

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 120, 208)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 120, 208) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 120, 208)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A478D0
RGB	164, 120, 208
RGB Percent	64%, 47%, 82%
CMY	0.3569, 0.5294, 0.1843
CMYK	0.21, 0.42, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	270°, 48%, 64%
HSV	270°, 42%, 82%
XYZ	33.4115, 25.8795, 62.9088
YIQ	143.1880, -2.0240, 36.6960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

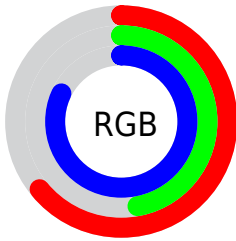
Format	Color
RYB	164, 120, 208
Decimal	10778832
CIELab	57.92, 34.24, -39.12
CIELCh	58, 51.994, 311.195
Yxy	25.8795, 0.2734, 0.2118
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288968912 (0xFFA478D0)
YUV	143.1880, 31.9523, 18.2521
Hunter-Lab	50.8719, 28.2087, -37.7083

Details

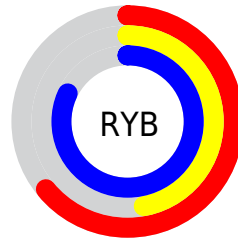
The RGB color **164, 120, 208** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **164, 208, 120**, and the grayscale version is **143, 143, 143**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220, 173, 255**, and **110, 70, 153** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154, 99, 208**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174, 141, 208**.

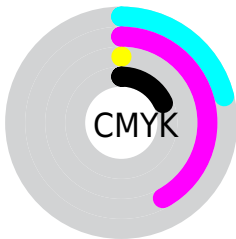
Distribution



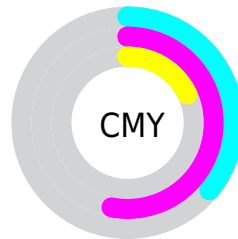
- Red (64%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (18%)




- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 120, 208 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, 120, 208 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 164, 120, 208

255, 255, 255

 220, 173, 255

 249, 201, 255

 255, 229, 255

 164, 120, 208


 137, 95, 180

 110, 70, 153

 84, 47, 127

 59, 24, 101


 33, 1, 77

 10, 0, 54

 0, 2, 31


 0, 0, 3


 0, 0, 0

 164, 120, 208


 164, 120, 208

 154, 99, 208

 174, 141, 208

 143, 78, 208

 185, 162, 208

 133, 58, 208

 195, 182, 208

 122, 37, 208

 206, 203, 208

 112, 16, 208

 216, 224, 208

 104, 0, 208

 226, 245, 208

 237, 255, 208

 247, 255, 208

 255, 255, 208

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85, 138, 229



164, 120, 208



207, 103, 170

Triad

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



164, 120, 208



187, 126, 50



0, 162, 155

Complementary

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



164, 120, 208



164, 208, 120

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, 159, 108



164, 120, 208



148, 142, 43

Square

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



164, 120, 208



214, 109, 81



98, 153, 67



0, 159, 198

Rectangle

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



164, 120, 208



221, 98, 139



98, 153, 67



0, 161, 140

Sweetspot

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



164, 120, 208



238, 222, 255



120, 164, 208



117, 107, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



164, 120, 208



190, 125, 255



208, 120, 208



99, 94, 105



84, 0, 168



20, 0, 41

Inverse Universe

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



208, 120, 164



255, 125, 190



120, 208, 120



105, 94, 99



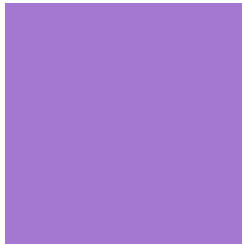
168, 0, 84



41, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 120, 208 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

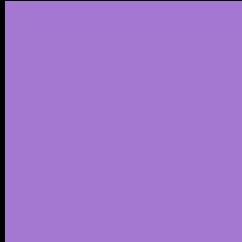
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 120, 208 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

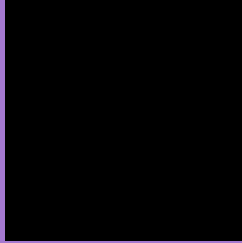
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 120, 208 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 120, 208.

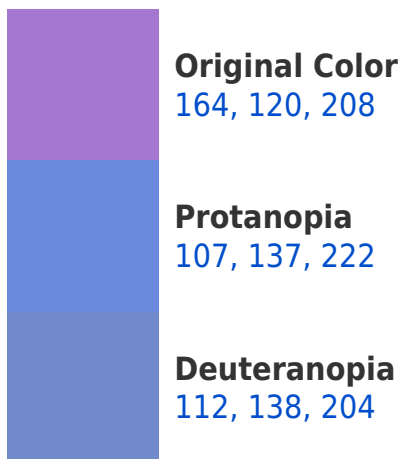



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 120, 208.

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
153, 134, 144

Trichromacy



Original Color

164, 120, 208



Protanomaly

128, 131, 217



Deuteranomaly

131, 131, 205



Tritanomaly

157, 129, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color

164, 120, 208



Achromatopsia

143, 143, 143



Achromatomaly

151, 135, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 120, 208 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, 120, 208)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 120, 208)  
}
```

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, 120, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 120, 208) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 120, 208 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, 120, 208) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 120, 208) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 120, 208)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 120, 208); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 120, 208);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 120,  
208) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 120, 208 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 120, 208) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
120, 208) }
```

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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