

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 141, 193)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 141, 193) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 141, 193)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A48DC1
RGB	164, 141, 193
RGB Percent	64%, 55%, 76%
CMY	0.3569, 0.4471, 0.2431
CMYK	0.15, 0.27, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	267°, 30%, 65%
HSV	267°, 27%, 76%
XYZ	34.4604, 30.7925, 54.5794
YIQ	153.8050, -2.9840, 21.0480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

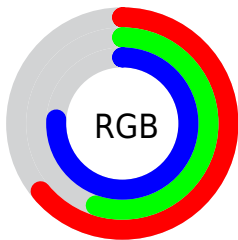
Format	Color
RYB	164, 141, 193
Decimal	10784193
CIELab	62.33, 18.89, -23.82
CIELCh	62, 30.402, 308.421
Yxy	30.7925, 0.2876, 0.2570
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288974273 (0xFFA48DC1)
YUV	153.8050, 19.3231, 8.9410
Hunter-Lab	55.4910, 13.7406, -19.4722

Details

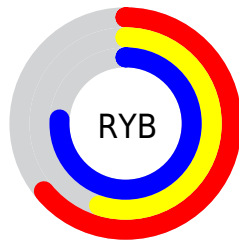
The RGB color **164, 141, 193** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **170, 193, 141**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 195, 250**, and **112, 91, 139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 122, 193**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175, 160, 193**.

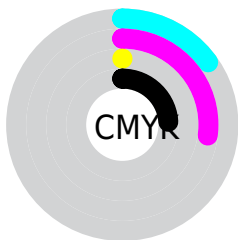
Distribution



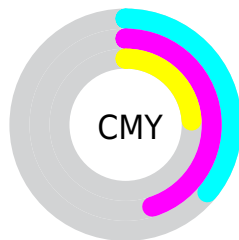
- Red (64%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (24%)




- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 141, 193 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, 141, 193 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 164, 141, 193


255, 255, 255

 219, 195, 250

 248, 223, 255


 255, 251, 255

 164, 141, 193

 137, 115, 166

 112, 91, 139

 87, 67, 114

 63, 45, 89


 39, 23, 65

 21, 0, 43

 0, 1, 22


 0, 0, 0


 164, 141, 193

 164, 141, 193

 153, 122, 193


 175, 160, 193

 142, 102, 193

 186, 180, 193

 132, 83, 193

 196, 199, 193

 121, 64, 193

 207, 218, 193

 110, 45, 193

 218, 237, 193

 99, 25, 193

 229, 255, 193

 89, 6, 193

 239, 255, 193

 85, 0, 193

 250, 255, 193

 255, 255, 193

Harmonies

Analogous

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



126, 151, 204



164, 141, 193



191, 133, 171

Triad

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



164, 141, 193



186, 142, 101



69, 165, 158

Complementary

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



164, 141, 193



170, 193, 141

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.



100, 164, 130



164, 141, 193



162, 151, 97

Square

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



164, 141, 193



201, 134, 118



132, 159, 108



57, 164, 183

Rectangle

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



164, 141, 193



201, 130, 153



132, 159, 108



79, 165, 148

Sweetspot

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



164, 141, 193



239, 230, 250



141, 170, 193



118, 112, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



164, 141, 193



205, 170, 250



190, 141, 193



91, 87, 97



71, 0, 161



15, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



193, 141, 170



250, 170, 215



144, 193, 141



97, 87, 93



161, 0, 90



33, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 141, 193 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

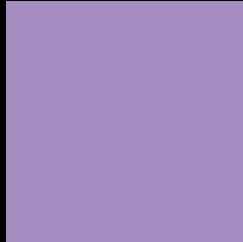
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 141, 193 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

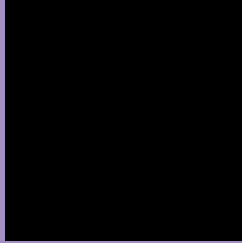
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 164, 141, 193 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 141, 193.

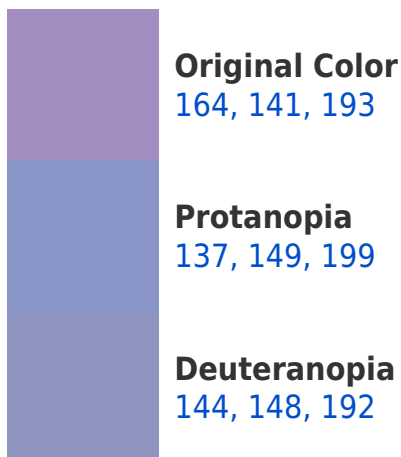


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 141, 193.

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





Tritanopia
158, 147, 159

Trichromacy



Original Color

164, 141, 193

Protanomaly

147, 146, 197

Deuteranomaly

151, 145, 192

Tritanomaly

160, 145, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color

164, 141, 193

Achromatopsia

154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly

158, 149, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 141, 193 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, 141, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 141, 193)  
}
```

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, 141, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 141, 193) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 141, 193 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, 141, 193) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 141, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 141, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 141, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 141, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 141,  
193) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 141, 193 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 141, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
141, 193) }
```

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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