

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 116, 198)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 116, 198) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 116, 198)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A474C6
RGB	164, 116, 198
RGB Percent	64%, 45%, 78%
CMY	0.3569, 0.5451, 0.2235
CMYK	0.17, 0.41, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	275°, 42%, 62%
HSV	275°, 41%, 78%
XYZ	31.7483, 24.4605, 56.4741
YIQ	139.7000, 2.2860, 35.6780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

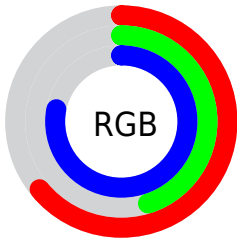
Format	Color
RYB	164, 116, 198
Decimal	10777798
CIELab	56.55, 34.22, -35.61
CIElCh	57, 49.391, 313.860
Yxy	24.4605, 0.2817, 0.2171
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288967878 (0xFFA474C6)
YUV	139.7000, 28.7419, 21.3111
Hunter-Lab	49.4576, 28.0337, -33.0812

Details

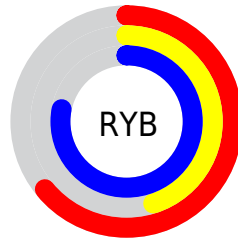
The RGB color **164, 116, 198** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **150, 198, 116**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220, 169, 255**, and **110, 66, 144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 96, 198**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 136, 198**.

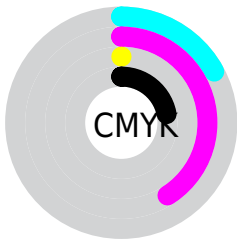
Distribution



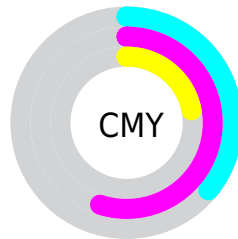
- Red (64%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (22%)




- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 116, 198 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, 116, 198 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 164, 116, 198


255, 255, 255

 220, 169, 255

 249, 196, 255

 255, 225, 255


 255, 253, 255

 164, 116, 198

 137, 91, 170

 110, 66, 144

 85, 43, 118

 60, 19, 93


 35, 0, 69

 8, 0, 46

 0, 1, 24

 0, 0, 0


 164, 116, 198

 164, 116, 198

 156, 96, 198


 172, 136, 198

 148, 76, 198


 180, 156, 198

 139, 57, 198

 189, 175, 198

 131, 37, 198


 197, 195, 198

 123, 17, 198

 205, 215, 198

 116, 0, 198

 213, 235, 198

 221, 255, 198

 230, 255, 198

 238, 255, 198

Harmonies

Analogous

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



95, 133, 219



164, 116, 198



202, 101, 161

Triad

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



164, 116, 198



179, 125, 50



0, 157, 155

Complementary

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



164, 116, 198



150, 198, 116

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, 155, 110



164, 116, 198



140, 140, 46

Square

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



164, 116, 198



206, 109, 78



92, 150, 71



0, 154, 194

Rectangle

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



164, 116, 198



214, 97, 132



92, 150, 71



0, 157, 140

Sweetspot

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



164, 116, 198



242, 224, 255



116, 150, 198



120, 110, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



164, 116, 198



202, 128, 255



198, 116, 191



95, 90, 99



96, 0, 163



21, 0, 36

Inverse Universe

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



198, 116, 150



255, 128, 180



116, 198, 123



99, 90, 94



163, 0, 68



36, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 116, 198 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

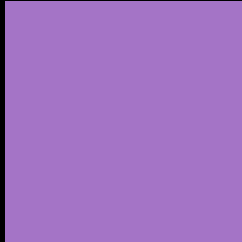
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 116, 198 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

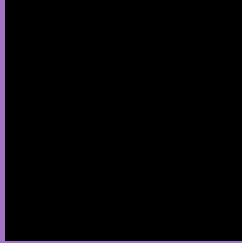
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 116, 198 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 116, 198.

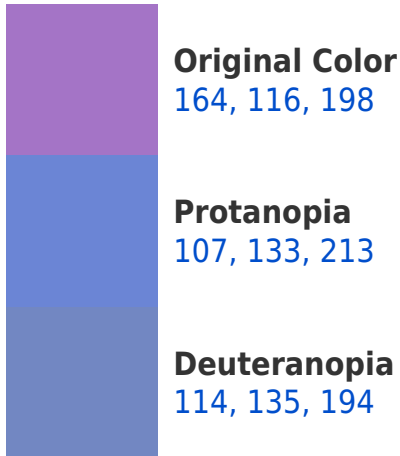


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 116, 198.

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

154, 129, 139

Trichromacy



Original Color
164, 116, 198

Protanomaly
128, 127, 208

Deuteranomaly
132, 128, 195

Tritanomaly
158, 124, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color
164, 116, 198

Achromatopsia
140, 140, 140

Achromatomaly
149, 131, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 116, 198 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, 116, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 116, 198)  
}
```

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, 116, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 116, 198) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 116, 198 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

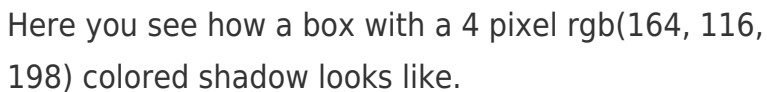
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(164, 116, 198) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 116, 198) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 116, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 116, 198); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 116, 198); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 116, 198) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 116, 198 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 116, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
116, 198) }
```

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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