

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 150, 159)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 150, 159) contains.

RGB(164, 150, 159)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(164, 150, 159)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4969F
RGB	164, 150, 159
RGB Percent	64%, 59%, 62%
CMY	0.3569, 0.4118, 0.3765
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.03, 0.36
HSL	321°, 7%, 62%
HSV	321°, 9%, 64%
XYZ	32.4742, 32.2084, 37.3062
YIQ	155.2120, 5.4550, 5.7670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

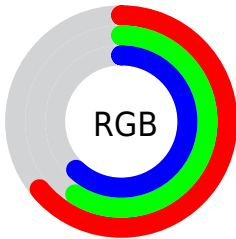
Format	Color
RYB	164, 150, 159
Decimal	10786463
CIELab	63.51, 6.81, -2.85
CIELCh	64, 7.383, 337.254
Yxy	32.2084, 0.3184, 0.3158
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288976543 (0xFFA4969F)
YUV	155.2120, 1.8675, 7.7071
Hunter-Lab	56.7525, 2.8223, 0.7525

Details

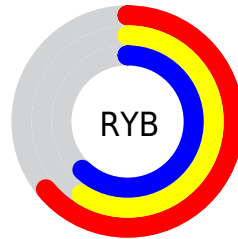
The RGB color **164, 150, 159** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **150, 164, 155**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 204, 214**, and **112, 99, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **164, 134, 153**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 166, 165**.

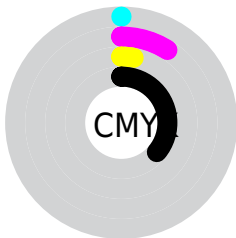
Distribution



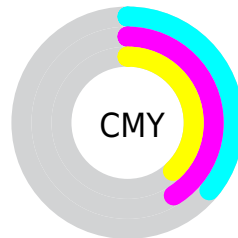
- Red (64%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (36%)




- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 150, 159 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, 150, 159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 164, 150, 159

255, 255, 255


 219, 204, 214

 247, 232, 242

 164, 150, 159

 138, 124, 133

 112, 99, 108


 88, 75, 83

 64, 53, 60


 42, 31, 39


 22, 8, 18

 0, 0, 0

 164, 150, 159

 164, 134, 153

 164, 150, 159

 164, 166, 165

164, 117, 147

164, 183, 171

164, 101, 141

164, 199, 177

164, 84, 136

164, 216, 182

164, 68, 130

164, 232, 188

164, 52, 124

164, 248, 194

164, 35, 118

164, 255, 200

164, 19, 112

164, 255, 206

164, 2, 106

164, 255, 212

Harmonies

Analogous

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



157, 152, 164



164, 150, 159



168, 149, 152

Triad

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



164, 150, 159



158, 154, 141



138, 157, 161

Complementary

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



164, 150, 159



150, 164, 155

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.



139, 158, 155



164, 150, 159



150, 156, 143

Square

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



164, 150, 159



164, 152, 142



143, 157, 149



142, 156, 166

Rectangle

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



164, 150, 159



168, 150, 148



143, 157, 149



138, 158, 160

Sweetspot

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



164, 150, 159



214, 208, 212



155, 150, 164



107, 103, 106



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



164, 150, 159



214, 193, 207



164, 150, 152



82, 73, 79



145, 0, 93



18, 0, 11

Inverse Universe

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



164, 150, 159



214, 193, 207



150, 164, 162



82, 73, 79



145, 0, 93



18, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 150, 159 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, 150, 159 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

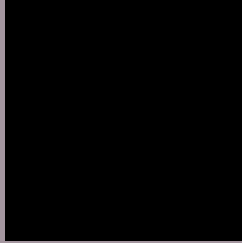
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 150, 159 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 150, 159.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 150, 159.

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, 150, 159

Protanopia

155, 153, 161

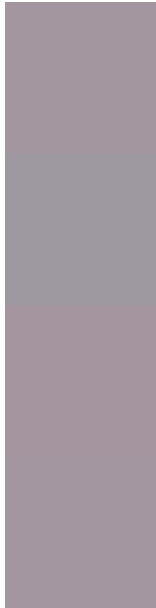
Deuteranopia

166, 149, 159



Tritanopia
164, 150, 161

Trichromacy



Original Color
164, 150, 159

Protanomaly
158, 152, 160

Deuteranomaly
165, 149, 159

Tritanomaly
164, 150, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color
164, 150, 159

Achromatopsia
155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly
158, 153, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 150, 159 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, 150, 159) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 150, 159)  
}
```

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, 150, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 150, 159) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 150, 159 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, 150, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 150, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 150, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 150, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 150, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 150,  
159) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 150, 159 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 150, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
150, 159) }
```

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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