

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 140, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 140, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 140, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A48CA6
RGB	164, 140, 166
RGB Percent	64%, 55%, 65%
CMY	0.3569, 0.4510, 0.3490
CMYK	0.01, 0.16, 0.00, 0.35
HSL	295°, 13%, 60%
HSV	295°, 16%, 65%
XYZ	31.5709, 29.4019, 40.0876
YIQ	150.1400, 5.9580, 13.1740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

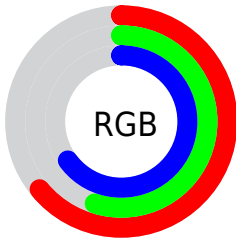
Format	Color
RYB	164, 140, 166
Decimal	10783910
CIELab	61.13, 13.80, -10.35
CIElCh	61, 17.249, 323.115
Yxy	29.4019, 0.3124, 0.2909
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288973990 (0xFFA48CA6)
YUV	150.1400, 7.8190, 12.1552
Hunter-Lab	54.2235, 9.0380, -5.8768

Details

The RGB color **164, 140, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **142, 166, 140**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 194, 221**, and **112, 90, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163, 123, 166**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 157, 166**.

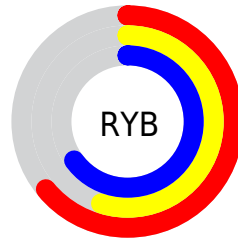
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (55%)

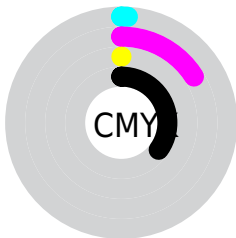
Blue (65%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (65%)

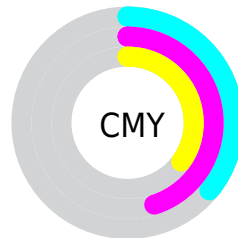


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 140, 166 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, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 164, 140, 166


255, 255, 255

 219, 194, 221

 248, 222, 250

 255, 250, 255

 164, 140, 166

 138, 114, 140

 112, 90, 114


 87, 66, 90

 64, 44, 66


 42, 23, 44

 23, 0, 24


 0, 0, 0

 164, 140, 166


 163, 123, 166

 164, 140, 166

 165, 157, 166

 161, 107, 166


 167, 173, 166

 160, 90, 166

 168, 190, 166

 159, 74, 166


 169, 206, 166

 158, 57, 166

 170, 223, 166

 156, 40, 166

 172, 240, 166

 155, 24, 166

 173, 255, 166

 154, 7, 166

 174, 255, 166

 153, 0, 166

 175, 255, 166

Harmonies

Analogous

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



146, 145, 175



164, 140, 166



176, 137, 152

Triad

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



164, 140, 166



163, 145, 118



106, 156, 159

Complementary

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



164, 140, 166



142, 166, 140

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.



114, 156, 143



164, 140, 166



147, 150, 119

Square

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



164, 140, 166



175, 140, 124



129, 154, 129



110, 154, 171

Rectangle

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



164, 140, 166



179, 137, 141



129, 154, 129



108, 156, 154

Sweetspot

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



164, 140, 166



216, 206, 217



140, 142, 166



109, 103, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



164, 140, 166



214, 176, 217



166, 140, 155



84, 76, 84



137, 0, 148



19, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



166, 140, 142



217, 176, 179



140, 166, 151



84, 76, 76



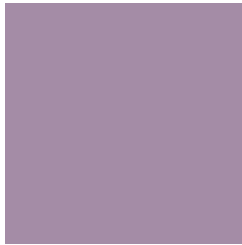
148, 0, 11



20, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 140, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

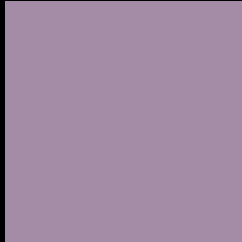
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

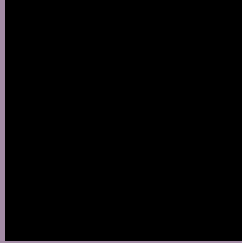
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 140, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 140, 166.

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, 166

Protanopia
143, 146, 170

Deuteranopia
154, 144, 165



Tritanopia
162, 142, 153

Trichromacy



Original Color

164, 140, 166

Protanomaly

151, 144, 169

Deuteranomaly

158, 143, 165

Tritanomaly

163, 141, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color

164, 140, 166

Achromatopsia

150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly

155, 146, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 140, 166 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, 166) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 140, 166)  
}
```

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, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 140, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 140, 166 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, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 140, 166) }
```

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, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 140, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 140, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 140,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 140, 166 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, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
140, 166) }
```

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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