

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 79, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 79, 143) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 79, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| Hex | A74F8F |
| RGB | 167, 79, 143 |
| RGB Percent | 65%, 31%, 56% |
| CMY | 0.3451, 0.6902, 0.4392 |
| CMYK | 0.00, 0.53, 0.14, 0.35 |
| HSL | 316°, 36%, 48% |
| HSV | 316°, 53%, 65% |
| XYZ | 23.6903, 15.7906, 27.7859 |
| YIQ | 112.6080, 31.9040, 38.5600 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

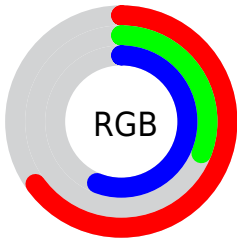
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| R_{YB} | 167, 79, 143 |
| Decimal | 10964879 |
| CIE _{Lab} | 46.70, 44.41, -18.76 |
| CIE _{LCh} | 47, 48.210, 337.103 |
| Yxy | 15.7906, 0.3522, 0.2347 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4289154959 (0xFFA74F8F) |
| YUV | 112.6080, 14.9833, 47.7018 |
| Hunter-Lab | 39.7374, 36.8759, -13.6416 |

Details

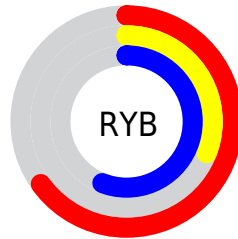
The RGB color **167, 79, 143** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **79, 167, 103**, and the grayscale version is **112, 112, 112**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 131, 197**, and **113, 26, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167, 62, 138**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 96, 148**.

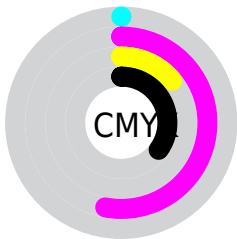
Distribution



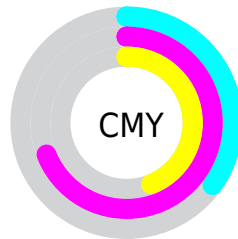
- Red (65%)
- Green (31%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (44%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 79, 143 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, 79, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 167, 79, 143

255, 255, 255

 224, 131, 197

 253, 159, 225

 255, 186, 254

 255, 215, 255

 255, 244, 255

 167, 79, 143

 139, 53, 117

 113, 26, 93

 86, 0, 69

 61, 0, 46

 38, 0, 26

 0, 0, 0


 167, 79, 143

 167, 62, 138

 167, 46, 134

 167, 79, 143

 167, 96, 148

 167, 112, 152

167, 29, 129

167, 129, 157

167, 12, 125

167, 146, 161

167, 0, 121

167, 163, 166

167, 179, 170

167, 196, 175

167, 213, 179

167, 229, 184

Harmonies

Analogous

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



125, 96, 176



167, 79, 143



184, 72, 103

Triad

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



167, 79, 143



123, 112, 20



0, 129, 159

Complementary

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



167, 79, 143



79, 167, 103

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.



0, 130, 119



167, 79, 143



80, 122, 41

Square

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



167, 79, 143



156, 97, 33



0, 128, 78



0, 123, 185

Rectangle

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



167, 79, 143



183, 77, 76



0, 128, 78



0, 130, 146

Sweetspot

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



167, 79, 143



217, 182, 207



102, 79, 167



110, 89, 104



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



167, 79, 143



217, 80, 180



167, 79, 100



84, 76, 82



148, 0, 108



20, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



167, 79, 143



217, 80, 180



79, 167, 146



84, 76, 82



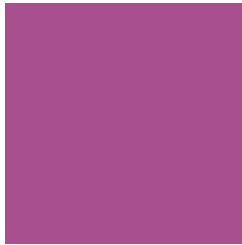
148, 0, 108



20, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 79, 143 looks on a white 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 × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 79, 143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

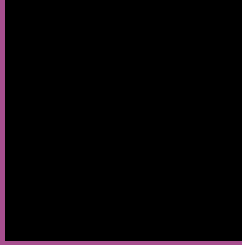
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 167, 79, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 79, 143.

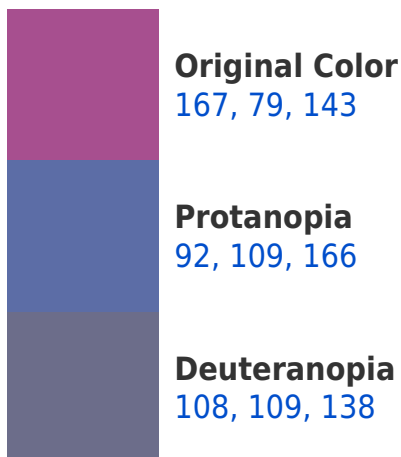


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 79, 143.

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
162, 90, 96

Trichromacy



Original Color
167, 79, 143

Protanomaly
119, 98, 158

Deuteranomaly
129, 98, 140

Tritanomaly
164, 86, 113

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 79, 143

Achromatopsia
113, 113, 113

Achromatomaly
133, 101, 124

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 79, 143 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, 79, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 79, 143)  
}
```

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, 79, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 79, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 79, 143 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, 79, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 79, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(167, 79, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 79, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 79, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 79,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 79, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 79, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167, 79,  
143) }
```

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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