

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 145, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 145, 143) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 145, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4918F
RGB	164, 145, 143
RGB Percent	64%, 57%, 56%
CMY	0.3569, 0.4314, 0.4392
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.13, 0.36
HSL	6°, 10%, 60%
HSV	6°, 13%, 64%
XYZ	30.3932, 30.1265, 30.1997
YIQ	150.4530, 11.9660, 3.4060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

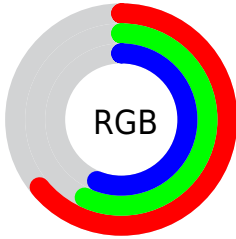
Format	Color
R_YB	164, 145, 143
Decimal	10785167
CIE Lab	61.76, 6.73, 3.64
CIE LCh	62, 7.651, 28.448
Yxy	30.1265, 0.3350, 0.3321
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288975247 (0xFFA4918F)
YUV	150.4530, -3.6743, 11.8807
Hunter-Lab	54.8876, 2.7884, 5.7994

Details

The RGB color **164, 145, 143** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **143, 162, 164**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 199, 197**, and **112, 95, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **164, 130, 127**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 160, 159**.

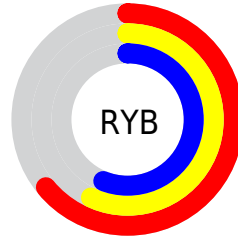
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (57%)

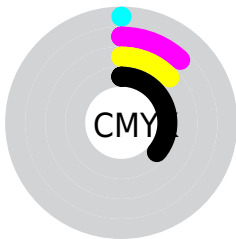
Blue (56%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (56%)

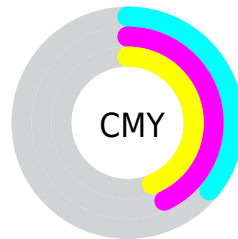


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)


Magenta (43%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 145, 143 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, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 164, 145, 143

255, 255, 255

 219, 199, 197

 248, 227, 225

255, 255, 253

 164, 145, 143

 138, 119, 117

 112, 95, 93


 87, 71, 69


 64, 49, 47


 42, 28, 26


 23, 1, 0


 0, 0, 0

 164, 145, 143

 164, 130, 127

 164, 145, 143

 164, 160, 159

 164, 115, 110

 164, 175, 176

 164, 100, 94

 164, 190, 192

 164, 86, 77

 164, 204, 209

 164, 71, 61

 164, 219, 225

 164, 56, 45

 164, 234, 241

 164, 41, 28

 164, 249, 255

 164, 26, 12

 164, 255, 255

 164, 16, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



163, 145, 150



164, 145, 143



161, 146, 138

Triad

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



164, 145, 143



140, 152, 142



142, 150, 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, 143



143, 162, 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.



135, 152, 160



164, 145, 143



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, 143



148, 151, 137



133, 153, 155



150, 148, 161

Rectangle

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



164, 145, 143



158, 148, 136



133, 153, 155



139, 151, 162

Sweetspot

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



164, 145, 143



214, 206, 206



164, 143, 162



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, 143



214, 185, 182



164, 155, 143



82, 74, 73



145, 14, 0



18, 2, 0

Inverse Universe

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



143, 162, 164



182, 211, 214



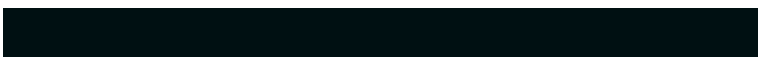
143, 152, 164



73, 81, 82



0, 132, 145



0, 16, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 145, 143 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

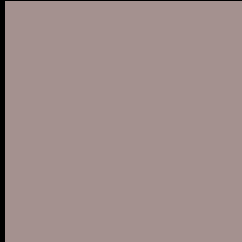
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

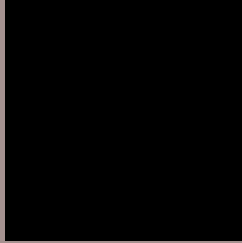
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 145, 143.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 145, 143.

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, 143

Protanopia
153, 149, 145

Deuteranopia
166, 144, 143



Tritanopia
166, 143, 154

Trichromacy



Original Color

164, 145, 143

Protanomaly

157, 148, 144

Deuteranomaly

165, 144, 143

Tritanomaly

165, 144, 150

Monochromacy



Original Color

164, 145, 143

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, 143 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, 143) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 145, 143)  
}
```

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, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 145, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 145, 143 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, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 145, 143) }
```

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, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 145, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 145, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 145,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 145, 143 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, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
145, 143) }
```

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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