

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 146, 255)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 146, 255) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 146, 255)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A492FF
RGB	164, 146, 255
RGB Percent	64%, 57%, 100%
CMY	0.3569, 0.4275, 0.0000
CMYK	0.36, 0.43, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	250°, 100%, 79%
HSV	250°, 43%, 100%
XYZ	43.6387, 35.6703, 99.1928
YIQ	163.8080, -24.2610, 37.7150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

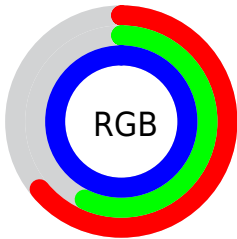
Format	Color
RYB	164, 146, 255
Decimal	10785535
CIELab	66.27, 31.13, -52.04
CIELCh	66, 60.641, 300.885
Yxy	35.6703, 0.2445, 0.1998
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288975615 (0xFFA492FF)
YUV	163.8080, 44.9577, 0.1684
Hunter-Lab	59.7246, 25.9058, -56.6638

Details

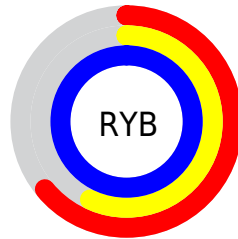
The RGB color **164, 146, 255** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **237, 255, 146**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 200, 255**, and **108, 95, 198** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143, 121, 255**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185, 171, 255**.

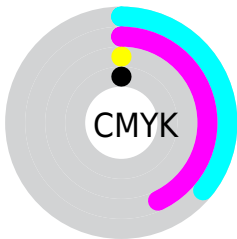
Distribution



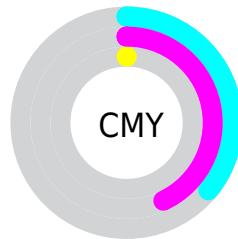
- Red (64%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 146, 255 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, 146, 255 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 164, 146, 255

255, 255, 255

 222, 200, 255

 251, 228, 255

 164, 146, 255


 136, 120, 226

 108, 95, 198

 80, 71, 170

 51, 49, 143


 12, 27, 117

 0, 7, 92


 0, 0, 67

 0, 3, 44


 0, 1, 22

 164, 146, 255


 164, 146, 255

 143, 121, 255

 185, 171, 255

 121, 95, 255

 207, 197, 255

 100, 69, 255


 228, 223, 255

 79, 44, 255

 249, 248, 255

 58, 18, 255

255, 255, 255

 42, 0, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 167, 255



164, 146, 255



228, 123, 215

Triad

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



164, 146, 255



231, 138, 65



0, 187, 161

Complementary

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



164, 146, 255



237, 255, 146

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.



50, 183, 106



164, 146, 255



188, 159, 42

Square

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



164, 146, 255



255, 118, 108



134, 174, 60



0, 187, 216

Rectangle

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



164, 146, 255



252, 113, 180



134, 174, 60



0, 186, 142

Sweetspot

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



164, 146, 255



227, 222, 255



146, 239, 255



110, 107, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



164, 146, 255



146, 125, 255



217, 146, 255



117, 115, 128



32, 0, 191



11, 0, 64

Inverse Universe

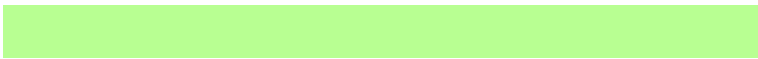
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



255, 146, 237



255, 125, 234



184, 255, 146



128, 115, 125



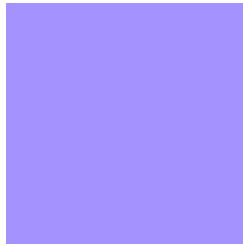
191, 0, 160



64, 0, 53

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 146, 255 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

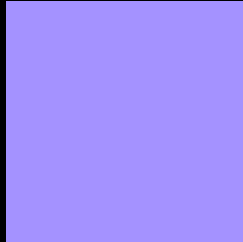
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 146, 255 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

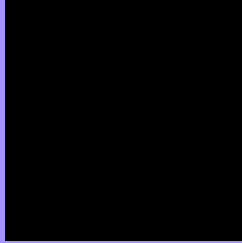
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 146, 255 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 146, 255.



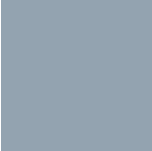
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 146, 255.

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

147, 163, 176

Trichromacy



Original Color
164, 146, 255

Protanomaly
139, 154, 255

Deuteranomaly
132, 156, 253

Tritanomaly
153, 157, 205

Monochromacy



Original Color
164, 146, 255

Achromatopsia
164, 164, 164

Achromatomaly
164, 157, 197

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 146, 255 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, 146, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 146, 255)  
}
```

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, 146, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 146, 255) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 146, 255 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, 146, 255) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 146, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 146, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 146, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 146, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 146,  
255) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 146, 255 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 146, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
146, 255) }
```

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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