

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 132, 199)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 132, 199) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 132, 199)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A484C7
RGB	164, 132, 199
RGB Percent	64%, 52%, 78%
CMY	0.3569, 0.4824, 0.2196
CMYK	0.18, 0.34, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	269°, 37%, 65%
HSV	269°, 34%, 78%
XYZ	33.8699, 28.5186, 57.7523
YIQ	149.2060, -2.4350, 27.6210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

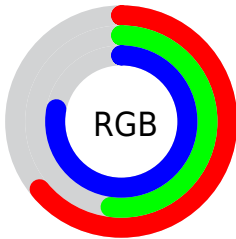
Format	Color
RYB	164, 132, 199
Decimal	10781895
CIELab	60.35, 25.37, -30.25
CIElCh	60, 39.479, 309.985
Yxy	28.5186, 0.2819, 0.2374
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288971975 (0xFFA484C7)
YUV	149.2060, 24.5484, 12.9743
Hunter-Lab	53.4028, 19.7561, -26.7371

Details

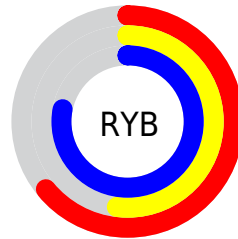
The RGB color **164, 132, 199** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **167, 199, 132**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220, 185, 255**, and **111, 82, 145** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154, 112, 199**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **174, 152, 199**.

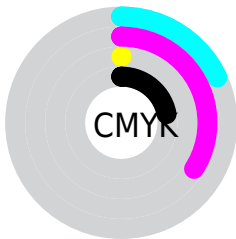
Distribution



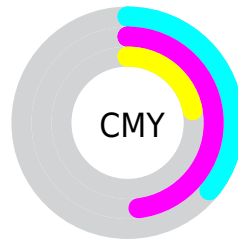
- Red (64%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 132, 199 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, 132, 199 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 164, 132, 199

255, 255, 255


 220, 185, 255

 249, 213, 255


 255, 242, 255

 164, 132, 199

 137, 107, 172


 111, 82, 145

 86, 59, 119

 61, 36, 94

 37, 15, 70


 20, 0, 48

 0, 1, 26


 0, 0, 0

 164, 132, 199


 164, 132, 199

 154, 112, 199

 174, 152, 199

 143, 92, 199

 185, 172, 199

 133, 72, 199


 195, 192, 199

 122, 52, 199


 206, 212, 199

 112, 33, 199

 216, 232, 199

 102, 13, 199

 226, 251, 199

 95, 0, 199

 237, 255, 199

 247, 255, 199

 255, 255, 199

Harmonies

Analogous

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



111, 145, 214



164, 132, 199



198, 121, 170

Triad

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



164, 132, 199



187, 135, 80



0, 164, 156

Complementary

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



164, 132, 199



167, 199, 132

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.



71, 162, 121



164, 132, 199



156, 147, 75

Square

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



164, 132, 199



207, 124, 102



118, 156, 91



0, 162, 189

Rectangle

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



164, 132, 199



209, 117, 147



118, 156, 91



17, 164, 144

Sweetspot

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



164, 132, 199



242, 230, 255



132, 168, 199



120, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



164, 132, 199



202, 153, 255



197, 132, 199



94, 90, 99



78, 0, 163



17, 0, 36

Inverse Universe

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



199, 132, 167



255, 153, 206



134, 199, 132



99, 90, 95



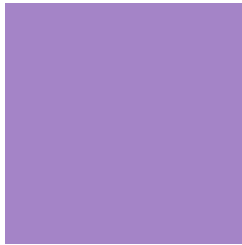
163, 0, 85



36, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 132, 199 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

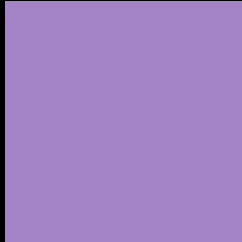
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 132, 199 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, 132, 199 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 132, 199.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 132, 199.

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, 132, 199

Protanopia
125, 143, 208

Deuteranopia
131, 144, 197



Tritanopia
156, 141, 152

Trichromacy



Original Color
164, 132, 199

Protanomaly
139, 139, 205

Deuteranomaly
143, 140, 198

Tritanomaly
159, 138, 169

Monochromacy



Original Color
164, 132, 199

Achromatopsia
149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly
154, 143, 167

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 132, 199 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, 132, 199)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 132, 199)  
}
```

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, 132, 199) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 132, 199) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 132, 199 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, 132, 199) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 132, 199) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 132, 199)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 132, 199); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 132, 199);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 132,  
199) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 132, 199 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 132, 199) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
132, 199) }
```

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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