

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 88, 126)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 88, 126) contains.

RGB(167, 88, 126)	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, 88, 126)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7587E
RGB	167, 88, 126
RGB Percent	65%, 35%, 49%
CMY	0.3451, 0.6549, 0.5059
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 0.25, 0.35
HSL	331°, 31%, 50%
HSV	331°, 47%, 65%
XYZ	23.1920, 16.7013, 21.7400
YIQ	115.9530, 34.8860, 28.5660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

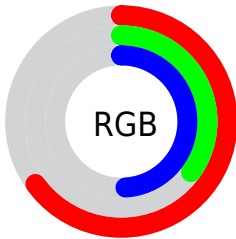
Format	Color
R_{YB}	167, 88, 126
Decimal	10967166
CIE _{Lab}	47.88, 37.09, -6.75
CIE _{LCh}	48, 37.701, 349.679
Yxy	16.7013, 0.3763, 0.2710
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289157246 (0xFFA7587E)
YUV	115.9530, 4.9532, 44.7682
Hunter-Lab	40.8672, 29.7803, -2.9332

Details

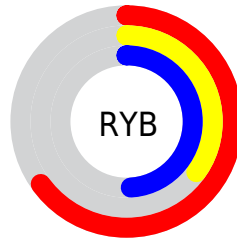
The RGB color **167, 88, 126** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **88, 167, 129**, and the grayscale version is **116, 116, 116**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 140, 179**, and **113, 38, 77** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167, 71, 117**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 105, 135**.

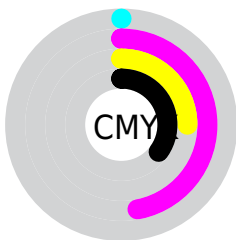
Distribution



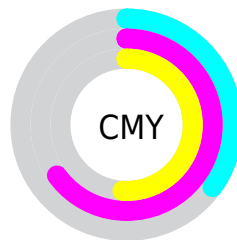
- Red (65%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 88, 126 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, 88, 126 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



167, 88, 126



167, 88, 126

255, 255, 255



140, 63, 101



224, 140, 179



113, 38, 77



253, 167, 206



87, 10, 54



255, 195, 234



61, 0, 33



255, 223, 255



40, 0, 9



255, 252, 255



0, 0, 0



167, 88, 126



167, 88, 126



167, 71, 117



167, 105, 135



167, 55, 109



167, 121, 143

■ 167, 38, 100

■ 167, 138, 152

■ 167, 21, 91

■ 167, 155, 161

■ 167, 5, 83

■ 167, 171, 169

■ 167, 0, 80

■ 167, 188, 178

■ 167, 205, 187

■ 167, 222, 195

■ 167, 238, 204

Harmonies

Analogous

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



142, 97, 155



167, 88, 126



174, 88, 94

Triad

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



167, 88, 126



112, 118, 51



0, 127, 161

Complementary

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



167, 88, 126



88, 167, 129

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, 134



167, 88, 126



75, 125, 71

Square

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



167, 88, 126



142, 108, 50



5, 129, 101



13, 120, 176

Rectangle

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



167, 88, 126



169, 93, 75



5, 129, 101



0, 128, 153

Sweetspot

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



167, 88, 126



217, 186, 201



129, 88, 167



110, 91, 100



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



167, 88, 126



217, 93, 153



167, 89, 88



84, 76, 80



148, 0, 71



20, 0, 10

Inverse Universe

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



167, 88, 126



217, 93, 153



88, 166, 167



84, 76, 80



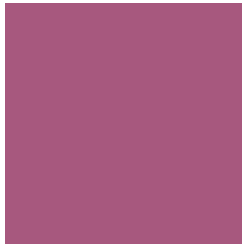
148, 0, 71



20, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 88, 126 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

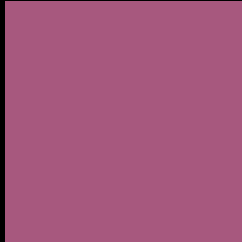
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 88, 126 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

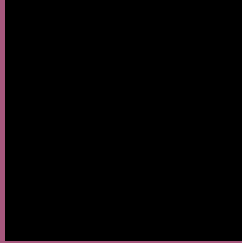
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 88, 126 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 88, 126.

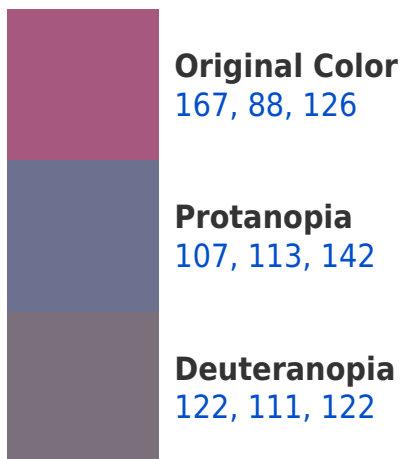


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 88, 126.

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
164, 93, 100

Trichromacy



Original Color

167, 88, 126

Protanomaly

129, 104, 136

Deuteranomaly

138, 103, 123

Tritanomaly

165, 91, 109

Monochromacy



Original Color

167, 88, 126

Achromatopsia

116, 116, 116

Achromatomaly

135, 106, 120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 88, 126 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, 88, 126)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 88, 126)  
}
```

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, 88, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 88, 126) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 88, 126 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, 88, 126) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 88, 126) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 88, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 88, 126); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 88, 126);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 88,  
126) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 88, 126 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 88, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167, 88,  
126) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor