

# Converting Colors

`RYB(167, 130, 162)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(167, 130, 162) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(167, 130, 162)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A782A2
RGB	167, 130, 162
RGB Percent	65%, 51%, 64%
CMY	0.3451, 0.4902, 0.3647
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.03, 0.35
HSL	308°, 17%, 58%
HSV	308°, 22%, 65%
XYZ	30.4406, 26.7894, 37.7489
YIQ	144.7110, 11.7800, 17.7960

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

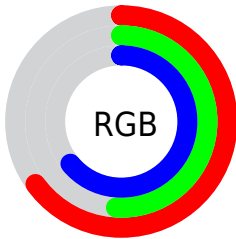
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	167, 130, 162
Decimal	10977954
CIELab	58.78, 19.77, -11.57
CIELCh	59, 22.906, 329.657
Yxy	26.7894, 0.3205, 0.2821
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289168034 (0xFFA782A2)
YUV	144.7110, 8.5235, 19.5475
Hunter-Lab	51.7585, 14.4034, -7.0109

# Details

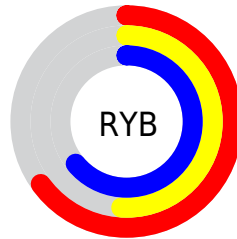
The RYB color **167, 130, 162** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **130, 163, 167**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 183, 217**, and **115, 80, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167, 113, 160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 147, 164**.

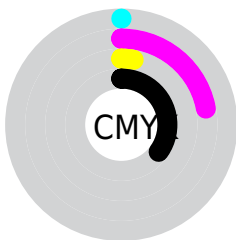
# Distribution



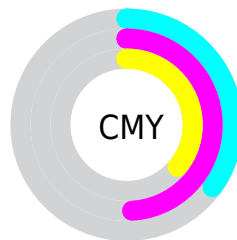
- Red (65%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 167, 130, 162 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 RYB color 167, 130, 162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 167, 130, 162

255, 255, 255

 222, 183, 217

 251, 211, 245


 255, 239, 255


 167, 130, 162

 140, 105, 136

 115, 80, 110

 90, 57, 86

 66, 35, 63

 43, 14, 41

 22, 0, 20

 0, 0, 0


 167, 130, 162

 167, 113, 160

 167, 130, 162

 167, 147, 164

 167, 97, 157

 167, 163, 167

 167, 80, 155

 167, 178, 180

 167, 63, 153

 167, 193, 197

 167, 46, 151

 167, 208, 213

 167, 30, 148

 167, 222, 230

 167, 13, 146

 167, 237, 247

 167, 0, 144

 167, 244, 255

 167, 242, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



144, 136, 176



167, 130, 162



180, 127, 142

# Triad

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



167, 130, 162



124, 156, 101



81, 119, 161

# Complementary

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



167, 130, 162



130, 163, 167

# 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.



91, 126, 153



167, 130, 162



106, 146, 117

# Square

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



167, 130, 162



173, 150, 107



112, 144, 151



91, 125, 175

# Rectangle

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



167, 130, 162



182, 127, 129



112, 144, 151



82, 118, 154



# Sweetspot

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



167, 130, 162



217, 202, 215



135, 130, 167



110, 101, 108



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110



# Same Dimension

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



167, 130, 162



217, 158, 209



167, 130, 144



84, 76, 83



148, 0, 128



20, 0, 18



# Inverse Universe

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



167, 130, 162



217, 158, 209



130, 153, 167



84, 76, 83



148, 0, 128

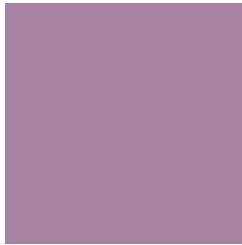


20, 0, 18



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 167, 130, 162 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

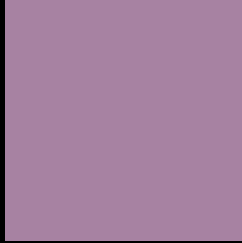
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 167, 130, 162 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

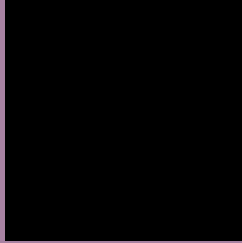
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## **RYB 167, 130, 162 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 167, 130, 162.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 167, 130, 162.

# 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, 130, 162

**Protanopia**

136, 140, 169

**Deuteranopia**

147, 138, 160



**Tritanopia**  
164, 133, 144

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
167, 130, 162

**Protanomaly**  
147, 136, 166

**Deuteranomaly**  
154, 135, 161

**Tritanomaly**  
165, 132, 151

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
167, 130, 162

**Achromatopsia**  
145, 145, 145

**Achromatomaly**  
153, 140, 151

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 167, 130, 162 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, 130, 162) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 130, 162)  
}
```

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, 130, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 130, 162) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 167, 130, 162 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, 130, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 130, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 130, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 130, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 130, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 130,  
162) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 167, 130, 162 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 130, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
130, 162) }
```

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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