

Converting Colors

`RYB(167, 164, 215)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(167, 164, 215) contains.

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Color

R_{YB}(167, 164, 215)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7A4D7
RGB	167, 164, 215
RGB Percent	65%, 64%, 84%
CMY	0.3451, 0.3569, 0.1569
CMYK	0.22, 0.24, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	244°, 39%, 74%
HSV	244°, 24%, 84%
XYZ	41.4776, 39.6727, 69.7615
YIQ	170.7110, -14.5830, 16.4970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

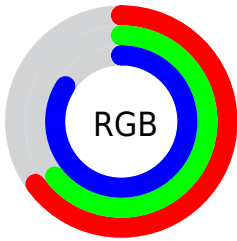
Format	Color
RYB	167, 164, 215
Decimal	10986711
CIELab	69.24, 11.86, -25.46
CIElCh	69, 28.085, 294.972
Yxy	39.6727, 0.2748, 0.2629
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289176791 (0xFFA7A4D7)
YUV	170.7110, 21.8345, -3.2545
Hunter-Lab	62.9863, 7.3194, -21.5772

Details

The RYB color **167, 164, 215** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **164, 215, 167**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **223, 219, 255**, and **114, 112, 160** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147, 143, 215**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187, 186, 215**.

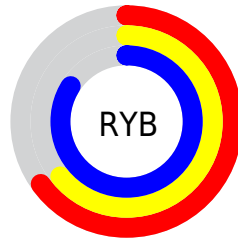
Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (64%)

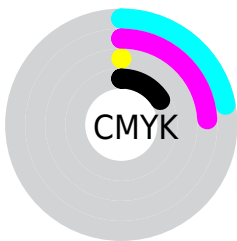
Blue (84%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (84%)

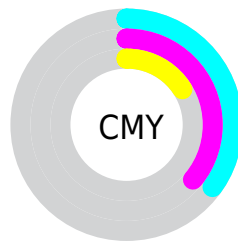


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 167, 164, 215 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, 164, 215 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 167, 164, 215

255, 255, 255

■ 223, 219, 255

■ 252, 247, 255

■ 167, 164, 215

■ 140, 138, 187

■ 114, 112, 160

■ 89, 88, 134

■ 64, 65, 108


■ 40, 43, 84

■ 16, 21, 60


■ 0, 0, 39


■ 0, 1, 16


■ 0, 0, 0

 167, 164, 215

 167, 164, 215

 147, 143, 215

 187, 186, 215

 127, 121, 215

 207, 207, 215

 106, 100, 215

 215, 229, 216

 86, 78, 215

 215, 250, 217

 66, 57, 215

 215, 255, 215

 46, 35, 215

 25, 14, 215

 13, 0, 215

Harmonies

Analogous

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



130, 159, 219



167, 164, 215



198, 156, 199

Triad

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



167, 164, 215



211, 173, 128



108, 151, 183

Complementary

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



167, 164, 215



164, 215, 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.



136, 177, 180



167, 164, 215



156, 191, 118

Square

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



167, 164, 215



220, 151, 149



122, 174, 131



91, 139, 190

Rectangle

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



167, 164, 215



211, 152, 183



122, 174, 131



116, 157, 182

Sweetspot

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



167, 164, 215



238, 237, 255



164, 189, 215



118, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



167, 164, 215



188, 184, 255



192, 164, 215



97, 96, 107



10, 0, 171



3, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



215, 164, 212



255, 184, 251



164, 215, 192



107, 96, 106



171, 0, 161



43, 0, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 167, 164, 215 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

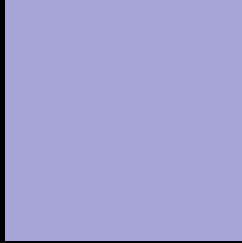
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 164, 215 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

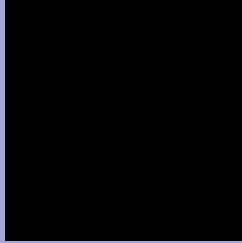
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 167, 164, 215 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 167, 164, 215.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 167, 164, 215.

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, 164, 215

Protanopia
156, 165, 217

Deuteranopia
161, 166, 215



Tritanopia
161, 167, 183

Trichromacy



Original Color
167, 164, 215

Protanomaly
160, 165, 216

Deuteranomaly
163, 165, 215

Tritanomaly
163, 167, 195

Monochromacy



Original Color
167, 164, 215

Achromatopsia
171, 171, 171

Achromatomaly
170, 168, 187

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 167, 164, 215 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, 164, 215)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 164, 215)  
}
```

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, 164, 215) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 164, 215) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 167, 164, 215 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, 164, 215) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 164, 215) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 164, 215)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 164, 215); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 164, 215);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 164,  
215) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 167, 164, 215 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 164, 215) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
164, 215) }
```

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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