

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 119, 176)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 119, 176) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 119, 176)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A477B0
RGB	164, 119, 176
RGB Percent	64%, 47%, 69%
CMY	0.3569, 0.5333, 0.3098
CMYK	0.07, 0.32, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	287°, 27%, 58%
HSV	287°, 32%, 69%
XYZ	29.7431, 24.2208, 44.1817
YIQ	138.9530, 8.5230, 27.2670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

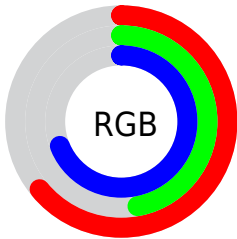
Format	Color
RYB	164, 119, 176
Decimal	10778544
CIELab	56.31, 27.79, -23.40
CIELCh	56, 36.324, 319.900
Yxy	24.2208, 0.3031, 0.2468
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288968624 (0xFFA477B0)
YUV	138.9530, 18.2642, 21.9662
Hunter-Lab	49.2146, 21.7521, -18.7766

Details

The RGB color **164, 119, 176** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **131, 176, 119**, and the grayscale version is **139, 139, 139**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220, 172, 232**, and **111, 70, 123** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 101, 176**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **168, 137, 176**.

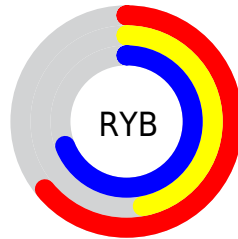
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (47%)

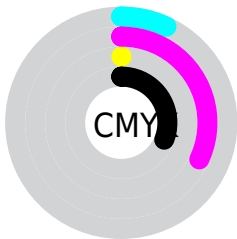
Blue (69%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (69%)

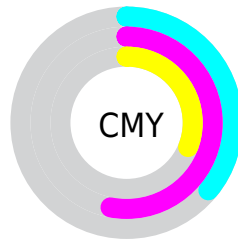


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (36%)


Magenta (53%)

Yellow (31%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 119, 176 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, 176 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 164, 119, 176

255, 255, 255


 220, 172, 232

 248, 199, 255

 255, 228, 255

 164, 119, 176


 137, 94, 149

 111, 70, 123


 86, 46, 98

 62, 24, 74


 39, 1, 51

 11, 0, 30

 0, 0, 0

 164, 119, 176

 160, 101, 176

 164, 119, 176

 168, 137, 176

157, 84, 176

171, 154, 176

153, 66, 176

175, 172, 176

149, 49, 176

179, 189, 176

145, 31, 176

183, 207, 176

142, 13, 176

186, 225, 176

139, 0, 176

190, 242, 176

194, 255, 176

197, 255, 176

Harmonies

Analogous

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



122, 131, 194



164, 119, 176



189, 111, 147

Triad

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



164, 119, 176



164, 129, 72



0, 151, 155

Complementary

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



164, 119, 176



131, 176, 119

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.



51, 151, 123



164, 119, 176



134, 140, 74

Square

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



164, 119, 176



186, 118, 88



98, 147, 93



0, 148, 182

Rectangle

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



164, 119, 176



195, 110, 126



98, 147, 93



0, 152, 145

Sweetspot

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



164, 119, 176



225, 207, 230



119, 131, 176



112, 101, 115



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



164, 119, 176



211, 140, 230



176, 119, 160



87, 80, 89



121, 0, 153



20, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



176, 119, 131



230, 140, 159



119, 176, 135



89, 80, 82



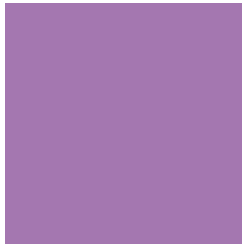
153, 0, 32



26, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 119, 176 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

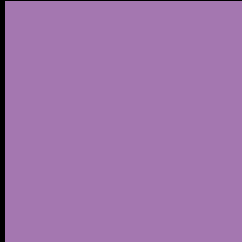
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 176 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

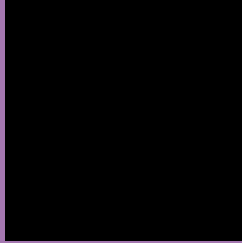
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 176 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 119, 176.

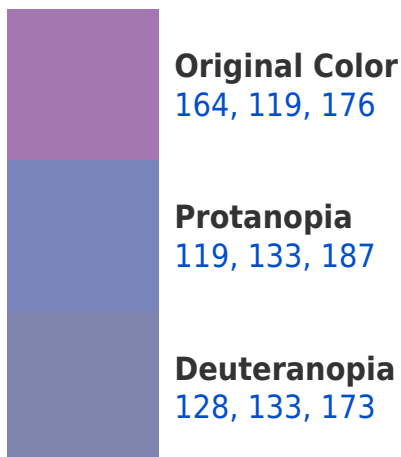


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 119, 176.

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
158, 127, 137

Trichromacy



Original Color
164, 119, 176

Protanomaly
135, 128, 183

Deuteranomaly
141, 128, 174

Tritanomaly
160, 124, 151

Monochromacy



Original Color
164, 119, 176

Achromatopsia
139, 139, 139

Achromatomaly
148, 132, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 119, 176 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, 176)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 119, 176)  
}
```

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, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 119, 176) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 119, 176 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, 176) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 119, 176) }
```

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, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 119, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 119, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 119,  
176) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 119, 176 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, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
119, 176) }
```

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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