

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 117, 111)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 117, 111) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 117, 111)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4756F
RGB	164, 117, 111
RGB Percent	64%, 46%, 44%
CMY	0.3569, 0.5412, 0.5647
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.32, 0.36
HSL	7°, 23%, 54%
HSV	7°, 32%, 64%
XYZ	24.5404, 21.7628, 17.9461
YIQ	130.3690, 29.9380, 8.0980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

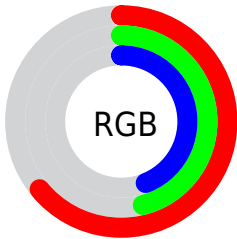
Format	Color
RYB	164, 118, 111
Decimal	10777967
CIELab	53.77, 17.63, 10.64
CIElCh	54, 20.596, 31.119
Yxy	21.7628, 0.3820, 0.3387
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288968047 (0xFFA4756F)
YUV	130.3690, -9.5489, 29.4944
Hunter-Lab	46.6506, 12.2607, 9.8470

Details

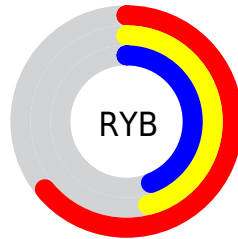
The RGB color **164, 117, 111** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **111, 158, 164**, and the grayscale version is **130, 130, 130**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220, 169, 163**, and **111, 68, 63** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **164, 102, 95**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 132, 127**.

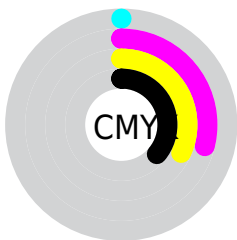
Distribution



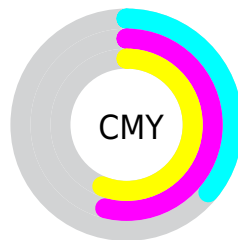
- Red (64%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (56%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 117, 111 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, 117, 111 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 164, 117, 111


255, 255, 255

 220, 169, 163

 249, 197, 190


 255, 225, 217

 255, 253, 246


 164, 117, 111

 164, 102, 95


 164, 88, 78

 164, 117, 111

 137, 92, 87

 111, 68, 63


 85, 46, 41


 61, 24, 21

 39, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 164, 117, 111

 164, 132, 127

 164, 146, 144

 164, 73, 62

 164, 161, 160

 164, 59, 45

 164, 175, 177

 164, 44, 29

 164, 190, 193

 164, 30, 13

 164, 204, 209

 164, 19, 0

 164, 219, 226

 164, 233, 242

 164, 248, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



163, 116, 128



164, 117, 111



156, 122, 98

Triad

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



164, 117, 111



101, 137, 111



108, 130, 164

Complementary

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



164, 117, 111



111, 158, 164

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.



85, 135, 159



164, 117, 111



84, 138, 129

Square

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



164, 117, 111



122, 133, 98



76, 138, 146



132, 124, 159

Rectangle

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



164, 117, 111



146, 126, 94



76, 138, 146



99, 132, 163

Sweetspot

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



164, 117, 111



214, 195, 193



164, 111, 159



107, 96, 94



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



164, 117, 111



214, 140, 131



164, 143, 111



82, 74, 73



145, 16, 0



18, 2, 0

Inverse Universe

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



111, 158, 164



131, 205, 214



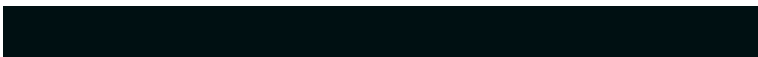
111, 132, 164



73, 81, 82



0, 129, 145



0, 16, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 117, 111 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

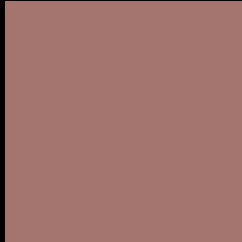
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 117, 111 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, 117, 111 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 117, 111.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 117, 111.

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, 117, 111

Protanopia
134, 128, 117

Deuteranopia
148, 124, 110



Tritanopia
165, 115, 124

Trichromacy



Original Color

164, 117, 111

Protanomaly

145, 124, 115

Deuteranomaly

154, 121, 110

Tritanomaly

165, 116, 119

Monochromacy



Original Color

164, 117, 111

Achromatopsia

130, 130, 130

Achromatomaly

142, 125, 123

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 117, 111 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, 117, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 117, 111)  
}
```

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, 117, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 117, 111) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 117, 111 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, 117, 111) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 117, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 117, 111)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 117, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 117, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 117,  
111) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 117, 111 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 117, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
117, 111) }
```

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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