

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 119, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 119, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 119, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A47793
RGB	164, 119, 147
RGB Percent	64%, 47%, 58%
CMY	0.3569, 0.5333, 0.4235
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.10, 0.36
HSL	323°, 20%, 55%
HSV	323°, 27%, 64%
XYZ	27.1731, 23.1927, 30.6482
YIQ	135.6470, 17.8320, 18.2480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

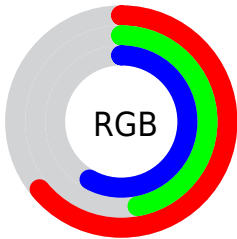
Format	Color
RYB	164, 119, 147
Decimal	10778515
CIELab	55.27, 22.19, -8.19
CIELCh	55, 23.650, 339.732
Yxy	23.1927, 0.3354, 0.2863
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288968595 (0xFFA47793)
YUV	135.6470, 5.5970, 24.8656
Hunter-Lab	48.1589, 16.4388, -4.0209

Details

The RGB color **164, 119, 147** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **119, 164, 136**, and the grayscale version is **136, 136, 136**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 172, 201**, and **111, 70, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **164, 103, 141**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 135, 153**.

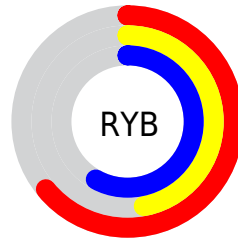
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (47%)

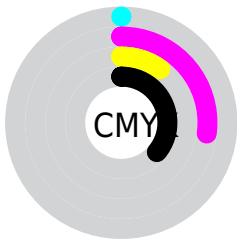
Blue (58%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (58%)

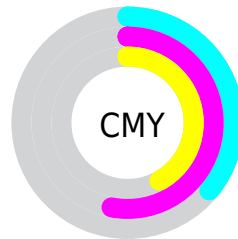


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)


Magenta (53%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 119, 147 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, 119, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 164, 119, 147

255, 255, 255

 219, 172, 201

 248, 199, 229

 255, 227, 255

 164, 119, 147

 137, 94, 121

 111, 70, 96

 87, 47, 73

 62, 25, 50


 40, 2, 29

 5, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 164, 119, 147

 164, 103, 141

 164, 119, 147

 164, 135, 153

164, 86, 135

164, 152, 159

164, 70, 128

164, 168, 166

164, 53, 122

164, 185, 172

164, 37, 116

164, 201, 178

164, 21, 110

164, 217, 184

164, 4, 104

164, 234, 190

164, 0, 102

164, 250, 197

164, 255, 203

Harmonies

Analogous

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



144, 125, 164



164, 119, 147



173, 117, 126

Triad

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



164, 119, 147



140, 133, 92



69, 142, 158

Complementary

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



164, 119, 147



119, 164, 136

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.



74, 144, 139



164, 119, 147



118, 139, 100

Square

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



164, 119, 147



159, 126, 94



94, 143, 117



87, 138, 170

Rectangle

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



164, 119, 147



173, 119, 113



94, 143, 117



68, 143, 152

Sweetspot

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



164, 119, 147



214, 197, 208



135, 119, 164



107, 96, 103



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



164, 119, 147



214, 144, 187



164, 119, 125



82, 73, 79



145, 0, 90



18, 0, 11

Inverse Universe

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



164, 119, 147



214, 144, 187



119, 164, 158



82, 73, 79



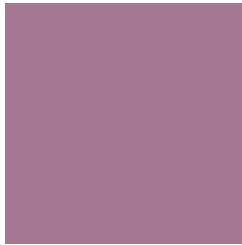
145, 0, 90



18, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 119, 147 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

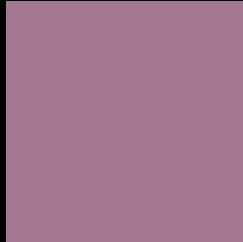
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 119, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

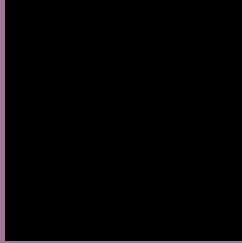
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 119, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 119, 147.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 119, 147.

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, 119, 147

Protanopia
128, 132, 155

Deuteranopia
140, 129, 145



Tritanopia
162, 122, 131

Trichromacy



Original Color
164, 119, 147

Protanomaly
141, 127, 152

Deuteranomaly
149, 125, 146

Tritanomaly
163, 121, 137

Monochromacy



Original Color
164, 119, 147

Achromatopsia
136, 136, 136

Achromatomaly
146, 130, 140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 119, 147 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, 119, 147) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 119, 147)  
}
```

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, 119, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 119, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 119, 147 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, 119, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 119, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 119, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 119, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 119, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 119,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 119, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 119, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
119, 147) }
```

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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