

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 152, 212)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 152, 212) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 152, 212)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A498D4
RGB	164, 152, 212
RGB Percent	64%, 60%, 83%
CMY	0.3569, 0.4039, 0.1686
CMYK	0.23, 0.28, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	252°, 41%, 71%
HSV	252°, 28%, 83%
XYZ	38.4217, 35.1025, 67.0378
YIQ	162.4280, -12.1080, 21.2040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

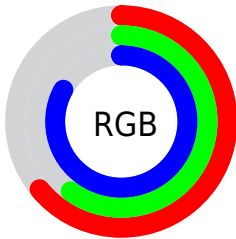
Format	Color
RYB	164, 152, 212
Decimal	10787028
CIELab	65.83, 16.99, -29.06
CIELCh	66, 33.664, 300.315
Yxy	35.1025, 0.2733, 0.2497
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288977108 (0xFFA498D4)
YUV	162.4280, 24.4390, 1.3786
Hunter-Lab	59.2473, 12.0740, -25.6129

Details

The RGB color **164, 152, 212** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **200, 212, 152**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220, 206, 255**, and **111, 101, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147, 131, 212**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 173, 212**.

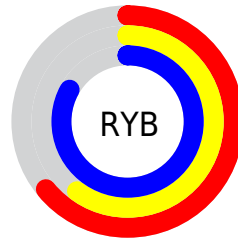
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (60%)

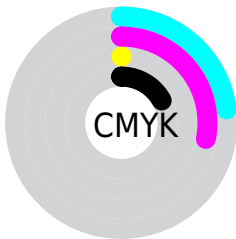
Blue (83%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (83%)

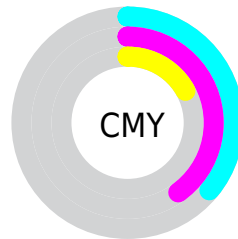


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (36%)


Magenta (40%)

Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 152, 212 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, 212 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 164, 152, 212


255, 255, 255

 220, 206, 255


 249, 235, 255

 164, 152, 212

 137, 126, 184


 111, 101, 157

 86, 77, 131

 61, 54, 106


 37, 33, 81

 12, 12, 58


 0, 2, 36


 0, 0, 11


 0, 0, 0

 164, 152, 212


 164, 152, 212

 147, 131, 212

 181, 173, 212

 130, 110, 212

 198, 194, 212

 113, 88, 212

 215, 216, 212

 96, 67, 212

 232, 237, 212


 79, 46, 212

 249, 255, 212

 62, 25, 212

 255, 255, 212

 45, 4, 212

 42, 0, 212

Harmonies

Analogous

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



118, 163, 220



164, 152, 212



198, 142, 190

Triad

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



164, 152, 212



205, 148, 108



74, 176, 159

Complementary

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



164, 152, 212



200, 212, 152

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.



113, 173, 129



164, 152, 212



180, 158, 99

Square

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



164, 152, 212



218, 139, 131



148, 167, 107



46, 175, 189

Rectangle

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



164, 152, 212



213, 138, 171



148, 167, 107



87, 176, 149

Sweetspot

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



164, 152, 212



239, 235, 255



152, 200, 212



117, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



164, 152, 212



186, 168, 255



194, 152, 212



99, 96, 107



34, 0, 171



9, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



212, 152, 200



255, 168, 238



170, 212, 152



107, 96, 105



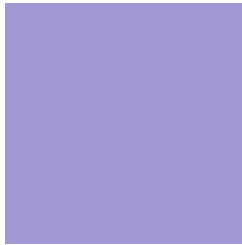
171, 0, 137



43, 0, 35

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 152, 212 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

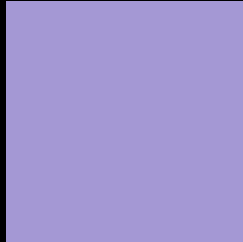
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 212 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

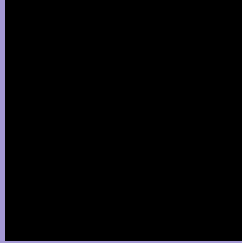
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 212 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 152, 212.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 152, 212.

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, 212

Protanopia
143, 158, 216

Deuteranopia
148, 157, 211



Tritanopia
157, 160, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color
164, 152, 212

Protanomaly
151, 156, 215

Deuteranomaly
154, 155, 211

Tritanomaly
160, 157, 187

Monochromacy



Original Color
164, 152, 212

Achromatopsia
162, 162, 162

Achromatomaly
163, 158, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 152, 212 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, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 152, 212)  
}
```

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, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 152, 212) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 152, 212 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, 212) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 152, 212) }
```

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, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 152, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 152, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 152,  
212) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 152, 212 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, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
152, 212) }
```

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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