

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 152, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 152, 157) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 152, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4989D
RGB	164, 152, 157
RGB Percent	64%, 60%, 62%
CMY	0.3569, 0.4039, 0.3843
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.04, 0.36
HSL	335°, 6%, 62%
HSV	335°, 7%, 64%
XYZ	32.6239, 32.7833, 36.5066
YIQ	156.1580, 5.5470, 4.0990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

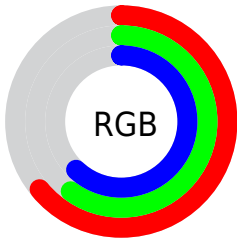
Format	Color
RYB	164, 152, 157
Decimal	10786973
CIELab	63.99, 5.32, -1.04
CIELCh	64, 5.418, 348.968
Yxy	32.7833, 0.3201, 0.3217
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288977053 (0xFFA4989D)
YUV	156.1580, 0.4151, 6.8774
Hunter-Lab	57.2567, 1.5070, 2.2766

Details

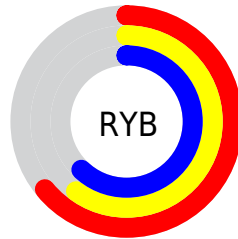
The RGB color **164, 152, 157** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **152, 164, 159**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 206, 212**, and **112, 101, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **164, 136, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 168, 167**.

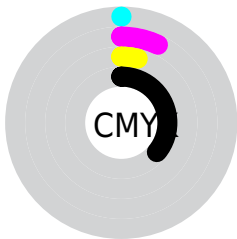
Distribution



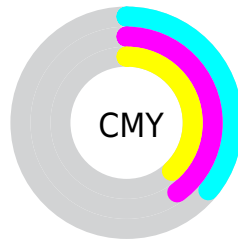
- Red (64%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (36%)




- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 152, 157 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, 152, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 164, 152, 157


255, 255, 255


 219, 206, 212

 247, 234, 240

 164, 152, 157

 138, 126, 131

 112, 101, 106


 88, 77, 82


 64, 54, 59


 42, 33, 37

 22, 10, 16


 0, 0, 0

 164, 152, 157

 164, 136, 147

 164, 152, 157

 164, 168, 167

 164, 119, 138


 164, 185, 176

 164, 103, 128

 164, 201, 186

 164, 86, 119

 164, 218, 195

 164, 70, 109

 164, 234, 205

 164, 54, 100

 164, 250, 214

 164, 37, 90

 164, 255, 224

 164, 21, 80

 164, 255, 234

 164, 4, 71

 164, 255, 243

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160, 153, 161



164, 152, 157



166, 152, 152

Triad

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



164, 152, 157



156, 156, 146



144, 157, 162

Complementary

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



164, 152, 157



152, 164, 159

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.



143, 158, 158



164, 152, 157



150, 157, 149

Square

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



164, 152, 157



161, 154, 146



146, 158, 153



148, 156, 164

Rectangle

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



164, 152, 157



165, 152, 149



146, 158, 153



144, 158, 161

Sweetspot

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



164, 152, 157



214, 210, 212



159, 152, 164



107, 105, 106



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



164, 152, 157



214, 195, 203



164, 153, 152



82, 73, 77



145, 0, 61



18, 0, 7

Inverse Universe

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



164, 152, 157



214, 195, 203



152, 163, 164



82, 73, 77



145, 0, 61



18, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 152, 157 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, 152, 157 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

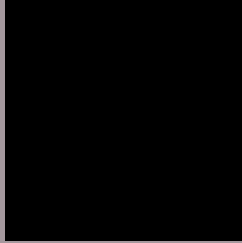
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

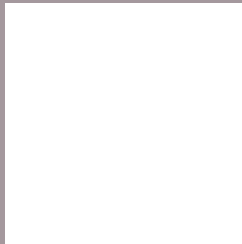
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 164, 152, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 152, 157.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 152, 157.

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, 152, 157

Protanopia
157, 154, 158

Deuteranopia
169, 150, 157



Tritanopia
165, 151, 163

Trichromacy



Original Color

164, 152, 157

Protanomaly

160, 153, 158

Deuteranomaly

167, 151, 157

Tritanomaly

165, 151, 161

Monochromacy



Original Color

164, 152, 157

Achromatopsia

156, 156, 156

Achromatomaly

159, 155, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 152, 157 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, 152, 157) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 152, 157)  
}
```

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, 152, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 152, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 152, 157 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, 152, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 152, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 152, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 152, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 152, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 152,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 152, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 152, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
152, 157) }
```

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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