

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 140, 123)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 140, 123) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 140, 123)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A48C7B
RGB	164, 140, 123
RGB Percent	64%, 55%, 48%
CMY	0.3569, 0.4510, 0.5176
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.25, 0.36
HSL	25°, 18%, 56%
HSV	25°, 25%, 64%
XYZ	28.2631, 28.0787, 22.6690
YIQ	145.2380, 19.7610, -0.1990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

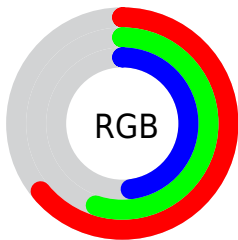
Format	Color
RYB	164, 152, 123
Decimal	10783867
CIELab	59.96, 6.32, 12.43
CIELCh	60, 13.942, 63.052
Yxy	28.0787, 0.3577, 0.3554
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288973947 (0xFFA48C7B)
YUV	145.2380, -10.9633, 16.4543
Hunter-Lab	52.9894, 2.4756, 11.7281

Details

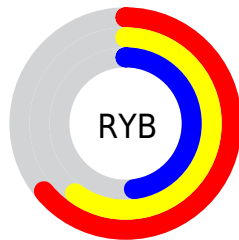
The RGB color **164, 140, 123** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **123, 147, 164**, and the grayscale version is **145, 145, 145**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 194, 175**, and **112, 90, 74** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **164, 130, 107**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 150, 139**.

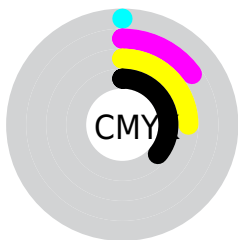
Distribution



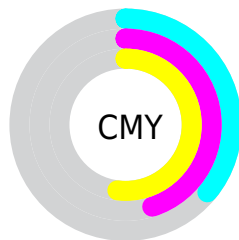
- Red (64%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (48%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 140, 123 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, 140, 123 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 164, 140, 123

255, 255, 255

 219, 194, 175

 248, 221, 203

 255, 250, 231


 164, 140, 123

 137, 115, 98

 112, 90, 74

 87, 67, 52


 63, 44, 30


 41, 24, 6


 15, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 164, 140, 123

 164, 130, 107

 164, 140, 123

 164, 150, 139

164, 121, 90

164, 159, 156

164, 111, 74

164, 169, 172

164, 102, 57

164, 178, 189

164, 92, 41

164, 188, 205

164, 82, 25

164, 198, 221

164, 73, 8

164, 207, 238

164, 68, 0

164, 217, 254

164, 226, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



170, 137, 132



164, 140, 123



153, 144, 120

Triad

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



164, 140, 123



115, 152, 145



148, 141, 165

Complementary

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



164, 140, 123



123, 147, 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.



133, 145, 169



164, 140, 123



112, 151, 157

Square

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



164, 140, 123



126, 151, 133



119, 149, 166



162, 138, 156

Rectangle

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



164, 140, 123



144, 147, 122



119, 149, 166



143, 142, 167

Sweetspot

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



164, 140, 123



214, 204, 197



164, 123, 148



107, 101, 96



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



164, 140, 123



214, 177, 150



164, 160, 123



82, 77, 73



145, 60, 0



18, 7, 0

Inverse Universe

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



123, 147, 164



150, 188, 214



123, 127, 164



73, 78, 82



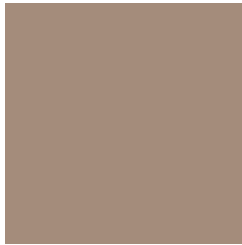
0, 85, 145



0, 10, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 140, 123 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

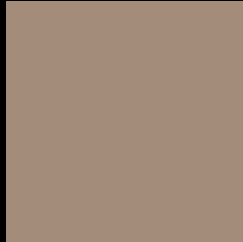
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 140, 123 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

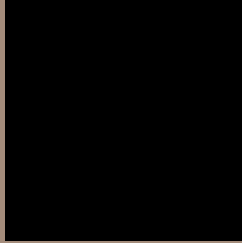
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 140, 123 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 140, 123.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 140, 123.

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, 140, 123

Protanopia

152, 144, 125

Deuteranopia

166, 139, 123



Tritanopia
167, 137, 147

Trichromacy



Original Color

164, 140, 123

Protanomaly

156, 143, 124

Deuteranomaly

165, 139, 123

Tritanomaly

166, 138, 138

Monochromacy



Original Color

164, 140, 123

Achromatopsia

145, 145, 145

Achromatomaly

152, 143, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 140, 123 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, 140, 123)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 140, 123)  
}
```

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, 140, 123) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 140, 123) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 140, 123 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, 140, 123) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 140, 123) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 140, 123)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 140, 123); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 140, 123);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 140,  
123) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 140, 123 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 140, 123) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
140, 123) }
```

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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