

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 157, 195)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 157, 195) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 157, 195)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A49DC3
RGB	164, 157, 195
RGB Percent	64%, 62%, 76%
CMY	0.3569, 0.3843, 0.2353
CMYK	0.16, 0.19, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	251°, 24%, 69%
HSV	251°, 19%, 76%
XYZ	37.2171, 35.9466, 56.6066
YIQ	163.4250, -8.0260, 13.3020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

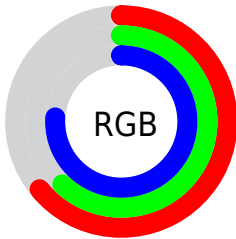
Format	Color
RYB	164, 157, 195
Decimal	10788291
CIELab	66.48, 10.28, -18.61
CIELCh	66, 21.263, 298.918
Yxy	35.9466, 0.2868, 0.2770
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288978371 (0xFFA49DC3)
YUV	163.4250, 15.5665, 0.5043
Hunter-Lab	59.9555, 5.8811, -14.0095

Details

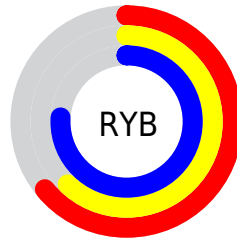
The RGB color **164, 157, 195** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **188, 195, 157**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 212, 252**, and **112, 106, 141** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148, 138, 195**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180, 177, 195**.

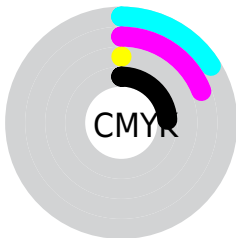
Distribution



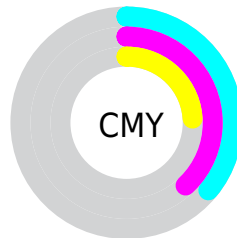
- Red (64%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (24%)




- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 157, 195 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, 157, 195 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 164, 157, 195


255, 255, 255

 219, 212, 252


 248, 240, 255


 164, 157, 195

 138, 131, 168


 112, 106, 141

 87, 82, 116


 63, 59, 91

 41, 37, 67

 19, 17, 45

 0, 1, 24

 0, 0, 0

 164, 157, 195

 164, 157, 195

■ 148, 138, 195

■ 180, 177, 195

■ 132, 118, 195

■ 196, 196, 195

■ 116, 99, 195

■ 212, 216, 195

■ 100, 79, 195

■ 228, 235, 195

■ 84, 60, 195

■ 244, 255, 195

■ 69, 40, 195

■ 255, 255, 195

■ 53, 21, 195

■ 37, 1, 195

■ 36, 0, 195

Harmonies

Analogous

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



138, 164, 199



164, 157, 195



186, 151, 182

Triad

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



164, 157, 195



193, 154, 130



116, 173, 160

Complementary

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



164, 157, 195



188, 195, 157

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.



134, 170, 141



164, 157, 195



177, 160, 124

Square

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



164, 157, 195



201, 149, 144



156, 166, 128



108, 172, 179

Rectangle

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



164, 157, 195



195, 149, 170



156, 166, 128



121, 172, 154

Sweetspot

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



164, 157, 195



240, 237, 252



157, 188, 195



120, 119, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



164, 157, 195



205, 194, 252



183, 157, 195



89, 87, 97



30, 0, 161



6, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



195, 157, 188



252, 194, 242



169, 195, 157



97, 87, 95



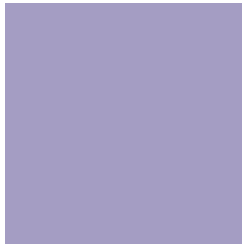
161, 0, 131



33, 0, 27

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 157, 195 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

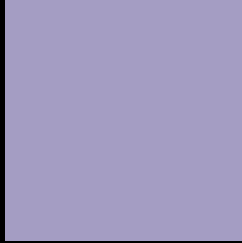
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 157, 195 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

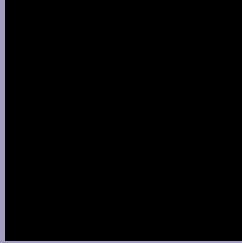
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 157, 195 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 157, 195.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 157, 195.

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, 157, 195](#)

Protanopia
[153, 160, 197](#)

Deuteranopia
[161, 158, 195](#)



Tritanopia
160, 161, 174

Trichromacy



Original Color
164, 157, 195

Protanomaly
157, 159, 196

Deuteranomaly
162, 158, 195

Tritanomaly
161, 160, 182

Monochromacy



Original Color
164, 157, 195

Achromatopsia
163, 163, 163

Achromatomaly
163, 161, 175

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 157, 195 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, 157, 195)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 157, 195)  
}
```

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, 157, 195) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 157, 195) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 157, 195 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

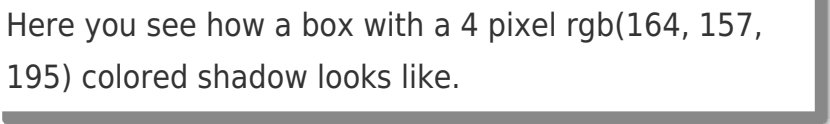
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(164, 157, 195) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 157, 195) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 157, 195)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 157, 195); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 157, 195); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 157, 195) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 157, 195 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 157, 195) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
157, 195) }
```

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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