

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 145, 142)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 145, 142) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 145, 142)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4918E
RGB	164, 145, 142
RGB Percent	64%, 57%, 56%
CMY	0.3569, 0.4314, 0.4431
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.13, 0.36
HSL	8°, 11%, 60%
HSV	8°, 13%, 64%
XYZ	30.3177, 30.0963, 29.8024
YIQ	150.3390, 12.2870, 3.0950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

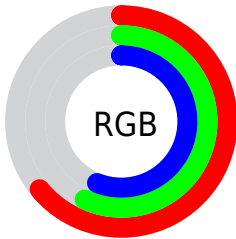
Format	Color
RYB	164, 145, 142
Decimal	10785166
CIELab	61.74, 6.56, 4.17
CIELCh	62, 7.772, 32.485
Yxy	30.0963, 0.3361, 0.3336
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288975246 (0xFFA4918E)
YUV	150.3390, -4.1111, 11.9807
Hunter-Lab	54.8601, 2.6405, 6.1931

Details

The RGB color **164, 145, 142** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **142, 161, 164**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 199, 196**, and **112, 95, 92** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **164, 131, 126**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 159, 158**.

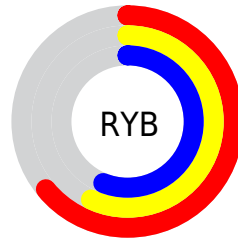
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (57%)

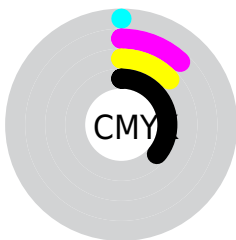
Blue (56%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (56%)

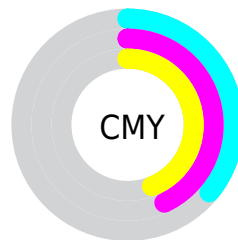


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 145, 142 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, 145, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 164, 145, 142


255, 255, 255

 219, 199, 196

 248, 227, 224

255, 255, 252

 164, 145, 142

 138, 119, 116

 112, 95, 92


 87, 71, 68


 64, 49, 46


 42, 28, 26


 22, 1, 0


 0, 0, 0

 164, 145, 142

 164, 131, 126

 164, 145, 142

 164, 159, 158

 164, 117, 109

 164, 173, 175

 164, 103, 93

 164, 187, 191

 164, 88, 76

 164, 202, 208

 164, 74, 60

 164, 216, 224

 164, 60, 44

 164, 230, 240

 164, 46, 27

 164, 244, 255

 164, 32, 11

 164, 255, 255

 164, 22, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



163, 145, 149



164, 145, 142



161, 147, 137

Triad

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



164, 145, 142



139, 153, 143



143, 149, 163

Complementary

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



164, 145, 142



142, 161, 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.



136, 152, 161



164, 145, 142



134, 153, 149

Square

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



164, 145, 142



146, 151, 137



132, 153, 156



151, 147, 161

Rectangle

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



164, 145, 142



157, 148, 136



132, 153, 156



140, 150, 163

Sweetspot

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



164, 145, 142



214, 207, 206



164, 142, 161



107, 102, 102



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



164, 145, 142



214, 185, 180



164, 156, 142



82, 75, 73



145, 20, 0



18, 2, 0

Inverse Universe

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



142, 161, 164



180, 210, 214



142, 150, 164



73, 80, 82



0, 126, 145



0, 15, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 145, 142 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

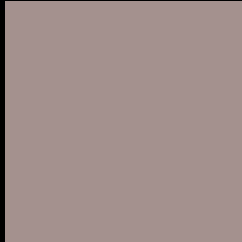
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 145, 142 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

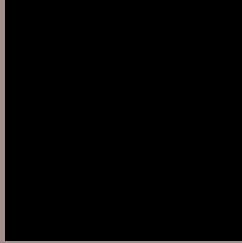
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

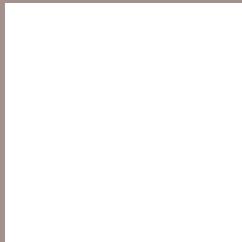
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 164, 145, 142 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 145, 142.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 145, 142.

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, 145, 142

Protanopia
153, 149, 144

Deuteranopia
166, 144, 142



Tritanopia
166, 143, 154

Trichromacy



Original Color

164, 145, 142

Protanomaly

157, 148, 143

Deuteranomaly

165, 144, 142

Tritanomaly

165, 144, 150

Monochromacy



Original Color

164, 145, 142

Achromatopsia

150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly

155, 148, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 145, 142 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, 145, 142) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 145, 142)  
}
```

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, 145, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 145, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 145, 142 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, 145, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 145, 142) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 145, 142)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 145, 142); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 145, 142);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 145,  
142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 145, 142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 145, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
145, 142) }
```

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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