

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 156, 146)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 156, 146) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 156, 146)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A49C92
RGB	164, 156, 146
RGB Percent	64%, 61%, 57%
CMY	0.3569, 0.3882, 0.4275
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.11, 0.36
HSL	33°, 9%, 61%
HSV	33°, 11%, 64%
XYZ	32.3866, 33.7448, 32.0006
YIQ	157.2520, 7.9780, -1.4140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

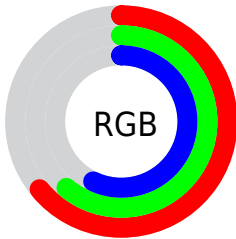
Format	Color
RYB	160, 164, 146
Decimal	10787986
CIELab	64.76, 1.13, 6.27
CIELCh	65, 6.369, 79.784
Yxy	33.7448, 0.3300, 0.3439
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288978066 (0xFFA49C92)
YUV	157.2520, -5.5472, 5.9180
Hunter-Lab	58.0902, -2.1402, 8.0017

Details

The RGB color **164, 156, 146** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **146, 154, 164**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 210, 200**, and **112, 105, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **164, 149, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 163, 162**.

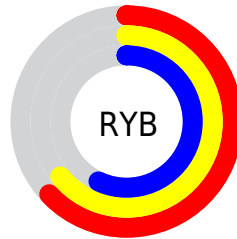
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (61%)

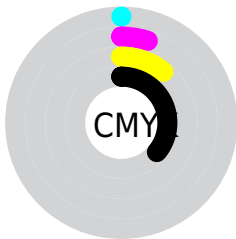
Blue (57%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (57%)

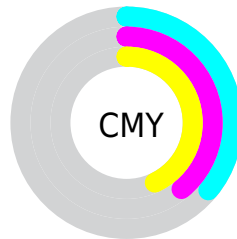


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (36%)


Magenta (39%)

Yellow (43%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 156, 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, 156, 146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 164, 156, 146

255, 255, 255

 219, 210, 200

 248, 239, 228

 164, 156, 146

 138, 130, 120

 112, 105, 96


 88, 81, 72


 64, 58, 49


 42, 36, 28


 23, 15, 2


 0, 0, 0


 164, 156, 146

 164, 149, 130

 164, 156, 146

 164, 163, 162


 164, 141, 113

 164, 171, 179

 164, 134, 97

 164, 178, 195

 164, 127, 80


 164, 185, 212

 164, 120, 64

 164, 192, 228

 164, 112, 48

 164, 200, 244

 164, 105, 31

 164, 207, 255

 164, 98, 15

 164, 214, 255

 164, 91, 0

 164, 222, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



168, 154, 149



164, 156, 146



158, 158, 146

Triad

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



164, 156, 146



143, 161, 161



163, 155, 164

Complementary

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



164, 156, 146



146, 154, 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.



156, 156, 168



164, 156, 146



145, 160, 166

Square

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



164, 156, 146



146, 160, 155



149, 158, 168



168, 153, 159

Rectangle

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



164, 156, 146



153, 159, 148



149, 158, 168



161, 155, 166

Sweetspot

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



164, 156, 146



214, 211, 208



164, 146, 154



107, 105, 103



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



164, 156, 146



214, 202, 186



163, 164, 146



82, 78, 73



145, 81, 0



18, 10, 0

Inverse Universe

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



146, 154, 164



186, 199, 214



147, 146, 164



73, 77, 82



0, 65, 145



0, 8, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 156, 146 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

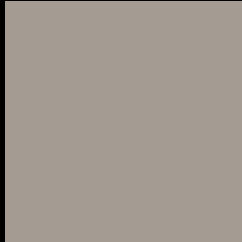
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 156, 146 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

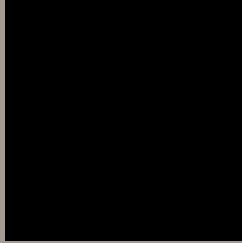
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

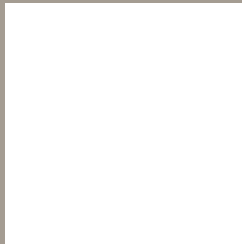
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 164, 156, 146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 156, 146.

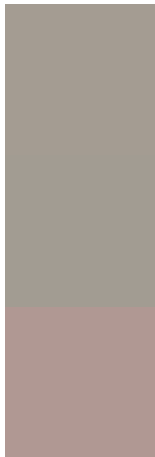


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 156, 146.

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, 156, 146

Protanopia
162, 156, 146

Deuteranopia
176, 152, 147



Tritanopia
167, 153, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color

164, 156, 146

Protanomaly

163, 156, 146

Deuteranomaly

172, 153, 147

Tritanomaly

166, 154, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color

164, 156, 146

Achromatopsia

157, 157, 157

Achromatomaly

160, 157, 153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 156, 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, 156, 146) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 156, 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, 156, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 156, 146) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 156, 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, 156, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 156, 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, 156, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 156, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 156, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 156,  
146) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 156, 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, 156, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
156, 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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