, 233

Deuteranopia
155, 169, 229



Tritanopia
158, 173, 187

Trichromacy



Original Color
167, 165, 230

Protanomaly
157, 168, 232

Deuteranomaly
159, 168, 229

Tritanomaly
161, 170, 203

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 165, 230

Achromatopsia
173, 173, 173

Achromatomaly
171, 170, 194

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 165, 230 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, 165, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 165, 230)  
}
```

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, 165, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 165, 230) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 165, 230 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, 165, 230) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 165, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 165, 230)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 165, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 165, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 165,  
230) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 165, 230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 165, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
165, 230) }
```

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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