

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 137, 108)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 137, 108) contains.

RGB(164, 137, 108)	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, 137, 108)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4896C
RGB	164, 137, 108
RGB Percent	64%, 54%, 42%
CMY	0.3569, 0.4627, 0.5765
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.34, 0.36
HSL	31°, 24%, 53%
HSV	31°, 34%, 64%
XYZ	26.9623, 26.8665, 17.9521
YIQ	141.7670, 25.4010, -3.2950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

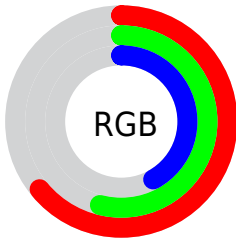
Format	Color
R_{YB}	160, 164, 108
Decimal	10783084
CIE _{Lab}	58.85, 5.90, 19.38
CIE _{LCh}	59, 20.262, 73.074
Yxy	26.8665, 0.3756, 0.3743
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288973164 (0xFFA4896C)
YUV	141.7670, -16.6471, 19.4983
Hunter-Lab	51.8329, 2.1438, 15.7483

Details

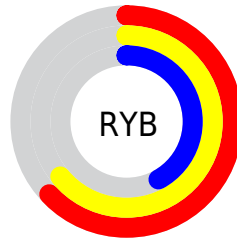
The RGB color **164, 137, 108** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **108, 135, 164**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220, 190, 160**, and **111, 87, 60** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **164, 129, 92**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 145, 124**.

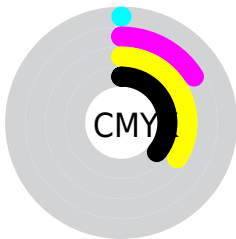
Distribution



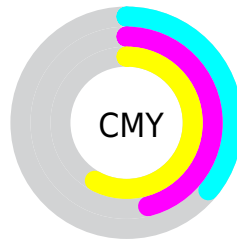
- Red (64%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Black (36%)




- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 137, 108 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, 137, 108 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 164, 137, 108

255, 255, 255

 220, 190, 160


 249, 218, 187

 255, 247, 214

 255, 255, 243

 164, 137, 108

 137, 112, 84

 111, 87, 60


 86, 64, 38

 62, 42, 17

 39, 22, 0


 2, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 164, 137, 108

 164, 129, 92

 164, 137, 108

 164, 145, 124

■ 164, 121, 75

■ 164, 153, 141

■ 164, 113, 59

■ 164, 161, 157

■ 164, 105, 42

■ 164, 169, 174

■ 164, 97, 26

■ 164, 177, 190

■ 164, 90, 10

■ 164, 184, 206

■ 164, 85, 0

■ 164, 192, 223

■ 164, 200, 239

■ 164, 208, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



175, 132, 118



164, 137, 108



147, 143, 107

Triad

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



164, 137, 108



93, 152, 149



154, 134, 168

Complementary

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



164, 137, 108



108, 135, 164

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.



131, 141, 176



164, 137, 108



92, 150, 165

Square

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



164, 137, 108



107, 151, 131



107, 146, 175



171, 130, 152

Rectangle

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



164, 137, 108



134, 146, 112



107, 146, 175



147, 136, 171

Sweetspot

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



164, 137, 108



214, 204, 193



164, 108, 135



107, 101, 94



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



164, 137, 108



214, 172, 126



163, 164, 108



82, 78, 73



145, 75, 0



18, 9, 0

Inverse Universe

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



108, 135, 164



126, 169, 214



109, 108, 164



73, 77, 82



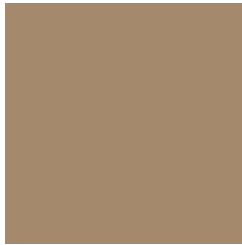
0, 70, 145



0, 9, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 137, 108 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, 137, 108 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

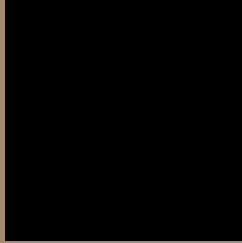
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 137, 108 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 137, 108.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 137, 108.

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, 137, 108

Protanopia
151, 142, 110

Deuteranopia
167, 136, 108



Tritanopia
168, 132, 143

Trichromacy



Original Color

164, 137, 108

Protanomaly

156, 140, 109

Deuteranomaly

166, 136, 108

Tritanomaly

167, 134, 130

Monochromacy



Original Color

164, 137, 108

Achromatopsia

142, 142, 142

Achromatomaly

150, 140, 130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 137, 108 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, 137, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 137, 108)  
}
```

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, 137, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 137, 108) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 137, 108 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

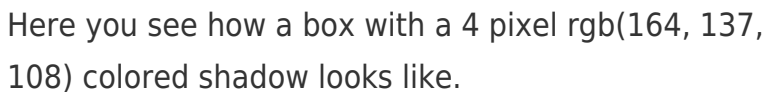
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(164, 137, 108) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 137, 108) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 137, 108)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 137, 108); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 137, 108); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 137, 108) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 137, 108 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 137, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
137, 108) }
```

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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