

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 160, 178)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 160, 178) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 160, 178)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4A0B2
RGB	164, 160, 178
RGB Percent	64%, 63%, 70%
CMY	0.3569, 0.3725, 0.3020
CMYK	0.08, 0.10, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	253°, 10%, 66%
HSV	253°, 10%, 70%
XYZ	35.9165, 36.2485, 47.2231
YIQ	163.2480, -3.3940, 6.4460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

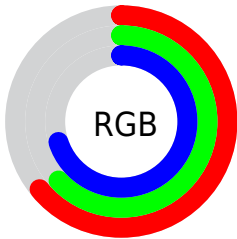
Format	Color
RYB	164, 160, 178
Decimal	10789042
CIELab	66.71, 4.98, -8.79
CIElCh	67, 10.099, 299.532
Yxy	36.2485, 0.3008, 0.3036
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288979122 (0xFFA4A0B2)
YUV	163.2480, 7.2727, 0.6595
Hunter-Lab	60.2067, 1.1231, -4.3594

Details

The RGB color **164, 160, 178** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **174, 178, 160**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 215, 234**, and **112, 109, 125** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 142, 178**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 178, 178**.

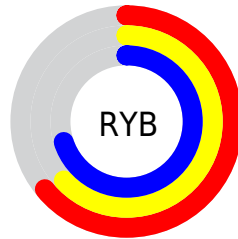
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (63%)

Blue (70%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (70%)

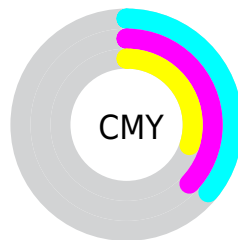


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (30%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 160, 178 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, 160, 178 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 164, 160, 178


255, 255, 255

 219, 215, 234

 247, 243, 255

 164, 160, 178

 138, 134, 151

 112, 109, 125

 88, 84, 100

 64, 61, 76


 42, 39, 54

 22, 19, 32

 0, 0, 8

 0, 0, 0

 164, 160, 178

 164, 160, 178

■ 150, 142, 178

■ 178, 178, 178

■ 136, 124, 178

■ 192, 196, 178

■ 122, 107, 178

■ 206, 213, 178

■ 109, 89, 178

■ 219, 231, 178

■ 95, 71, 178

■ 233, 249, 178

■ 81, 53, 178

■ 247, 255, 178

■ 67, 35, 178

■ 255, 255, 178

■ 53, 18, 178

■ 40, 0, 178

Harmonies

Analogous

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



153, 163, 180



164, 160, 178



174, 157, 172

Triad

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



164, 160, 178



178, 159, 147



142, 168, 162

Complementary

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



164, 160, 178



174, 178, 160

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.



150, 167, 153



164, 160, 178



170, 162, 144

Square

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



164, 160, 178



182, 157, 154



160, 164, 146



140, 167, 171

Rectangle

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



164, 160, 178



179, 156, 166



160, 164, 146



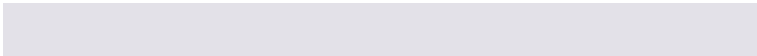
144, 168, 159

Sweetspot

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



164, 160, 178



227, 225, 232



160, 174, 178



114, 113, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



164, 160, 178



210, 204, 232



173, 160, 178



82, 80, 89



34, 0, 153



6, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



178, 160, 174



232, 204, 226



165, 178, 160



89, 80, 87



153, 0, 119



26, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 160, 178 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

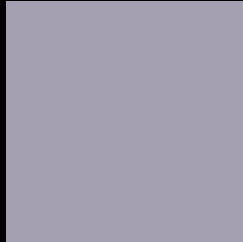
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 160, 178 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

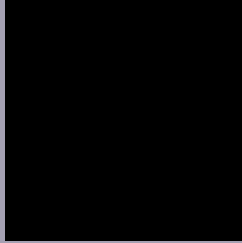
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

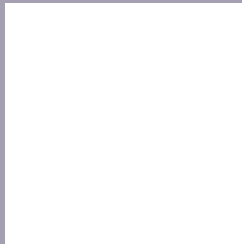
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 164, 160, 178 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 160, 178.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 160, 178.

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](#), [160](#), [178](#)

Protanopia

[160](#), [161](#), [179](#)

Deuteranopia

[170](#), [158](#), [178](#)



Tritanopia
163, 161, 173

Trichromacy



Original Color
164, 160, 178

Protanomaly
161, 161, 179

Deuteranomaly
168, 159, 178

Tritanomaly
163, 161, 175

Monochromacy



Original Color
164, 160, 178

Achromatopsia
163, 163, 163

Achromatomaly
163, 162, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 160, 178 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, 160, 178) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 160, 178)  
}
```

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, 160, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 160, 178) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 160, 178 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, 160, 178) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 160, 178) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 160, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 160, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 160, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 160,  
178) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 160, 178 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 160, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
160, 178) }
```

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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