

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 166, 123)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 166, 123) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 166, 123)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4A67B
RGB	164, 166, 123
RGB Percent	64%, 65%, 48%
CMY	0.3569, 0.3490, 0.5176
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.26, 0.35
HSL	63°, 19%, 57%
HSV	63°, 26%, 65%
XYZ	32.5212, 36.5950, 24.0884
YIQ	160.5000, 12.6110, -13.7970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

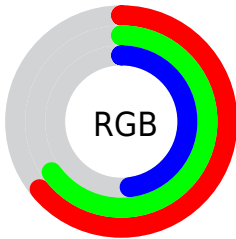
Format	Color
RYB	123, 166, 125
Decimal	10790523
CIELab	66.97, -7.92, 22.09
CIELCh	67, 23.472, 109.731
Yxy	36.5950, 0.3489, 0.3926
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288980603 (0xFFA4A67B)
YUV	160.5000, -18.4875, 3.0695
Hunter-Lab	60.4938, -9.9033, 18.7366

Details

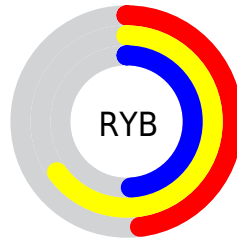
The RGB color **164, 166, 123** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **125, 123, 166**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 221, 176**, and **112, 114, 74** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **163, 166, 106**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **165, 166, 140**.

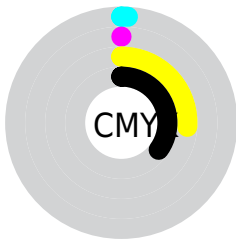
Distribution



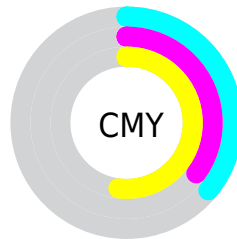
- Red (64%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (48%)



- Red (48%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (35%)




- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (52%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 166, 123 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, 166, 123 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 164, 166, 123

255, 255, 255

 219, 221, 176

 248, 250, 203

 255, 255, 231

 164, 166, 123

 137, 140, 98

 112, 114, 74

 87, 90, 51

 63, 66, 29

 41, 44, 5


 17, 24, 0

 0, 0, 0

 164, 166, 123


 163, 166, 106


 164, 166, 123


 165, 166, 140

 162, 166, 90


 166, 166, 156

 162, 166, 73


 166, 166, 173

 161, 166, 57

 167, 166, 189

 160, 166, 40

 168, 166, 206


 159, 166, 23


 169, 166, 223

 159, 166, 7

 169, 166, 239

 158, 166, 0

 170, 166, 255

 171, 166, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



185, 159, 122



164, 166, 123



140, 171, 135

Triad

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



164, 166, 123



106, 172, 194



200, 148, 171

Complementary

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



164, 166, 123



125, 123, 166

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.



183, 153, 190



164, 166, 123



128, 167, 204

Square

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



164, 166, 123



103, 175, 176



157, 160, 203



206, 148, 150

Rectangle

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



164, 166, 123



124, 174, 148



157, 160, 203



196, 150, 178

Sweetspot

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



164, 166, 123



216, 217, 199



166, 124, 123



109, 110, 99



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



164, 166, 123



214, 217, 150



143, 166, 123



84, 84, 76



141, 148, 0



19, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



125, 123, 166



153, 150, 217



146, 123, 166



76, 76, 84



7, 0, 148



1, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 166, 123 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, 166, 123 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

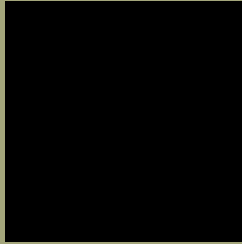
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 166, 123 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 166, 123.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 166, 123.

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, 166, 123](#)

Protanopia
[175, 163, 122](#)

Deuteranopia
[191, 156, 125](#)



Tritanopia
170, 160, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color

164, 166, 123

Protanomaly

171, 164, 122

Deuteranomaly

181, 160, 124

Tritanomaly

168, 162, 154

Monochromacy



Original Color

164, 166, 123

Achromatopsia

161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly

162, 163, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 166, 123 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, 166, 123)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 166, 123)  
}
```

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, 166, 123) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 166, 123) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 166, 123 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, 166, 123) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 166, 123) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 166, 123)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 166, 123); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 166, 123);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 166,  
123) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 166, 123 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 166, 123) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
166, 123) }
```

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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