

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 138, 165)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 138, 165) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 138, 165)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A48AA5
RGB	164, 138, 165
RGB Percent	64%, 54%, 65%
CMY	0.3569, 0.4588, 0.3529
CMYK	0.01, 0.16, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	298°, 13%, 59%
HSV	298°, 16%, 65%
XYZ	31.1899, 28.7861, 39.5097
YIQ	148.8520, 6.8290, 13.9090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

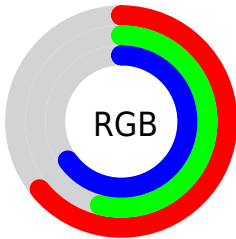
Format	Color
RYB	164, 138, 165
Decimal	10783397
CIELab	60.59, 14.74, -10.60
CIELCh	61, 18.150, 324.280
Yxy	28.7861, 0.3135, 0.2893
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288973477 (0xFFA48AA5)
YUV	148.8520, 7.9610, 13.2848
Hunter-Lab	53.6527, 9.8751, -6.1042

Details

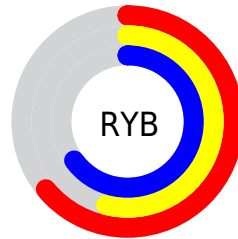
The RGB color **164, 138, 165** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **139, 165, 138**, and the grayscale version is **149, 149, 149**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 192, 220**, and **112, 88, 113** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163, 121, 165**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 154, 165**.

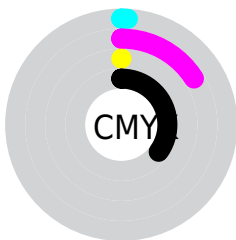
Distribution



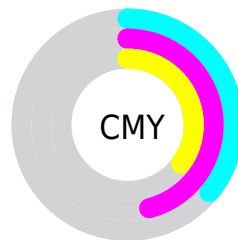
- Red (64%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 138, 165 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, 138, 165 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 164, 138, 165


255, 255, 255

 219, 192, 220

 248, 219, 249

 255, 248, 255


 164, 138, 165

 138, 112, 139

 112, 88, 113


 87, 64, 89

 64, 42, 65


 41, 21, 43

 23, 0, 23

 0, 0, 0

 164, 138, 165

 163, 121, 165


 164, 138, 165

 165, 154, 165

 163, 105, 165


 165, 171, 165

 162, 88, 165


 166, 187, 165

 162, 72, 165


 166, 204, 165

 161, 55, 165

 167, 220, 165

 160, 39, 165

 168, 237, 165

 160, 22, 165

 168, 253, 165

 159, 6, 165

 169, 255, 165

 159, 0, 165

 170, 255, 165

Harmonies

Analogous

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



145, 143, 175



164, 138, 165



176, 135, 150

Triad

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



164, 138, 165



161, 144, 115



102, 155, 159

Complementary

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



164, 138, 165



139, 165, 138

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.



110, 155, 142



164, 138, 165



144, 149, 117

Square

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



164, 138, 165



174, 139, 121



126, 153, 127



107, 153, 172

Rectangle

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



164, 138, 165



179, 135, 139



126, 153, 127



104, 155, 153

Sweetspot

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



164, 138, 165



214, 203, 214



138, 139, 165



107, 101, 107



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



164, 138, 165



213, 171, 214



165, 138, 153



81, 73, 82



140, 0, 145



17, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



165, 138, 139



214, 171, 173



138, 165, 150



82, 73, 74



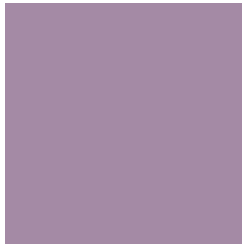
145, 0, 5



18, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 138, 165 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

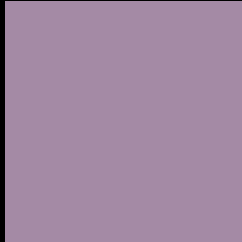
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 138, 165 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

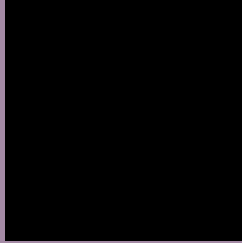
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 138, 165 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 138, 165.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 138, 165.

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, 138, 165

Protanopia
142, 145, 170

Deuteranopia
152, 142, 164



Tritanopia
162, 140, 151

Trichromacy



Original Color
164, 138, 165

Protanomaly
150, 142, 168

Deuteranomaly
156, 141, 164

Tritanomaly
163, 139, 156

Monochromacy



Original Color
164, 138, 165

Achromatopsia
149, 149, 149

Achromatomaly
154, 145, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 138, 165 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, 138, 165)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 138, 165)  
}
```

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, 138, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 138, 165) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 138, 165 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, 138, 165) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 138, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 138, 165)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 138, 165); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 138, 165); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 138, 165) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 138, 165 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 138, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
138, 165) }
```

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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