

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 104, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 104, 157) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 104, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4689D
RGB	164, 104, 157
RGB Percent	64%, 41%, 62%
CMY	0.3569, 0.5922, 0.3843
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.04, 0.36
HSL	307°, 25%, 53%
HSV	307°, 37%, 64%
XYZ	26.3460, 20.2275, 34.4140
YIQ	127.9820, 18.7470, 29.2030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

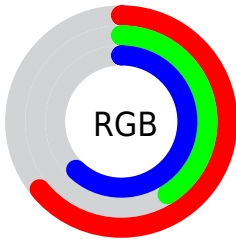
Format	Color
R_{YB}	164, 104, 157
Decimal	10774685
CIE _{Lab}	52.09, 32.50, -18.83
CIE _{LCh}	52, 37.564, 329.911
Yxy	20.2275, 0.3253, 0.2498
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288964765 (0xFFA4689D)
YUV	127.9820, 14.3059, 31.5878
Hunter-Lab	44.9750, 25.8577, -13.8851

Details

The RGB color `164, 104, 157` is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex `996699`. A complement of this color would be `104, 164, 111`, and the grayscale version is `128, 128, 128`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `220, 156, 212`, and `111, 55, 106` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `164, 88, 155`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `164, 120, 159`.

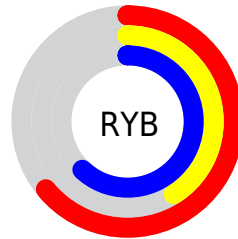
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (41%)

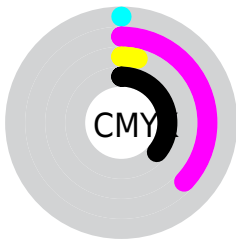
Blue (62%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (41%)

Blue (62%)

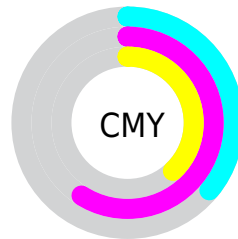


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)


Magenta (59%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 104, 157 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 164, 104, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 164, 104, 157

255, 255, 255

 220, 156, 212


 249, 183, 240

 255, 211, 255

 255, 240, 255

 164, 104, 157

 137, 79, 131

 111, 55, 106


 86, 31, 81

 61, 6, 58


 40, 0, 37


 0, 0, 12

 0, 0, 0

 164, 104, 157

 164, 88, 155

 164, 104, 157

 164, 120, 159

164, 71, 153

164, 137, 161

164, 55, 151

164, 153, 163

164, 38, 149

164, 170, 165

164, 22, 147

164, 186, 167

164, 6, 146

164, 202, 168

164, 0, 145

164, 219, 170

164, 235, 172

164, 252, 174

Harmonies

Analogous

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



126, 116, 180



164, 104, 157



183, 98, 126

Triad

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



164, 104, 157



144, 122, 58



0, 140, 155

Complementary

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



164, 104, 157



104, 164, 111

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, 123



164, 104, 157



111, 132, 67

Square

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



164, 104, 157



169, 111, 69



71, 138, 91



0, 136, 179

Rectangle

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



164, 104, 157



185, 99, 104



71, 138, 91



0, 141, 145

Sweetspot

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



164, 104, 157



214, 191, 211



111, 104, 164



107, 93, 105



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



164, 104, 157



214, 120, 203



164, 104, 127



82, 73, 81



145, 0, 128



18, 0, 16

Inverse Universe

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



164, 104, 157



214, 120, 203



104, 164, 141



82, 73, 81



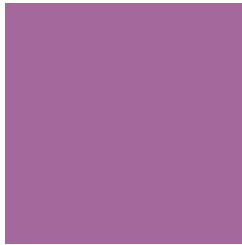
145, 0, 128



18, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 104, 157 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

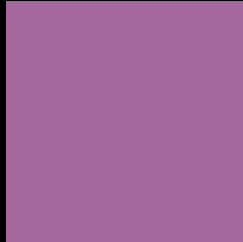
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 164, 104, 157 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

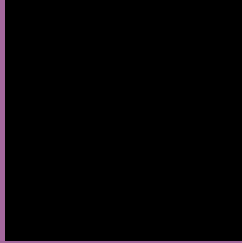
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 164, 104, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 104, 157.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 104, 157.

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
164, 104, 157

Protanopia
110, 123, 171

Deuteranopia
122, 122, 154



Tritanopia
159, 111, 120

Trichromacy



Original Color
164, 104, 157

Protanomaly
130, 116, 166

Deuteranomaly
137, 115, 155

Tritanomaly
161, 108, 133

Monochromacy



Original Color
164, 104, 157

Achromatopsia
128, 128, 128

Achromatomaly
141, 119, 139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 104, 157 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(164, 104, 157) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 104, 157)  
}
```

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(164, 104, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 104, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 104, 157 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(164, 104, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 104, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 104, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 104, 157); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 104, 157); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 104, 157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 104, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 104, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
104, 157) }
```

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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