

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 153, 204)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 153, 204) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 153, 204)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A499CC
RGB	164, 153, 204
RGB Percent	64%, 60%, 80%
CMY	0.3569, 0.4000, 0.2000
CMYK	0.20, 0.25, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	253°, 33%, 70%
HSV	253°, 25%, 80%
XYZ	37.6002, 35.0346, 61.9074
YIQ	162.1030, -9.8150, 18.1930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

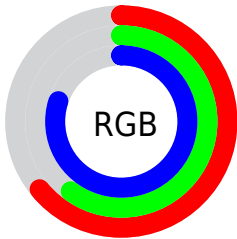
Format	Color
RYB	164, 153, 204
Decimal	10787276
CIELab	65.78, 14.56, -24.70
CIELCh	66, 28.671, 300.531
Yxy	35.0346, 0.2795, 0.2604
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288977356 (0xFFA499CC)
YUV	162.1030, 20.6552, 1.6637
Hunter-Lab	59.1900, 9.8086, -20.5789

Details

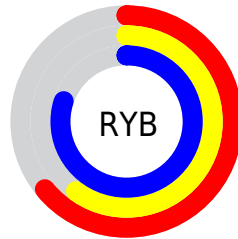
The RGB color **164, 153, 204** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **193, 204, 153**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 207, 255**, and **111, 102, 150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148, 133, 204**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180, 173, 204**.

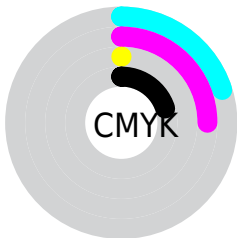
Distribution



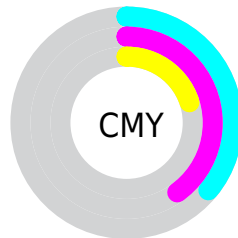
- Red (64%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (20%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 153, 204 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, 153, 204 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 164, 153, 204

255, 255, 255

■ 219, 207, 255

■ 248, 236, 255

■ 164, 153, 204

■ 137, 127, 176

■ 111, 102, 150

■ 86, 78, 124

■ 62, 55, 99

■ 39, 34, 75

■ 16, 13, 52

■ 0, 2, 30


■ 0, 0, 0


■ 0, 0, 0

 164, 153, 204

 164, 153, 204

 148, 133, 204


 180, 173, 204

 132, 112, 204

 196, 194, 204

 116, 92, 204

 212, 214, 204

 100, 71, 204

 228, 235, 204

 84, 51, 204

 244, 255, 204

 68, 31, 204

 255, 255, 204

 52, 10, 204

 44, 0, 204

Harmonies

Analogous

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



127, 162, 211



164, 153, 204



193, 145, 185

Triad

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



164, 153, 204



199, 150, 116



92, 174, 159

Complementary

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



164, 153, 204



193, 204, 153

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.



120, 171, 134



164, 153, 204



177, 158, 108

Square

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



164, 153, 204



210, 143, 135



150, 166, 115



77, 173, 185

Rectangle

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



164, 153, 204



205, 141, 169



150, 166, 115



101, 173, 150

Sweetspot

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



164, 153, 204



239, 235, 255



153, 194, 204



118, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



164, 153, 204



195, 179, 255



189, 153, 204



94, 92, 102



36, 0, 166



8, 0, 38

Inverse Universe

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



204, 153, 193



255, 179, 239



168, 204, 153



102, 92, 100



166, 0, 130



38, 0, 30

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 153, 204 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

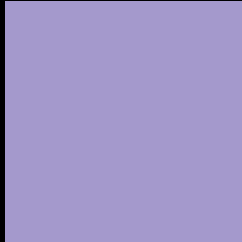
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 153, 204 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

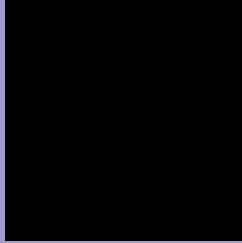
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 153, 204 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 153, 204.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 153, 204.

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, 153, 204

Protanopia

147, 158, 208

Deuteranopia

153, 157, 203



Tritanopia
158, 159, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color

164, 153, 204

Protanomaly

153, 156, 207

Deuteranomaly

157, 156, 203

Tritanomaly

160, 157, 184

Monochromacy



Original Color

164, 153, 204

Achromatopsia

162, 162, 162

Achromatomaly

163, 159, 177

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 153, 204 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, 153, 204)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 153, 204)  
}
```

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, 153, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 153, 204) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 153, 204 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, 153, 204) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 153, 204) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 153, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 153, 204); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 153, 204);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 153,  
204) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 153, 204 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 153, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
153, 204) }
```

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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