

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 165, 184)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 165, 184) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 165, 184)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4A5B8
RGB	164, 165, 184
RGB Percent	64%, 65%, 72%
CMY	0.3569, 0.3529, 0.2784
CMYK	0.11, 0.10, 0.00, 0.28
HSL	237°, 12%, 68%
HSV	237°, 11%, 72%
XYZ	37.4167, 38.2635, 50.7609
YIQ	166.8670, -6.6950, 5.6970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

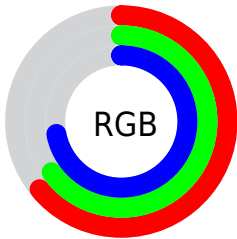
Format	Color
RYB	164, 165, 184
Decimal	10790328
CIELab	68.21, 3.46, -9.88
CIELCh	68, 10.469, 289.272
Yxy	38.2635, 0.2959, 0.3026
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288980408 (0xFFA4A5B8)
YUV	166.8670, 8.4466, -2.5144
Hunter-Lab	61.8575, -0.2785, -5.3538

Details

The RGB color **164, 165, 184** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **184, 183, 164**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 220, 240**, and **112, 113, 131** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 148, 184**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182, 182, 184**.

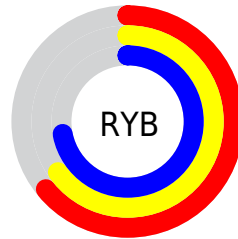
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (65%)

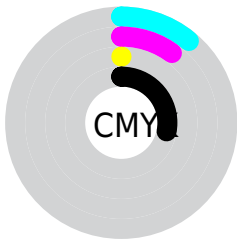
Blue (72%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (72%)

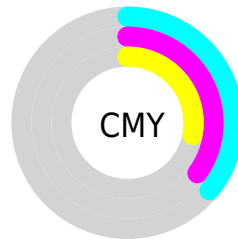


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (36%)


Magenta (35%)

Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 165, 184 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, 165, 184 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 164, 165, 184

255, 255, 255

 219, 220, 240

 248, 248, 255

 164, 165, 184


 138, 139, 157

 112, 113, 131

 88, 89, 106


 64, 65, 82


 42, 43, 59

 21, 23, 37

 0, 1, 16

 0, 0, 0

 164, 165, 184

 164, 165, 184

■ 146, 148, 184

■ 182, 182, 184

■ 127, 130, 184

■ 201, 200, 184

■ 109, 113, 184

■ 219, 217, 184

■ 90, 95, 184

■ 238, 235, 184

■ 72, 78, 184

■ 255, 252, 184

■ 54, 60, 184

■ 255, 255, 184

■ 35, 43, 184

■ 17, 25, 184

■ 0, 9, 184

Harmonies

Analogous

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



153, 168, 185



164, 165, 184



175, 162, 179

Triad

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



164, 165, 184



185, 162, 152



147, 172, 162

Complementary

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



164, 165, 184



184, 183, 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.



157, 170, 154



164, 165, 184



178, 164, 148

Square

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



164, 165, 184



187, 160, 160



167, 168, 148



143, 172, 172

Rectangle

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



164, 165, 184



181, 161, 173



167, 168, 148



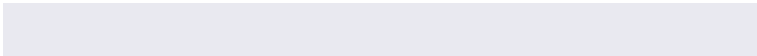
150, 171, 159

Sweetspot

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



164, 165, 184



233, 233, 240



164, 184, 183



115, 115, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



164, 165, 184



209, 210, 240



173, 164, 184



83, 83, 92



0, 8, 156



0, 1, 28

Inverse Universe

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



184, 164, 165



240, 209, 210



175, 184, 164



92, 83, 83



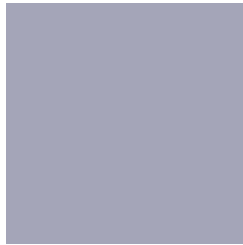
156, 0, 8



28, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 165, 184 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

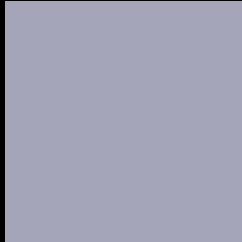
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 165, 184 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

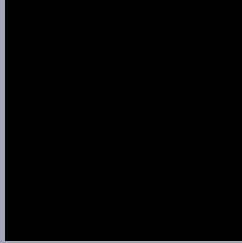
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 165, 184 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 165, 184.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 165, 184.

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, 165, 184

Protanopia
164, 165, 184

Deuteranopia
174, 162, 185



Tritanopia
163, 166, 179

Trichromacy



Original Color

164, 165, 184

Protanomaly

164, 165, 184

Deuteranomaly

170, 163, 185

Tritanomaly

163, 166, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color

164, 165, 184

Achromatopsia

167, 167, 167

Achromatomaly

166, 166, 173

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 165, 184 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, 165, 184) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 165, 184)  
}
```

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, 165, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 165, 184) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 165, 184 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, 165, 184) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 165, 184) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 165, 184)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 165, 184); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 165, 184);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 165,  
184) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 165, 184 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 165, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
165, 184) }
```

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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