

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 129, 228)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 129, 228) contains.

RGB(164, 129, 228)	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, 129, 228)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A481E4
RGB	164, 129, 228
RGB Percent	64%, 51%, 89%
CMY	0.3569, 0.4941, 0.1059
CMYK	0.28, 0.43, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	261°, 65%, 70%
HSV	261°, 43%, 89%
XYZ	37.1637, 29.1945, 77.0751
YIQ	150.7510, -10.9190, 38.2090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

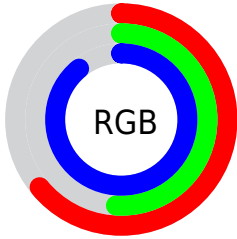
Format	Color
RYB	164, 129, 228
Decimal	10781156
CIELab	60.95, 33.93, -45.57
CIElCh	61, 56.810, 306.670
Yxy	29.1945, 0.2591, 0.2035
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288971236 (0xFFA481E4)
YUV	150.7510, 38.0838, 11.6194
Hunter-Lab	54.0319, 28.2183, -46.7534

Details

The RGB color **164, 129, 228** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **193, 228, 129**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 182, 255**, and **109, 79, 172** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149, 106, 228**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 152, 228**.

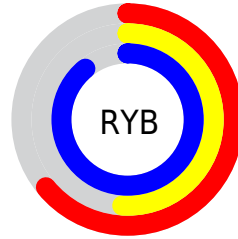
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (51%)

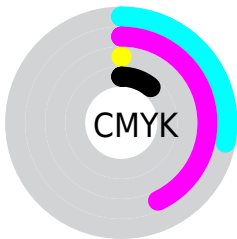
Blue (89%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (89%)

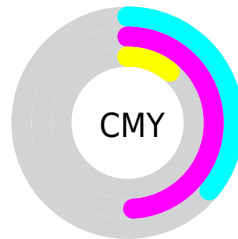


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (36%)


Magenta (49%)

Yellow (11%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 129, 228 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, 129, 228 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 164, 129, 228

255, 255, 255

 221, 182, 255

 250, 210, 255

 255, 239, 255

 164, 129, 228


 136, 104, 200

 109, 79, 172

 83, 55, 145

 56, 33, 119


 27, 10, 94

 1, 0, 70


 0, 4, 46

 0, 1, 24

 0, 0, 0

 164, 129, 228


 164, 129, 228

 149, 106, 228


 179, 152, 228

 135, 83, 228


 193, 175, 228

 120, 61, 228


 208, 197, 228

 105, 38, 228

 223, 220, 228

 90, 15, 228

 238, 243, 228

 81, 0, 228

 252, 255, 228

 255, 255, 228

Harmonies

Analogous

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



61, 149, 247



164, 129, 228



217, 109, 188

Triad

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



164, 129, 228



205, 130, 52



0, 171, 157

Complementary

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



164, 129, 228



193, 228, 129

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, 169, 105



164, 129, 228



163, 148, 37

Square

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



164, 129, 228



232, 111, 90



110, 161, 61



0, 170, 206

Rectangle

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



164, 129, 228



234, 101, 155



110, 161, 61



0, 171, 140

Sweetspot

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



164, 129, 228



234, 222, 255



129, 193, 228



114, 107, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



164, 129, 228



169, 122, 255



213, 129, 228



107, 103, 115



63, 0, 179



18, 0, 51

Inverse Universe

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



228, 129, 193



255, 122, 208



144, 228, 129



115, 103, 111



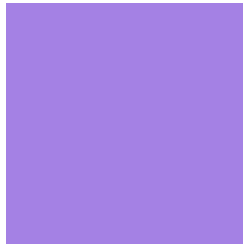
179, 0, 115



51, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 129, 228 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

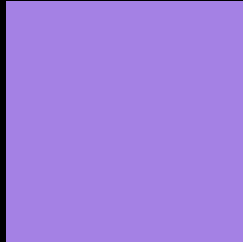
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 129, 228 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

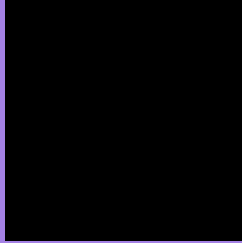
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 129, 228 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 129, 228.

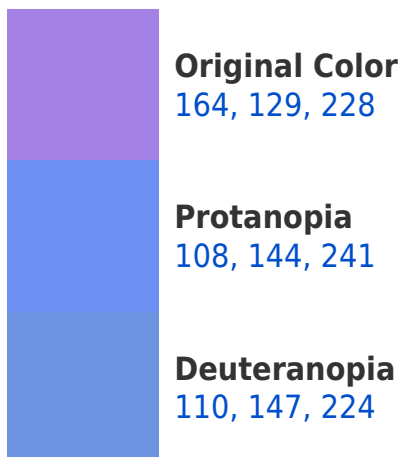



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 129, 228.

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
150, 145, 156

Trichromacy



Original Color

164, 129, 228



Protanomaly

128, 139, 236



Deuteranomaly

130, 140, 225



Tritanomaly

155, 139, 182

Monochromacy



Original Color

164, 129, 228



Achromatopsia

151, 151, 151



Achromatomaly

156, 143, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 129, 228 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, 129, 228)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 129, 228)  
}
```

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, 129, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 129, 228) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 129, 228 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, 129, 228) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 129, 228) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 129, 228)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 129, 228); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 129, 228);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 129,  
228) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 129, 228 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 129, 228) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
129, 228) }
```

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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