

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 113, 193)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 113, 193) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 113, 193)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A471C1
RGB	164, 113, 193
RGB Percent	64%, 44%, 76%
CMY	0.3569, 0.5569, 0.2431
CMYK	0.15, 0.41, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	278°, 39%, 60%
HSV	278°, 41%, 76%
XYZ	30.8406, 23.5530, 53.3728
YIQ	137.3690, 4.7160, 35.6920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

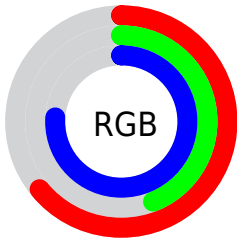
Format	Color
RYB	164, 113, 193
Decimal	10777025
CIELab	55.64, 34.80, -34.18
CIELCh	56, 48.780, 315.514
Yxy	23.5530, 0.2862, 0.2186
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288967105 (0xFFA471C1)
YUV	137.3690, 27.4261, 23.3554
Hunter-Lab	48.5315, 28.5025, -31.2325

Details

The RGB color **164, 113, 193** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **142, 193, 113**, and the grayscale version is **137, 137, 137**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220, 166, 250**, and **111, 63, 139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157, 94, 193**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171, 132, 193**.

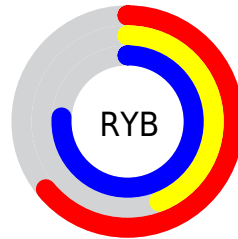
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (44%)

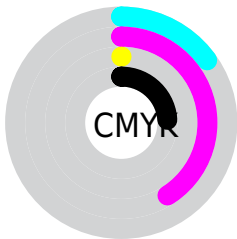
Blue (76%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (76%)

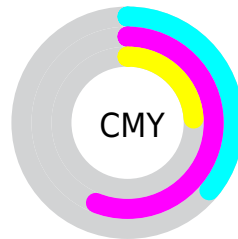


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (36%)


Magenta (56%)

Yellow (24%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 113, 193 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, 113, 193 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 164, 113, 193

255, 255, 255

 220, 166, 250

 249, 193, 255

 255, 221, 255

 255, 250, 255

 164, 113, 193

 137, 88, 166

 111, 63, 139

 85, 40, 113


 60, 16, 88


 36, 0, 65

 6, 0, 42


 0, 1, 20


 0, 0, 0


 164, 113, 193


 164, 113, 193

 157, 94, 193

 171, 132, 193


 150, 74, 193

 178, 152, 193

 143, 55, 193

 185, 171, 193

 136, 36, 193

 192, 190, 193

 129, 16, 193

 199, 209, 193

 123, 0, 193

 206, 229, 193

 213, 248, 193

 220, 255, 193

 227, 255, 193

Harmonies

Analogous

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



98, 130, 215



164, 113, 193



200, 99, 156

Triad

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



164, 113, 193



174, 124, 48



0, 154, 155

Complementary

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



164, 113, 193



142, 193, 113

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, 153, 111



164, 113, 193



136, 138, 46

Square

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



164, 113, 193



201, 108, 75



87, 148, 71



0, 151, 193

Rectangle

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



164, 113, 193



211, 95, 127



87, 148, 71



0, 154, 140

Sweetspot

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



164, 113, 193



239, 220, 250



113, 142, 193



119, 107, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



164, 113, 193



205, 125, 250



193, 113, 182



93, 87, 97



102, 0, 161



21, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



193, 113, 142



250, 125, 170



113, 193, 124



97, 87, 91



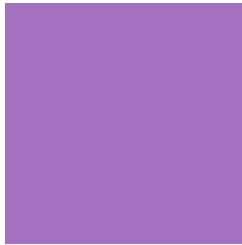
161, 0, 58



33, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 113, 193 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

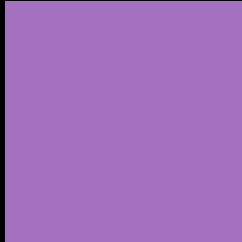
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 113, 193 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

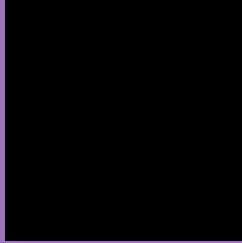
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 113, 193 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 113, 193.

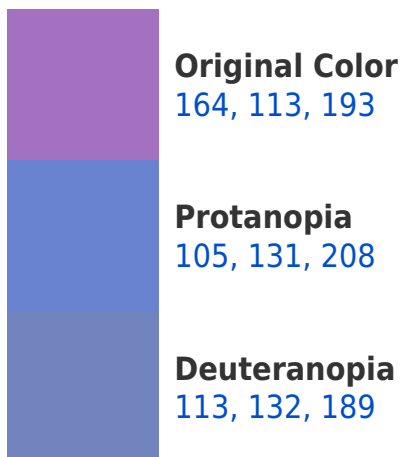


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 113, 193.

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
155, 126, 135

Trichromacy



Original Color
164, 113, 193



Protanomaly
126, 124, 203



Deuteranomaly
132, 125, 190



Tritanomaly
158, 121, 156

Monochromacy



Original Color
164, 113, 193



Achromatopsia
137, 137, 137



Achromatomaly
147, 128, 157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 113, 193 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, 113, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 113, 193)  
}
```

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, 113, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 113, 193) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 113, 193 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, 113, 193) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 113, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 113, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 113, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 113, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 113,  
193) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 113, 193 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 113, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
113, 193) }
```

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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