

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 164, 168)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 164, 168) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 164, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4A4A8
RGB	164, 164, 168
RGB Percent	64%, 64%, 66%
CMY	0.3569, 0.3569, 0.3412
CMYK	0.02, 0.02, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	240°, 2%, 65%
HSV	240°, 2%, 66%
XYZ	35.6532, 37.2706, 42.3606
YIQ	164.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

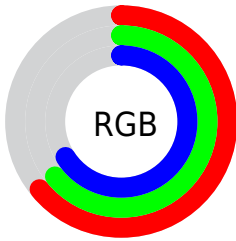
Format	Color
RYB	164, 164, 168
Decimal	10790056
CIELab	67.48, 0.77, -2.07
CIELCh	67, 2.213, 290.430
Yxy	37.2706, 0.3093, 0.3233
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288980136 (0xFFA4A4A8)
YUV	164.4560, 1.7472, -0.3999
Hunter-Lab	61.0496, -2.5923, 1.5951

Details

The RGB color **164, 164, 168** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **168, 168, 164**, and the grayscale version is **164, 164, 164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 219, 223**, and **112, 112, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147, 147, 168**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 181, 168**.

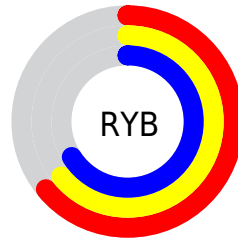
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (64%)

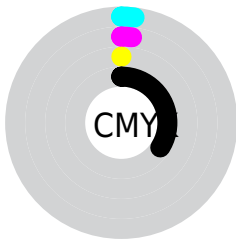
Blue (66%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (66%)

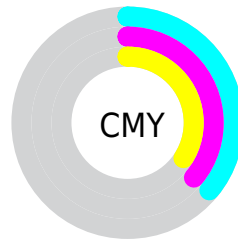


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (36%)


Magenta (36%)

Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 164, 168 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, 164, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 164, 164, 168


255, 255, 255

 219, 219, 223

 247, 247, 252

 164, 164, 168

 138, 138, 142

 112, 112, 116


 88, 88, 91


 65, 65, 68


 43, 43, 46


 22, 22, 25

 0, 0, 0

 164, 164, 168

 147, 147, 168

 164, 164, 168

 181, 181, 168

■ 130, 130, 168

■ 198, 198, 168

■ 114, 114, 168

■ 214, 214, 168

■ 97, 97, 168

■ 231, 231, 168

■ 80, 80, 168

■ 248, 248, 168

■ 63, 63, 168

■ 255, 255, 168

■ 46, 46, 168

■ 30, 30, 168

■ 13, 13, 168

Harmonies

Analogous

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



162, 165, 168



164, 164, 168



166, 163, 167

Triad

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



164, 164, 168



168, 163, 161



160, 166, 164

Complementary

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



164, 164, 168



168, 168, 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.



162, 165, 162



164, 164, 168



167, 164, 160

Square

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



164, 164, 168



169, 163, 163



165, 165, 161



160, 166, 166

Rectangle

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



164, 164, 168



168, 163, 166



165, 165, 161



161, 165, 163

Sweetspot

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



164, 164, 168



217, 217, 219



164, 168, 168



109, 109, 110



237, 237, 237



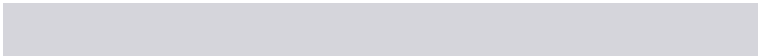
110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



164, 164, 168



213, 213, 219



166, 164, 168



81, 81, 84



0, 0, 148



0, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



168, 164, 168



219, 213, 219



166, 168, 164



84, 81, 84



148, 0, 148



20, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 164, 168 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

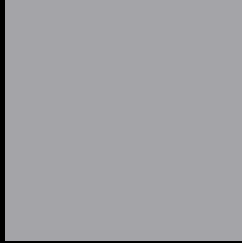
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 164, 168 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

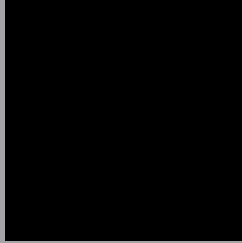
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

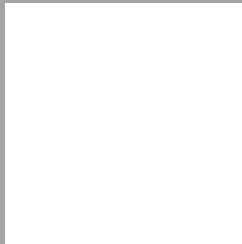
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 164, 164, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 164, 168.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 164, 168.

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, 164, 168

Protanopia

166, 163, 168

Deuteranopia

178, 159, 169



Tritanopia
165, 163, 176

Trichromacy



Original Color

164, 164, 168

Protanomaly

165, 163, 168

Deuteranomaly

173, 161, 169

Tritanomaly

165, 163, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color

164, 164, 168

Achromatopsia

164, 164, 164

Achromatomaly

164, 164, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 164, 168 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, 164, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 164, 168)  
}
```

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, 164, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 164, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 164, 168 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, 164, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 164, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 164, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 164, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 164, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 164,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 164, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 164, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
164, 168) }
```

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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