

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 166, 194)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 166, 194) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 166, 194)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4A6C2
RGB	164, 166, 194
RGB Percent	64%, 65%, 76%
CMY	0.3569, 0.3490, 0.2392
CMYK	0.15, 0.14, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	236°, 20%, 70%
HSV	236°, 15%, 76%
XYZ	38.6837, 39.0600, 56.5394
YIQ	168.5940, -10.1800, 8.2840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

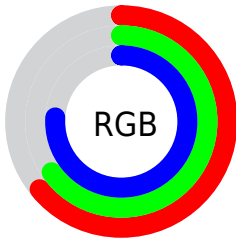
Format	Color
RYB	164, 166, 194
Decimal	10790594
CIELab	68.79, 5.04, -14.56
CIElCh	69, 15.405, 289.112
Yxy	39.0600, 0.2881, 0.2909
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288980674 (0xFFA4A6C2)
YUV	168.5940, 12.5252, -4.0289
Hunter-Lab	62.4980, 1.1126, -9.8887

Details

The RGB color **164, 166, 194** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **194, 192, 164**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 221, 251**, and **112, 114, 140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **145, 148, 194**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183, 184, 194**.

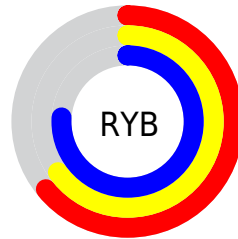
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (65%)

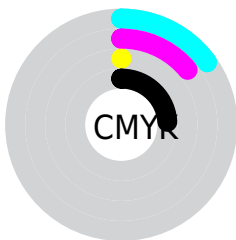
Blue (76%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (76%)

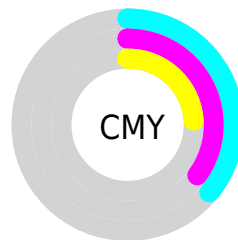


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (24%)



Cyan (36%)


Magenta (35%)

Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 166, 194 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, 194 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 164, 166, 194


255, 255, 255

 219, 221, 251

 248, 250, 255


 164, 166, 194

 138, 140, 167

 112, 114, 140

 87, 90, 115


 64, 66, 90


 41, 44, 67

 20, 24, 44

 0, 1, 24

 0, 0, 0

 164, 166, 194

 164, 166, 194

■ 145, 148, 194

■ 183, 184, 194

■ 125, 130, 194

■ 203, 202, 194

■ 106, 112, 194

■ 222, 220, 194

■ 86, 94, 194

■ 242, 238, 194

■ 67, 75, 194

■ 255, 255, 194

■ 48, 57, 194

■ 28, 39, 194

■ 9, 21, 194

■ 0, 13, 194

Harmonies

Analogous

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



146, 171, 195



164, 166, 194



181, 162, 186

Triad

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



164, 166, 194



194, 161, 147



139, 176, 162

Complementary

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



164, 166, 194



194, 192, 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.



153, 173, 149



164, 166, 194



184, 165, 141

Square

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



164, 166, 194



197, 158, 159



169, 170, 141



132, 176, 176

Rectangle

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



164, 166, 194



190, 159, 178



169, 170, 141



144, 175, 157

Sweetspot

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



164, 166, 194



240, 241, 252



164, 194, 192



120, 120, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



164, 166, 194



204, 208, 252



177, 164, 194



87, 88, 97



0, 11, 161



0, 2, 33

Inverse Universe

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



194, 164, 166



252, 204, 208



181, 194, 164



97, 87, 88



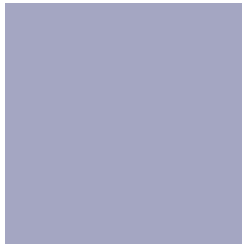
161, 0, 11



33, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 166, 194 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

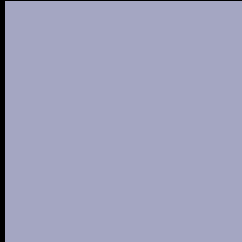
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 194 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

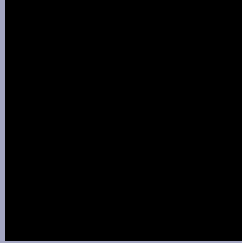
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 194 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 166, 194.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 166, 194.

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](#).

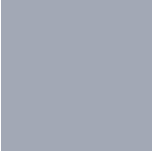
Dichromacy



Original Color
164, 166, 194

Protanopia
163, 166, 194

Deuteranopia
171, 164, 194



Tritanopia
162, 168, 181

Trichromacy



Original Color

164, 166, 194

Protanomaly

163, 166, 194

Deuteranomaly

168, 165, 194

Tritanomaly

163, 167, 186

Monochromacy



Original Color

164, 166, 194

Achromatopsia

169, 169, 169

Achromatomaly

167, 168, 178

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 166, 194 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, 194) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 166, 194)  
}
```

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, 194) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 166, 194) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 166, 194 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, 194) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 166, 194) }
```

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, 194) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 166, 194); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 166, 194);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 166,  
194) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 166, 194 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, 194) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
166, 194) }
```

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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