

Converting Colors

`RYB(167, 51, 160)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(167, 51, 160) contains.

RYB(167, 51, 160)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

R_YB(167, 51, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A733A0
RGB	167, 51, 160
RGB Percent	65%, 20%, 63%
CMY	0.3451, 0.8000, 0.3725
CMYK	0.00, 0.69, 0.04, 0.35
HSL	304°, 53%, 43%
HSV	304°, 69%, 65%
XYZ	23.4653, 13.1212, 34.5536
YIQ	98.1100, 34.1470, 58.4910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

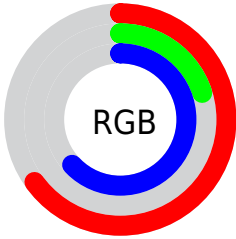
Format	Color
R_{YB}	167, 51, 160
Decimal	10957728
CIE _{Lab}	42.95, 59.59, -34.79
CIE _{LCh}	43, 69.002, 329.724
Yxy	13.1212, 0.3298, 0.1844
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289147808 (0xFFA733A0)
YUV	98.1100, 30.5118, 60.4165
Hunter-Lab	36.2232, 52.2414, -31.2009

Details

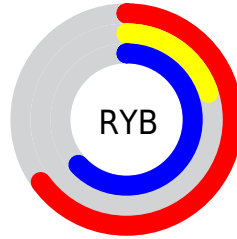
The RYB color **167, 51, 160** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993399**. A complement of this color would be **51, 160, 167**, and the grayscale version is **98, 98, 98**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 107, 215**, and **111, 0, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167, 34, 159**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **167, 68, 161**.

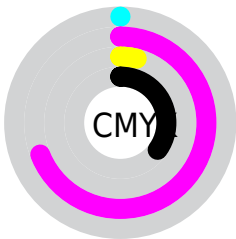
Distribution



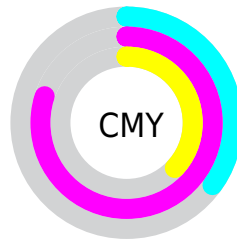
- Red (65%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (69%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 167, 51, 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 RYB color 167, 51, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



167, 51, 160



167, 51, 160

255, 255, 255



139, 14, 134



225, 107, 215



111, 0, 108



255, 135, 244



84, 0, 83



255, 163, 255



59, 0, 60



255, 192, 255



32, 0, 37



255, 221, 255



0, 1, 13



255, 250, 255



0, 0, 0



167, 51, 160



167, 51, 160



167, 34, 159



167, 68, 161

■ 167, 18, 158

■ 167, 84, 162

■ 167, 1, 157

■ 167, 101, 163

■ 167, 0, 157

■ 167, 118, 164

■ 167, 135, 165

■ 167, 151, 166

■ 167, 168, 168

■ 167, 184, 185

■ 167, 199, 201

Harmonies

Analogous

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



90, 86, 202



167, 51, 160



197, 12, 105

Triad

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



167, 51, 160



31, 124, 0



0, 70, 157

Complementary

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



167, 51, 160



51, 160, 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.



0, 70, 125



167, 51, 160



0, 114, 48

Square

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



167, 51, 160



167, 133, 0



0, 93, 122



0, 75, 200

Rectangle

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



167, 51, 160



198, 25, 67



0, 93, 122



0, 66, 139

Sweetspot

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



167, 51, 160



217, 171, 214



57, 51, 167



110, 82, 108



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



167, 51, 160



217, 37, 206



167, 51, 103



84, 76, 84



148, 0, 139



20, 0, 19

Inverse Universe

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



167, 51, 160



217, 37, 206



51, 126, 167



84, 76, 84



148, 0, 139



20, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 167, 51, 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 RYB color 167, 51, 160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

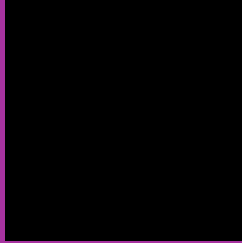
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RYB 167, 51, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 167, 51, 160.

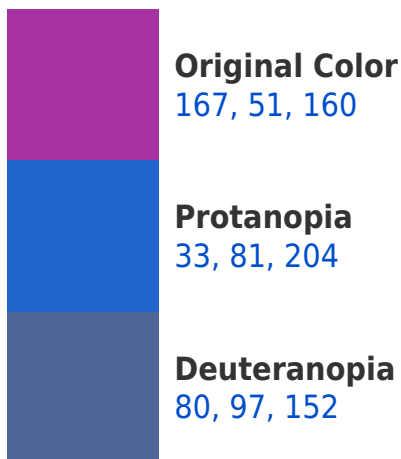


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 167, 51, 160.

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

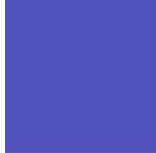
158, 76, 82

Trichromacy



Original Color

167, 51, 160



Protanomaly

82, 82, 188



Deuteranomaly

112, 83, 155



Tritanomaly

161, 67, 110

Monochromacy



Original Color

167, 51, 160



Achromatopsia

98, 98, 98



Achromatomaly

123, 81, 121

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 167, 51, 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, 51, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 51, 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, 51, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 51, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 167, 51, 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, 51, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 51, 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, 51, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 51, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 51, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 51,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 167, 51, 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, 51, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167, 51,  
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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor