

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 83, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 83, 157) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 83, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7539D
RGB	167, 83, 157
RGB Percent	65%, 33%, 62%
CMY	0.3451, 0.6745, 0.3843
CMYK	0.00, 0.50, 0.06, 0.35
HSL	307°, 34%, 49%
HSV	307°, 50%, 65%
XYZ	25.1154, 16.8363, 33.8243
YIQ	116.5520, 26.3100, 40.8220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

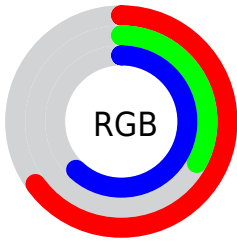
Format	Color
R_{YB}	167, 83, 157
Decimal	10965917
CIE _{Lab}	48.05, 44.76, -25.02
CIE _{LCh}	48, 51.276, 330.800
Yxy	16.8363, 0.3314, 0.2222
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289155997 (0xFFA7539D)
YUV	116.5520, 19.9409, 44.2429
Hunter-Lab	41.0321, 37.4522, -20.1525

Details

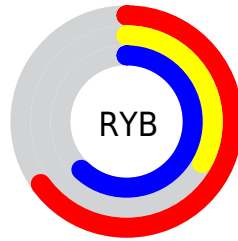
The RGB color **167, 83, 157** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **83, 167, 93**, and the grayscale version is **116, 116, 116**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 136, 212**, and **113, 31, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167, 66, 155**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 100, 159**.

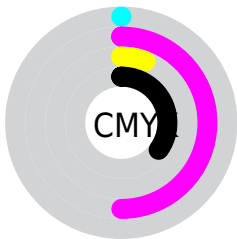
Distribution



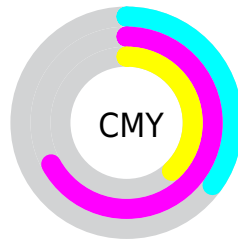
- Red (65%)
- Green (33%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (67%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 83, 157 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, 83, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



167, 83, 157



167, 83, 157

255, 255, 255



140, 57, 131



224, 136, 212



113, 31, 105



253, 163, 240



87, 0, 81



255, 190, 255



61, 0, 58



255, 219, 255



39, 0, 36



255, 248, 255



0, 0, 11



0, 0, 0



167, 83, 157



167, 83, 157



167, 66, 155



167, 100, 159

 167, 50, 153

 167, 116, 161

 167, 33, 151

 167, 133, 163

 167, 16, 149

 167, 150, 165

 167, 0, 147

 167, 166, 167

 167, 183, 169

 167, 200, 171

 167, 217, 173

 167, 233, 175

Harmonies

Analogous

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



115, 102, 189



167, 83, 157



190, 72, 115

Triad

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



167, 83, 157



135, 112, 14



0, 134, 157

Complementary

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



167, 83, 157



83, 167, 93

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, 134, 114



167, 83, 157



91, 124, 32

Square

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



167, 83, 157



169, 96, 36



13, 131, 70



0, 129, 189

Rectangle

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



167, 83, 157



192, 75, 86



13, 131, 70



0, 135, 144

Sweetspot

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



167, 83, 157



217, 184, 213



93, 83, 167



110, 90, 107



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



167, 83, 157



217, 87, 201



167, 83, 115



84, 76, 83



148, 0, 130



20, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



167, 83, 157



217, 87, 201



83, 167, 135



84, 76, 83



148, 0, 130



20, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 83, 157 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

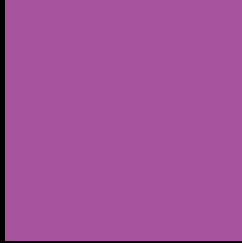
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 83, 157 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

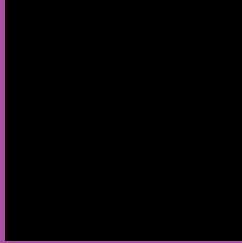
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 83, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 83, 157.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 83, 157.

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, 83, 157

Protanopia
89, 112, 181

Deuteranopia
105, 113, 152



Tritanopia
161, 96, 103

Trichromacy



Original Color
167, 83, 157

Protanomaly
117, 101, 172

Deuteranomaly
128, 102, 154

Tritanomaly
163, 91, 123

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 83, 157

Achromatopsia
117, 117, 117

Achromatomaly
135, 105, 132

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 83, 157 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, 83, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 83, 157)  
}
```

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, 83, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 83, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 83, 157 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, 83, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 83, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 83, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 83, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 83, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 83,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 83, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 83, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167, 83,  
157) }
```

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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