

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 88, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 88, 157) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 88, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7589D
RGB	167, 88, 157
RGB Percent	65%, 35%, 62%
CMY	0.3451, 0.6549, 0.3843
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 0.06, 0.35
HSL	308°, 31%, 50%
HSV	308°, 47%, 65%
XYZ	25.5119, 17.6293, 33.9565
YIQ	119.4870, 24.9350, 38.2070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

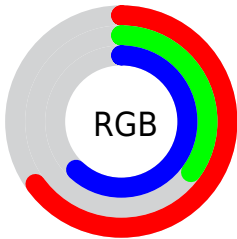
Format	Color
RYB	167, 88, 157
Decimal	10967197
CIELab	49.04, 42.17, -23.48
CIELCh	49, 48.270, 330.887
Yxy	17.6293, 0.3309, 0.2287
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289157277 (0xFFA7589D)
YUV	119.4870, 18.4939, 41.6689
Hunter-Lab	41.9872, 34.9809, -18.5587

Details

The RGB color **167, 88, 157** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **88, 167, 98**, and the grayscale version is **119, 119, 119**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 140, 212**, and **113, 37, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167, 71, 155**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 105, 159**.

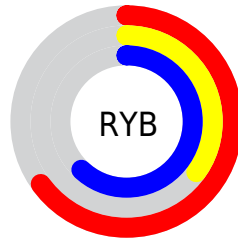
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (35%)

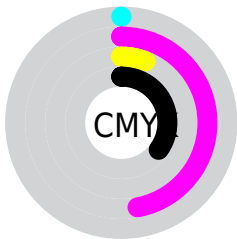
Blue (62%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (62%)

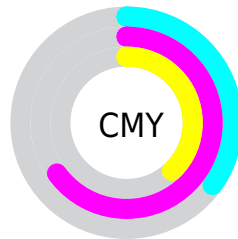


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 88, 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, 88, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



167, 88, 157



167, 88, 157

255, 255, 255



140, 63, 131



224, 140, 212



113, 37, 105



253, 168, 240



87, 6, 81



255, 195, 255



62, 0, 58



255, 224, 255



41, 0, 36



255, 253, 255



0, 0, 11



0, 0, 0



167, 88, 157



167, 88, 157



167, 71, 155



167, 105, 159

167, 55, 153

167, 121, 161

167, 38, 151

167, 138, 163

167, 21, 149

167, 155, 165

167, 5, 146

167, 171, 168

167, 0, 146

167, 188, 170

167, 205, 172

167, 222, 174

167, 238, 176

Harmonies

Analogous

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



119, 105, 187



167, 88, 157



189, 78, 117

Triad

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



167, 88, 157



137, 115, 27



0, 136, 157

Complementary

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



167, 88, 157



88, 167, 98

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, 136, 117



167, 88, 157



96, 126, 41

Square

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



167, 88, 157



169, 99, 44



32, 133, 75



0, 131, 187

Rectangle

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



167, 88, 157



191, 81, 90



32, 133, 75



0, 136, 144

Sweetspot

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



167, 88, 157



217, 186, 213



97, 88, 167



110, 91, 107



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



167, 88, 157



217, 93, 201



167, 88, 118



84, 76, 83



148, 0, 129



20, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



167, 88, 157



217, 93, 201



88, 167, 137



84, 76, 83



148, 0, 129



20, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 88, 157 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

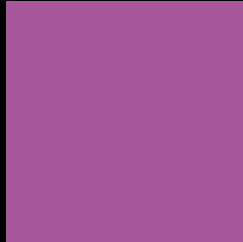
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 88, 157 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

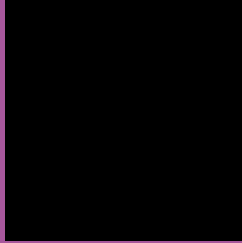
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 167, 88, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 88, 157.

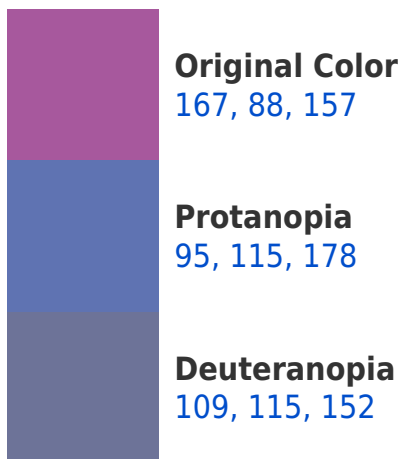


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 88, 157.

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





Tritanopia
161, 99, 107

Trichromacy



Original Color
167, 88, 157



Protanomaly
121, 105, 170



Deuteranomaly
130, 105, 154



Tritanomaly
163, 95, 125

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 88, 157



Achromatopsia
119, 119, 119



Achromatomaly
136, 108, 133

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 88, 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, 88, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 88, 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, 88, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 88, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 88, 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, 88, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 88, 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, 88, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 88, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 88, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 88,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 88, 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, 88, 157) }
```

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

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