

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 164, 228)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 164, 228) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 164, 228)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4A4E4
RGB	164, 164, 228
RGB Percent	64%, 64%, 89%
CMY	0.3569, 0.3569, 0.1059
CMYK	0.28, 0.28, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	240°, 54%, 77%
HSV	240°, 28%, 89%
XYZ	42.5889, 40.0449, 78.8835
YIQ	171.2960, -20.5440, 19.9040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

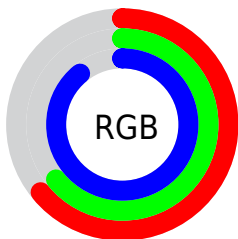
Format	Color
RYB	164, 164, 228
Decimal	10790116
CIELab	69.50, 14.07, -32.21
CIELCh	70, 35.149, 293.594
Yxy	40.0449, 0.2637, 0.2479
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288980196 (0xFFA4A4E4)
YUV	171.2960, 27.9551, -6.3986
Hunter-Lab	63.2810, 9.3909, -29.6118

Details

The RGB color **164, 164, 228** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **228, 228, 164**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220, 219, 255**, and **110, 112, 172** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141, 141, 228**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187, 187, 228**.

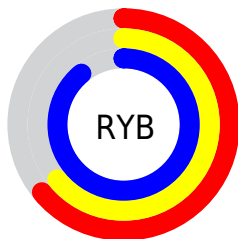
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (64%)

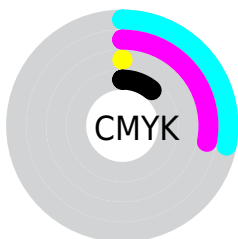
Blue (89%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (89%)

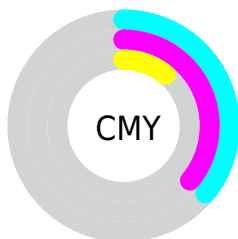


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (36%)


Magenta (36%)

Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 164, 228 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, 228 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 164, 164, 228


255, 255, 255

 220, 219, 255

 249, 247, 255

 164, 164, 228

 137, 138, 200

 110, 112, 172

 85, 88, 146

 59, 65, 120


 33, 43, 95

 2, 23, 71


 0, 0, 48

 0, 1, 26

 0, 0, 0

 164, 164, 228

 164, 164, 228

 141, 141, 228

 187, 187, 228

 118, 118, 228

 210, 210, 228

 96, 96, 228

 232, 232, 228


 73, 73, 228

 255, 255, 228

 50, 50, 228

 27, 27, 228

 4, 4, 228

 0, 0, 228

Harmonies

Analogous

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



114, 175, 233



164, 164, 228



204, 153, 208

Triad

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



164, 164, 228



221, 155, 120



89, 187, 162

Complementary

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



164, 164, 228



228, 228, 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.



128, 183, 131



164, 164, 228



197, 165, 106

Square

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



164, 164, 228



232, 147, 146



165, 176, 110



53, 187, 194

Rectangle

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



164, 164, 228



221, 147, 189



165, 176, 110



102, 186, 151

Sweetspot

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



164, 164, 228



235, 235, 255



164, 228, 228



115, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



164, 164, 228



168, 168, 255



196, 164, 228



103, 103, 115



0, 0, 179



0, 0, 51

Inverse Universe

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



228, 164, 228



255, 168, 255



196, 228, 164



115, 103, 115



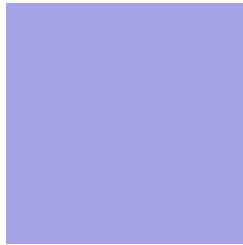
179, 0, 179



51, 0, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 164, 228 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

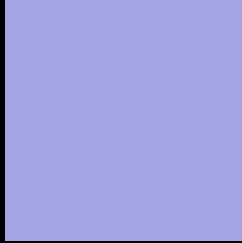
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 228 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

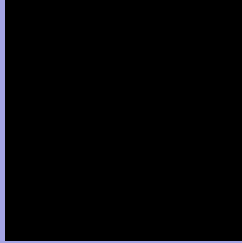
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 228 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 164, 228.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 164, 228.

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, 228

Protanopia
151, 167, 231

Deuteranopia
154, 167, 227



Tritanopia
155, 172, 186

Trichromacy



Original Color
164, 164, 228

Protanomaly
156, 166, 230

Deuteranomaly
158, 166, 227

Tritanomaly
158, 169, 201

Monochromacy



Original Color
164, 164, 228

Achromatopsia
171, 171, 171

Achromatomaly
168, 168, 192

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 164, 228 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, 228)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 164, 228)  
}
```

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, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 164, 228) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 164, 228 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, 228) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 164, 228) }
```

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, 228)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 164, 228); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 164, 228);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 164,  
228) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 164, 228 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, 228) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
164, 228) }
```

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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