

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 143, 160)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 143, 160) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 143, 160)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A48FA0
RGB	164, 143, 160
RGB Percent	64%, 56%, 63%
CMY	0.3569, 0.4392, 0.3725
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.02, 0.36
HSL	311°, 10%, 60%
HSV	311°, 13%, 64%
XYZ	31.4775, 30.0755, 37.4038
YIQ	151.2170, 7.0590, 9.7390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

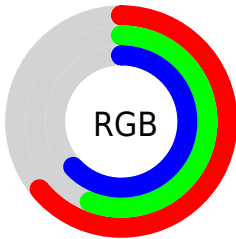
Format	Color
RYB	164, 143, 160
Decimal	10784672
CIELab	61.72, 10.93, -6.07
CIElCh	62, 12.508, 330.956
Yxy	30.0755, 0.3181, 0.3039
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288974752 (0xFFA48FA0)
YUV	151.2170, 4.3300, 11.2107
Hunter-Lab	54.8411, 6.4826, -2.0493

Details

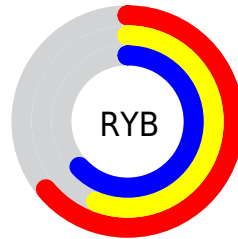
The RGB color **164, 143, 160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **143, 164, 147**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 197, 215**, and **112, 93, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **164, 127, 157**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 159, 163**.

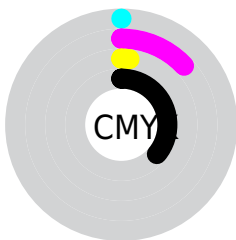
Distribution



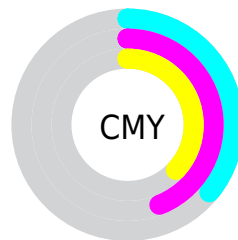
- Red (64%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (36%)




- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 143, 160 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, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 164, 143, 160


255, 255, 255

 219, 197, 215

 248, 225, 243

 255, 253, 255

 164, 143, 160

 138, 117, 134

 112, 93, 109


 88, 69, 84


 64, 47, 61


 42, 26, 39


 23, 0, 19

 0, 0, 0

 164, 143, 160

 164, 127, 157

 164, 143, 160

 164, 159, 163

164, 110, 154

164, 176, 166

164, 94, 151

164, 192, 169

164, 77, 148

164, 209, 172

164, 61, 144

164, 225, 176

164, 45, 141

164, 241, 179

164, 28, 138

164, 255, 182

164, 12, 135

164, 255, 185

164, 0, 133

164, 255, 188

Harmonies

Analogous

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



152, 146, 168



164, 143, 160



171, 142, 149

Triad

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



164, 143, 160



158, 148, 127



121, 155, 160

Complementary

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



164, 143, 160



143, 164, 147

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.



124, 156, 149



164, 143, 160



145, 152, 130

Square

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



164, 143, 160



167, 145, 130



133, 154, 138



126, 153, 168

Rectangle

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



164, 143, 160



173, 142, 142



133, 154, 138



121, 156, 157

Sweetspot

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



164, 143, 160



214, 206, 213



147, 143, 164



107, 102, 106



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



164, 143, 160



214, 182, 208



164, 143, 150



82, 73, 80



145, 0, 118



18, 0, 14

Inverse Universe

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



164, 143, 160



214, 182, 208



143, 164, 157



82, 73, 80



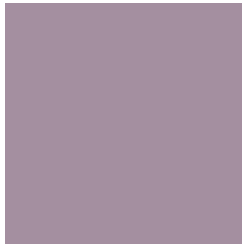
145, 0, 118



18, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 143, 160 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

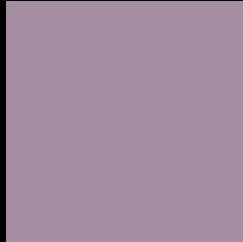
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 143, 160 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

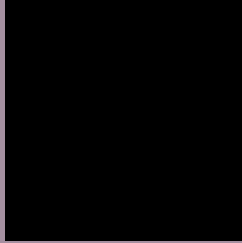
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 143, 160 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 143, 160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 143, 160.

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, 160

Protanopia
148, 148, 163

Deuteranopia
159, 145, 160



Tritanopia
163, 144, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color

164, 143, 160

Protanomaly

154, 146, 162

Deuteranomaly

161, 144, 160

Tritanomaly

163, 144, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color

164, 143, 160

Achromatopsia

151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly

156, 148, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 143, 160 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, 160)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 143, 160)  
}
```

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, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 143, 160) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 143, 160 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, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 143, 160) }
```

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, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 143, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 143, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 143,  
160) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 143, 160 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, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
143, 160) }
```

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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