

Converting Colors

RGB(167, 90, 176)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(167, 90, 176) contains.

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Color

RGB(167, 90, 176)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A75AB0
RGB	167, 90, 176
RGB Percent	65%, 35%, 69%
CMY	0.3451, 0.6471, 0.3098
CMYK	0.05, 0.49, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	294°, 35%, 52%
HSV	294°, 49%, 69%
XYZ	27.4290, 18.6624, 43.2308
YIQ	122.8270, 18.2860, 43.0700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

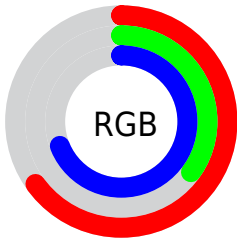
Format	Color
R_{YB}	167, 90, 176
Decimal	10967728
CIE _{Lab}	50.29, 44.68, -32.70
CIE _{LCh}	50, 55.373, 323.799
Yxy	18.6624, 0.3071, 0.2089
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289157808 (0xFFA75AB0)
YUV	122.8270, 26.2143, 38.7397
Hunter-Lab	43.2000, 37.7350, -29.0923

Details

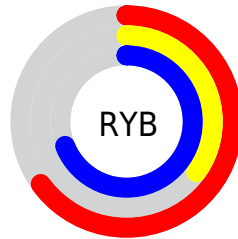
The RGB color **167, 90, 176** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC66CC**. A complement of this color would be **99, 176, 90**, and the grayscale version is **123, 123, 123**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 143, 232**, and **113, 39, 123** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **165, 72, 176**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 108, 176**.

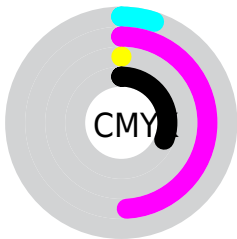
Distribution



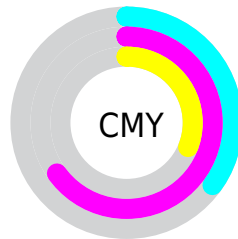
- Red (65%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (31%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 167, 90, 176 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, 90, 176 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 167, 90, 176

255, 255, 255


 224, 143, 232

 253, 170, 255

 255, 198, 255

 255, 226, 255

 167, 90, 176

 165, 72, 176

 167, 90, 176

 140, 64, 149

 113, 39, 123

 87, 8, 98

 61, 0, 74

 40, 0, 51

 0, 0, 28

 0, 0, 0

 167, 90, 176

 169, 108, 176

163, 55, 176

171, 125, 176

161, 37, 176

173, 143, 176

160, 20, 176

174, 160, 176

158, 2, 176

176, 178, 176

158, 0, 176

178, 196, 176

180, 213, 176

182, 231, 176

184, 248, 176

Harmonies

Analogous

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



101, 111, 206



167, 90, 176



199, 74, 132

Triad

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



167, 90, 176



151, 114, 8



0, 142, 156

Complementary

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



167, 90, 176



99, 176, 90

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, 141, 108



167, 90, 176



107, 128, 19

Square

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



167, 90, 176



185, 95, 43



40, 137, 61



0, 138, 195

Rectangle

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



167, 90, 176



205, 74, 100



40, 137, 61



0, 142, 141

Sweetspot

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



167, 90, 176



226, 195, 230



90, 100, 176



113, 94, 115



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



167, 90, 176



215, 94, 230



176, 90, 143



88, 80, 89



137, 0, 153



23, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



176, 90, 99



230, 94, 108



90, 176, 123



89, 80, 81



153, 0, 16



26, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 90, 176 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

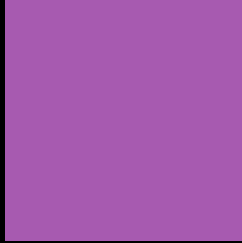
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 167, 90, 176 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

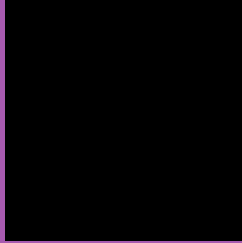
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 90, 176 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 90, 176.

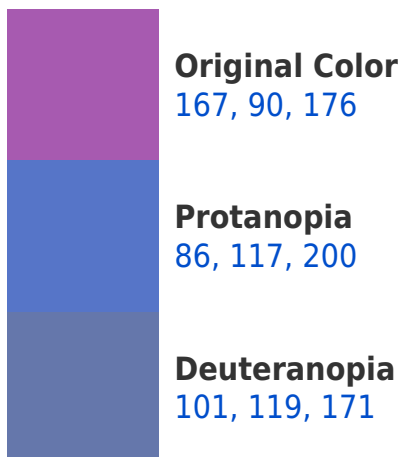



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 167, 90, 176.

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





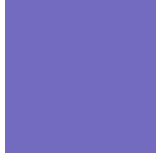
Tritanopia
159, 105, 113

Trichromacy



Original Color

167, 90, 176



Protanomaly

115, 107, 191



Deuteranomaly

125, 108, 173



Tritanomaly

162, 100, 136

Monochromacy



Original Color

167, 90, 176



Achromatopsia

123, 123, 123



Achromatomaly

139, 111, 142

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 167, 90, 176 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, 90, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 90, 176)  
}
```

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, 90, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 90, 176) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 167, 90, 176 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, 90, 176) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 90, 176) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 90, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 90, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 90, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 90,  
176) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 167, 90, 176 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 90, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167, 90,  
176) }
```

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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