

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 148, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 148, 146) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 148, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A49492
RGB	164, 148, 146
RGB Percent	64%, 58%, 57%
CMY	0.3569, 0.4196, 0.4275
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.11, 0.36
HSL	7°, 9%, 61%
HSV	7°, 11%, 64%
XYZ	31.0881, 31.1476, 31.5677
YIQ	152.5560, 10.1780, 2.7700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

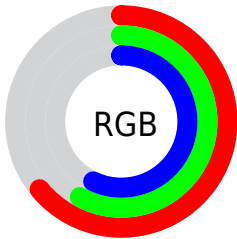
Format	Color
RYB	164, 148, 146
Decimal	10785938
CIELab	62.63, 5.57, 3.20
CIELCh	63, 6.423, 29.903
Yxy	31.1476, 0.3314, 0.3321
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288976018 (0xFFA49492)
YUV	152.5560, -3.2321, 10.0364
Hunter-Lab	55.8101, 1.7628, 5.5310

Details

The RGB color **164, 148, 146** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **146, 162, 164**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 202, 200**, and **112, 97, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **164, 133, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 163, 162**.

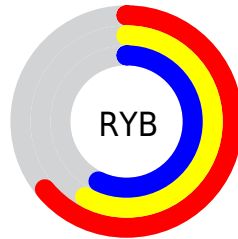
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (58%)

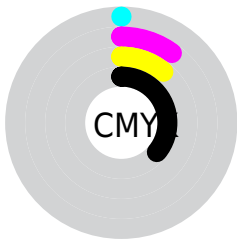
Blue (57%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (57%)

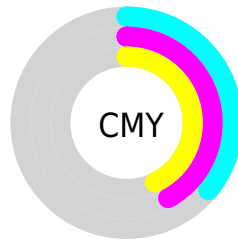


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 148, 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, 148, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 164, 148, 146

255, 255, 255


 219, 202, 200

 248, 230, 228

 164, 148, 146

 138, 122, 120

 112, 97, 96


 88, 74, 72


 64, 51, 49


 42, 30, 29


 23, 5, 2


 0, 0, 0

 164, 148, 146

 164, 133, 130

 164, 148, 146

 164, 163, 162

 164, 119, 113

 164, 177, 179

 164, 104, 97

 164, 192, 195

 164, 90, 80

 164, 206, 212

 164, 75, 64

 164, 221, 228

 164, 61, 48

 164, 235, 244

 164, 46, 31

 164, 250, 255

 164, 31, 15

 164, 255, 255

 164, 18, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



163, 148, 152



164, 148, 146



162, 149, 142

Triad

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



164, 148, 146



144, 154, 146



146, 152, 163

Complementary

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



164, 148, 146



146, 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.



140, 154, 161



164, 148, 146



139, 155, 151

Square

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



164, 148, 146



150, 153, 142



138, 155, 157



153, 150, 161

Rectangle

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



164, 148, 146



158, 150, 140



138, 155, 157



144, 153, 163

Sweetspot

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



164, 148, 146



214, 208, 208



164, 146, 162



107, 103, 103



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



164, 148, 146



214, 189, 186



164, 157, 146



82, 74, 73



145, 16, 0



18, 2, 0

Inverse Universe

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



146, 162, 164



186, 211, 214



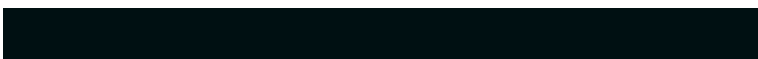
146, 153, 164



73, 81, 82



0, 129, 145



0, 16, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 148, 146 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

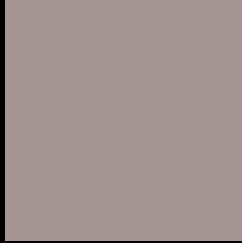
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 148, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

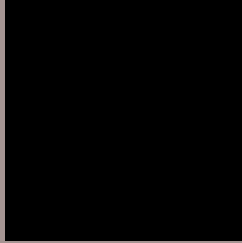
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

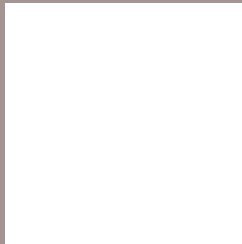
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 164, 148, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 148, 146.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 148, 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, 148, 146

Protanopia
155, 151, 148

Deuteranopia
168, 146, 146



Tritanopia
166, 146, 158

Trichromacy



Original Color

164, 148, 146

Protanomaly

158, 150, 147

Deuteranomaly

167, 147, 146

Tritanomaly

165, 147, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color

164, 148, 146

Achromatopsia

153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly

157, 151, 150

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 148, 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, 148, 146) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 148, 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, 148, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 148, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 148, 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, 148, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 148, 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, 148, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 148, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 148, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 148,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 148, 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, 148, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
148, 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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