

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 116, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 116, 220) contains.

RGB(164, 116, 220)	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

RGB(164, 116, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A474DC
RGB	164, 116, 220
RGB Percent	64%, 45%, 86%
CMY	0.3569, 0.5451, 0.1373
CMYK	0.25, 0.47, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	268°, 60%, 66%
HSV	268°, 47%, 86%
XYZ	34.4735, 25.5506, 70.8250
YIQ	142.2080, -4.7760, 42.5200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

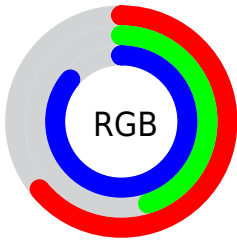
Format	Color
RYB	164, 116, 220
Decimal	10777820
CIELab	57.61, 39.30, -46.38
CIELCh	58, 60.791, 310.277
Yxy	25.5506, 0.2635, 0.1953
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288967900 (0xFFA474DC)
YUV	142.2080, 38.3515, 19.1116
Hunter-Lab	50.5476, 33.2788, -47.6911

Details

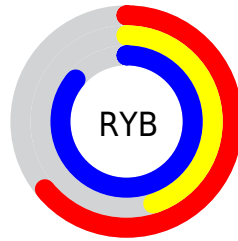
The RGB color **164, 116, 220** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **172, 220, 116**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 169, 255**, and **109, 66, 164** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152, 94, 220**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 138, 220**.

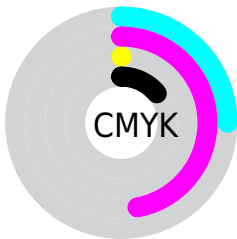
Distribution



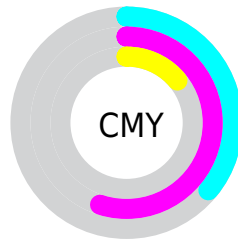
- Red (64%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (14%)




- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (14%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 116, 220 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, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 164, 116, 220

255, 255, 255

 221, 169, 255

 250, 197, 255

 255, 225, 255

255, 254, 255

 164, 116, 220

 136, 91, 192

 109, 66, 164

 83, 42, 138

 56, 18, 112

 28, 0, 87

 0, 0, 63

 0, 3, 40

 0, 1, 17

 0, 0, 0

164, 116, 220

164, 116, 220

152, 94, 220

176, 138, 220

140, 72, 220

188, 160, 220

128, 50, 220

200, 182, 220

117, 28, 220

211, 204, 220

105, 6, 220

223, 226, 220

102, 0, 220

235, 248, 220

247, 255, 220

255, 255, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



53, 138, 243



164, 116, 220



216, 93, 175

Triad

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



164, 116, 220



193, 123, 30



0, 163, 156

Complementary

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



164, 116, 220



172, 220, 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, 161, 100



164, 116, 220



148, 142, 12

Square

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



164, 116, 220



224, 100, 72



89, 154, 50



0, 161, 206

Rectangle

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



164, 116, 220



231, 86, 140



89, 154, 50



0, 163, 137

Sweetspot

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



164, 116, 220



236, 219, 255



116, 173, 220



116, 106, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



164, 116, 220



177, 110, 255



215, 116, 220



104, 99, 110



80, 0, 173



21, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



220, 116, 172



255, 110, 188



121, 220, 116



110, 99, 105



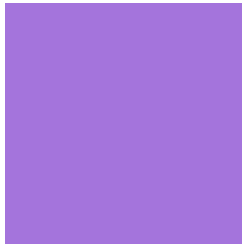
173, 0, 93



46, 0, 25

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 116, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

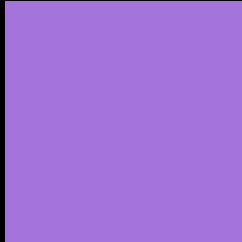
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

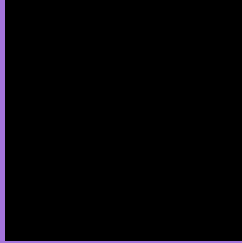
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 116, 220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 116, 220.

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, 116, 220

Protanopia
94, 135, 238

Deuteranopia
98, 138, 215



Tritanopia
150, 134, 144

Trichromacy



Original Color
164, 116, 220

Protanomaly
119, 128, 231

Deuteranomaly
122, 130, 217

Tritanomaly
155, 127, 172

Monochromacy



Original Color
164, 116, 220

Achromatopsia
142, 142, 142

Achromatomaly
150, 133, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 116, 220 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, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 116, 220)  
}
```

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, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 116, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 116, 220 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, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 116, 220) }
```

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, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 116, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 116, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 116,  
220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 116, 220 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, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
116, 220) }
```

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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