

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 143, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 143, 146) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 143, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A48F92
RGB	164, 143, 146
RGB Percent	64%, 56%, 57%
CMY	0.3569, 0.4392, 0.4275
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.11, 0.36
HSL	351°, 10%, 60%
HSV	351°, 13%, 64%
XYZ	30.3206, 29.6128, 31.3119
YIQ	149.6210, 11.5530, 5.3850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

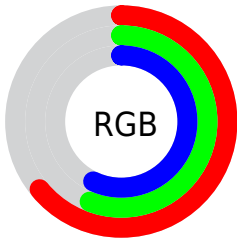
Format	Color
R _Y B	164, 143, 146
Decimal	10784658
CIE Lab	61.32, 8.37, 1.30
CIE LCh	61, 8.471, 8.802
Yxy	29.6128, 0.3323, 0.3245
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288974738 (0xFFA48F92)
YUV	149.6210, -1.7852, 12.6104
Hunter-Lab	54.4176, 4.2265, 3.9769

Details

The RGB color **164, 143, 146** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **143, 164, 161**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 197, 200**, and **112, 93, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **164, 127, 132**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 159, 160**.

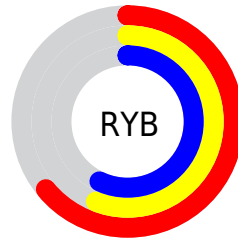
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (56%)

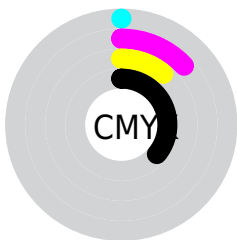
Blue (57%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (57%)

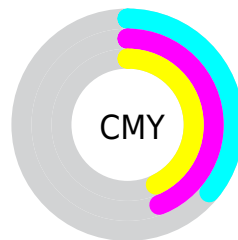


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)


Magenta (44%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 143, 146 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, 143, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 164, 143, 146

255, 255, 255

 219, 197, 200

 248, 225, 228

 255, 253, 255

 164, 143, 146

 138, 117, 120

 112, 93, 96


 87, 69, 72

 64, 47, 50


 42, 26, 29

 23, 0, 2


 0, 0, 0

 164, 143, 146

 164, 127, 132

 164, 143, 146

 164, 159, 160

 164, 110, 118

 164, 176, 174

 164, 94, 104

 164, 192, 188

 164, 77, 90

 164, 209, 202

 164, 61, 76

 164, 225, 216

 164, 45, 62

 164, 241, 230

 164, 28, 48

 164, 255, 244

 164, 12, 34

 164, 255, 255

 164, 0, 23

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160, 144, 154



164, 143, 146



164, 144, 139

Triad

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



164, 143, 146



143, 150, 136



135, 150, 162

Complementary

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



164, 143, 146



143, 164, 161

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.



130, 152, 157



164, 143, 146



135, 152, 142

Square

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



164, 143, 146



152, 148, 133



130, 153, 150



143, 148, 163

Rectangle

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



164, 143, 146



161, 145, 135



130, 153, 150



133, 151, 161

Sweetspot

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



164, 143, 146



214, 206, 207



161, 143, 164



107, 102, 103



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



164, 143, 146



214, 182, 187



164, 150, 143



82, 73, 75



145, 0, 21



18, 0, 3

Inverse Universe

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



164, 143, 146



214, 182, 187



143, 157, 164



82, 73, 75



145, 0, 21



18, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 143, 146 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

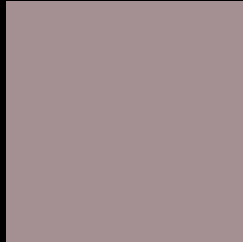
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 143, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

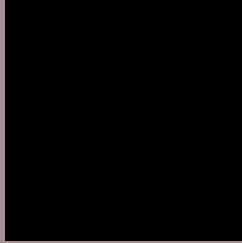
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 143, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 143, 146.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 143, 146.

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, 143, 146

Protanopia

151, 147, 149

Deuteranopia

163, 143, 146



Tritanopia
165, 142, 153

Trichromacy



Original Color

164, 143, 146

Protanomaly

156, 146, 148

Deuteranomaly

163, 143, 146

Tritanomaly

165, 142, 150

Monochromacy



Original Color

164, 143, 146

Achromatopsia

150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly

155, 147, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 143, 146 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, 143, 146) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 143, 146)  
}
```

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, 143, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 143, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 143, 146 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, 143, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 143, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 143, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 143, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 143, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 143,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 143, 146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 143, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
143, 146) }
```

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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