

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 181, 210)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 181, 210) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 181, 210)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4B5D2
RGB	164, 181, 210
RGB Percent	64%, 71%, 82%
CMY	0.3569, 0.2902, 0.1765
CMYK	0.22, 0.14, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	218°, 34%, 73%
HSV	218°, 22%, 82%
XYZ	43.4666, 45.5934, 67.4822
YIQ	179.2230, -19.4410, 5.4150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

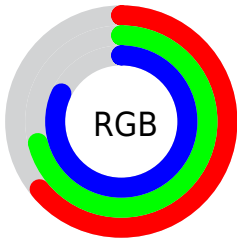
Format	Color
RYB	164, 176, 210
Decimal	10794450
CIELab	73.28, 0.39, -16.59
CIELCh	73, 16.591, 271.342
Yxy	45.5934, 0.2777, 0.2913
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288984530 (0xFFA4B5D2)
YUV	179.2230, 15.1731, -13.3506
Hunter-Lab	67.5229, -3.2591, -11.9883

Details

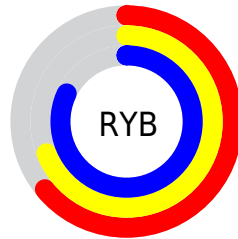
The RGB color **164, 181, 210** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **210, 193, 164**, and the grayscale version is **179, 179, 179**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 237, 255**, and **111, 128, 155** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143, 168, 210**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185, 194, 210**.

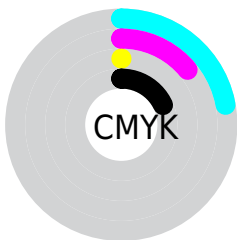
Distribution



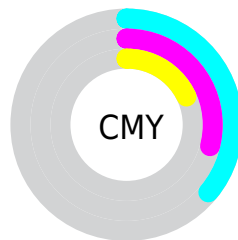
- Red (64%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (18%)




- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 181, 210 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, 181, 210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 164, 181, 210


255, 255, 255

 219, 237, 255

 248, 255, 255

 164, 181, 210

 137, 154, 182


 111, 128, 155

 86, 103, 129

 62, 79, 104

 39, 56, 80

 15, 35, 57

 0, 13, 36

 0, 0, 12

 0, 0, 0

■ 164, 181, 210

■ 164, 181, 210

■ 143, 168, 210

■ 185, 194, 210

■ 122, 155, 210

■ 206, 207, 210

■ 101, 141, 210

■ 227, 221, 210

■ 80, 128, 210

■ 248, 234, 210

■ 59, 115, 210

■ 255, 247, 210

■ 38, 102, 210

■ 255, 255, 210

■ 17, 88, 210

■ 0, 78, 210

Harmonies

Analogous

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



147, 185, 206



164, 181, 210



184, 176, 206

Triad

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



164, 181, 210



212, 170, 165



157, 187, 165

Complementary

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



164, 181, 210



210, 193, 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.



174, 184, 154



164, 181, 210



205, 174, 154

Square

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



164, 181, 210



210, 169, 180



191, 179, 150



144, 189, 180

Rectangle

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



164, 181, 210



196, 173, 199



191, 179, 150



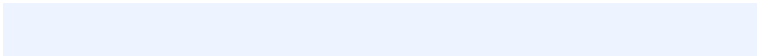
163, 186, 161

Sweetspot

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



164, 181, 210



237, 244, 255



164, 210, 192



117, 121, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



164, 181, 210



189, 213, 255



169, 164, 210



94, 98, 105



0, 62, 168



0, 15, 41

Inverse Universe

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



210, 164, 181



255, 189, 213



205, 210, 164



105, 94, 98



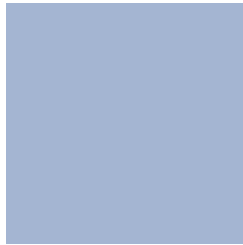
168, 0, 62



41, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 181, 210 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

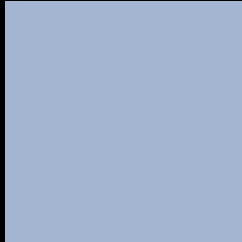
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 181, 210 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

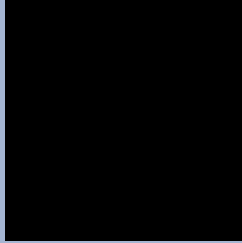
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 181, 210 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 181, 210.



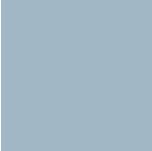
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 181, 210.

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





Tritanopia
162, 183, 198

Trichromacy



Original Color
164, 181, 210

Protanomaly
170, 179, 209

Deuteranomaly
175, 177, 211

Tritanomaly
163, 182, 202

Monochromacy



Original Color
164, 181, 210

Achromatopsia
179, 179, 179

Achromatomaly
174, 180, 190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 181, 210 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, 181, 210)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 181, 210)  
}
```

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, 181, 210) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 181, 210) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 181, 210 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, 181, 210) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 181, 210) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 181, 210)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 181, 210); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 181, 210);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 181,  
210) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 181, 210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 181, 210) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
181, 210) }
```

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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