

Converting Colors

RGB(163, 144, 164)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(163, 144, 164) contains.

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Color

RGB(163, 144, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A390A4
RGB	163, 144, 164
RGB Percent	64%, 56%, 64%
CMY	0.3608, 0.4353, 0.3569
CMYK	0.01, 0.12, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	297°, 10%, 60%
HSV	297°, 12%, 64%
XYZ	31.7784, 30.4134, 39.3174
YIQ	151.9610, 4.9040, 10.2480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

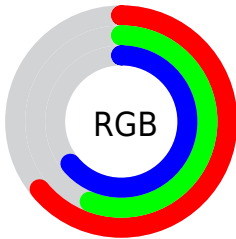
Format	Color
RYB	163, 144, 164
Decimal	10719396
CIELab	62.01, 10.78, -7.92
CIElCh	62, 13.380, 323.700
Yxy	30.4134, 0.3131, 0.2996
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288909476 (0xFFA390A4)
YUV	151.9610, 5.9352, 9.6812
Hunter-Lab	55.1483, 6.3482, -3.6664

Details

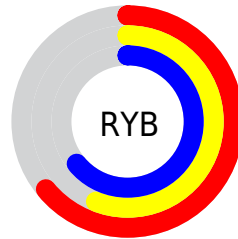
The RGB color **163, 144, 164** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **145, 164, 144**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **218, 198, 219**, and **111, 94, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162, 128, 164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 160, 164**.

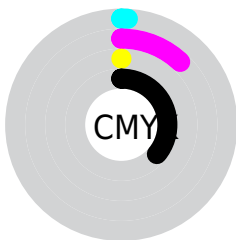
Distribution



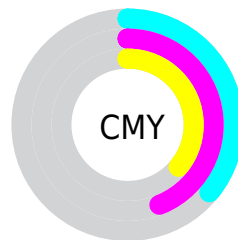
- Red (64%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 163, 144, 164 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 163, 144, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 163, 144, 164


255, 255, 255


 218, 198, 219

 246, 226, 247

255, 255, 255


 163, 144, 164

 137, 118, 138

 111, 94, 112

 87, 70, 88

 63, 48, 65

 41, 27, 42


 22, 0, 22


 0, 0, 0

 163, 144, 164


 162, 128, 164

 163, 144, 164


 164, 160, 164

 161, 111, 164

 165, 177, 164

 161, 95, 164

 165, 193, 164

 160, 78, 164


 166, 210, 164

 159, 62, 164

 167, 226, 164

 158, 46, 164

 168, 242, 164

 157, 29, 164

 169, 255, 164

 156, 13, 164

 170, 255, 164

 156, 0, 164

 170, 255, 164

Harmonies

Analogous

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



149, 148, 171



163, 144, 164



172, 142, 153

Triad

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



163, 144, 164



162, 148, 126



119, 157, 159

Complementary

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



163, 144, 164



145, 164, 144

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.



124, 157, 147



163, 144, 164



149, 152, 128

Square

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



163, 144, 164



171, 144, 131



136, 155, 136



123, 155, 168

Rectangle

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



163, 144, 164



175, 142, 145



136, 155, 136



120, 157, 155

Sweetspot

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



163, 144, 164



214, 206, 214



144, 145, 164



107, 102, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



163, 144, 164



213, 182, 214



164, 144, 155



81, 73, 82



138, 0, 145



17, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



164, 144, 145



214, 182, 184



144, 164, 153



82, 73, 74



145, 0, 7



18, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 144, 164 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

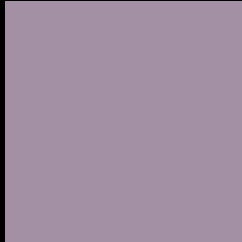
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 163, 144, 164 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

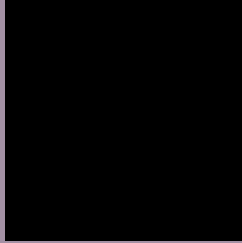
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RGB 163, 144, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 144, 164.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 163, 144, 164.

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
163, 144, 164

Protanopia
148, 149, 167

Deuteranopia
158, 146, 164



Tritanopia
162, 145, 157

Trichromacy



Original Color

163, 144, 164

Protanomaly

153, 147, 166

Deuteranomaly

160, 145, 164

Tritanomaly

162, 145, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color

163, 144, 164

Achromatopsia

152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly

156, 149, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 163, 144, 164 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(163, 144, 164) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 144, 164)  
}
```

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(163, 144, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 144, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 163, 144, 164 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(163, 144, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 144, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 144, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 144, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 144, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 144,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 163, 144, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 144, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
144, 164) }
```

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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