

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 88, 160)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 88, 160) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 88, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A758A0
RGB	167, 88, 160
RGB Percent	65%, 35%, 63%
CMY	0.3451, 0.6549, 0.3725
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 0.04, 0.35
HSL	305°, 31%, 50%
HSV	305°, 47%, 65%
XYZ	25.7712, 17.7330, 35.3222
YIQ	119.8290, 23.9720, 39.1400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

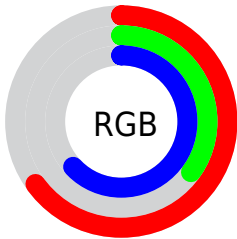
Format	Color
R_{YB}	167, 88, 160
Decimal	10967200
CIE _{Lab}	49.17, 42.71, -25.06
CIE _{LCh}	49, 49.521, 329.599
Yxy	17.7330, 0.3269, 0.2250
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289157280 (0xFFA758A0)
YUV	119.8290, 19.8043, 41.3690
Hunter-Lab	42.1106, 35.5467, -20.2549

Details

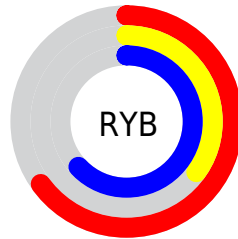
The RGB color **167, 88, 160** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **88, 167, 95**, and the grayscale version is **120, 120, 120**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 140, 215**, and **113, 37, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167, 71, 159**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 105, 161**.

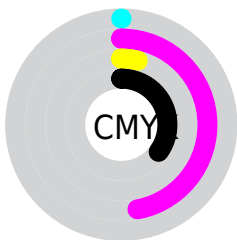
Distribution



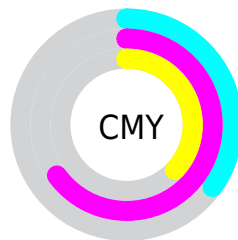
- Red (65%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Black (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 88, 160 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, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



167, 88, 160



167, 88, 160

255, 255, 255



140, 63, 134



224, 140, 215



113, 37, 108



253, 168, 243



87, 6, 84



255, 195, 255



62, 0, 60



255, 224, 255



41, 0, 39



255, 253, 255



0, 1, 15



0, 0, 0



167, 88, 160



167, 88, 160



167, 71, 159



167, 105, 161

 167, 55, 157

 167, 121, 163

 167, 38, 156

 167, 138, 164

 167, 21, 154

 167, 155, 166

 167, 5, 153

 167, 171, 167

 167, 0, 152

 167, 188, 169

 167, 205, 170

 167, 222, 172

 167, 238, 173

Harmonies

Analogous

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



116, 106, 190



167, 88, 160



191, 77, 119

Triad

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



167, 88, 160



139, 115, 24



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, 160



88, 167, 95

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, 137, 115



167, 88, 160



97, 126, 37

Square

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



167, 88, 160



172, 99, 43



33, 134, 72



0, 132, 189

Rectangle

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



167, 88, 160



193, 79, 91



33, 134, 72



0, 137, 144

Sweetspot

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



167, 88, 160



217, 186, 214



95, 88, 167



110, 91, 108



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



167, 88, 160



217, 93, 206



167, 88, 121



84, 76, 83



148, 0, 135



20, 0, 19

Inverse Universe

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



167, 88, 160



217, 93, 206



88, 167, 134



84, 76, 83



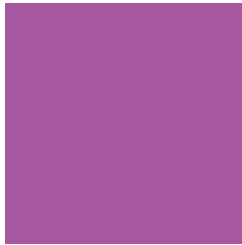
148, 0, 135



20, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 88, 160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

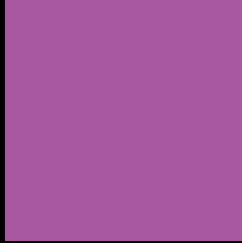
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

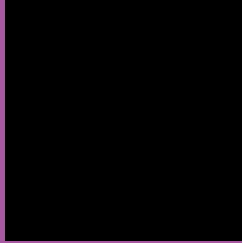
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 88, 160.

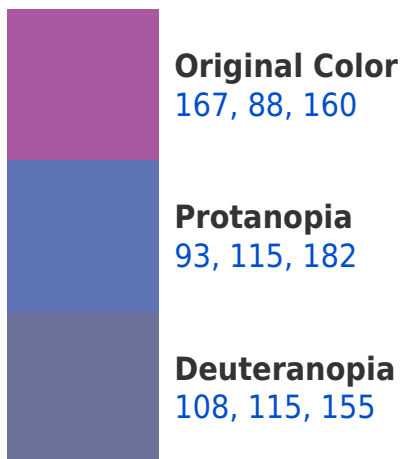


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 88, 160.

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, 100, 107

Trichromacy



Original Color

167, 88, 160



Protanomaly

120, 105, 174



Deuteranomaly

129, 105, 157



Tritanomaly

163, 96, 126

Monochromacy



Original Color

167, 88, 160



Achromatopsia

120, 120, 120



Achromatomaly

137, 108, 135

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 88, 160 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, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 88, 160)  
}
```

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, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 88, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 88, 160 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, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 88, 160) }
```

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, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 88, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 88, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 88,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 88, 160 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, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167, 88,  
160) }
```

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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