

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 183, 177)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 183, 177) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 183, 177)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4B7B1
RGB	164, 183, 177
RGB Percent	64%, 72%, 69%
CMY	0.3569, 0.2824, 0.3059
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.03, 0.28
HSL	161°, 12%, 68%
HSV	161°, 10%, 72%
XYZ	40.1791, 44.9338, 48.1504
YIQ	176.6350, -9.3980, -5.8940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

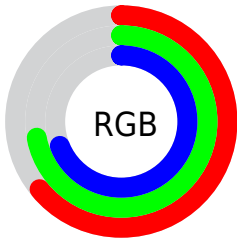
Format	Color
RYB	164, 175, 183
Decimal	10794929
CIELab	72.85, -7.71, 0.81
CIELCh	73, 7.757, 173.983
Yxy	44.9338, 0.3015, 0.3372
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288985009 (0xFFA4B7B1)
YUV	176.6350, 0.1799, -11.0809
Hunter-Lab	67.0327, -10.3150, 4.3341

Details

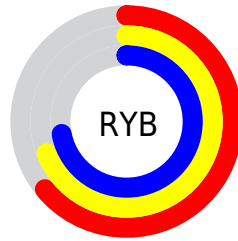
The RGB color **164, 183, 177** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **183, 164, 170**, and the grayscale version is **177, 177, 177**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 239, 233**, and **112, 130, 124** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 183, 171**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182, 183, 183**.

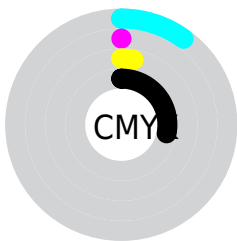
Distribution



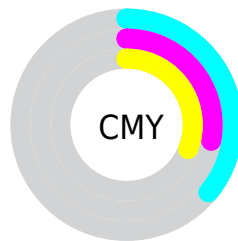
- Red (64%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (28%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 183, 177 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, 183, 177 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 164, 183, 177


255, 255, 255


 219, 239, 233

 248, 255, 255

 164, 183, 177


 138, 156, 150

 112, 130, 124

 88, 105, 100


 64, 81, 76


 42, 58, 53

 21, 36, 32

 0, 15, 8

 0, 0, 0

 164, 183, 177

 164, 183, 177

■ 146, 183, 171

■ 182, 183, 183

■ 127, 183, 165

■ 201, 183, 189

■ 109, 183, 160

■ 219, 183, 194

■ 91, 183, 154

■ 237, 183, 200

■ 73, 183, 148

■ 255, 183, 206

■ 54, 183, 142

■ 255, 183, 212

■ 36, 183, 137

■ 255, 183, 217

■ 18, 183, 131

■ 255, 183, 223

■ 0, 183, 125

■ 255, 183, 229

Harmonies

Analogous

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



170, 182, 170



164, 183, 177



161, 183, 184

Triad

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



164, 183, 177



179, 177, 192



192, 176, 168

Complementary

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



164, 183, 177



183, 164, 170

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.



194, 174, 173



164, 183, 177



187, 175, 187

Square

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



164, 183, 177



170, 180, 193



193, 174, 180



186, 178, 165

Rectangle

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



164, 183, 177



162, 182, 188



193, 174, 180



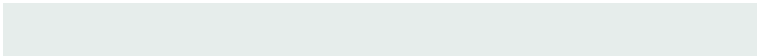
193, 175, 169

Sweetspot

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



164, 183, 177



230, 237, 235



170, 183, 164



115, 120, 118



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



164, 183, 177



209, 237, 228



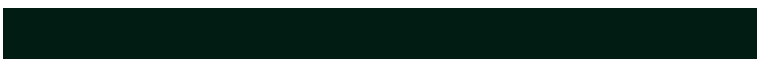
164, 180, 183



83, 92, 89



0, 156, 106



0, 28, 19

Inverse Universe

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



183, 164, 170



237, 209, 218



183, 167, 164



92, 83, 86



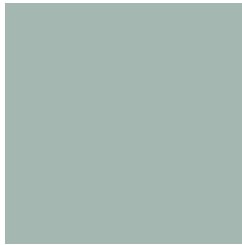
156, 0, 49



28, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 183, 177 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

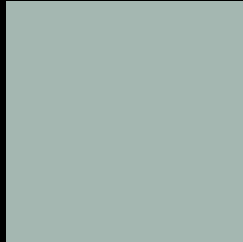
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 183, 177 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

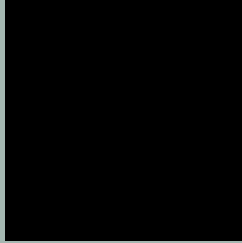
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

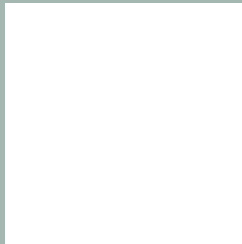
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 164, 183, 177 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 183, 177.



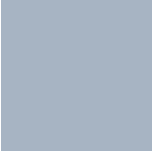
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 183, 177.

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](#).

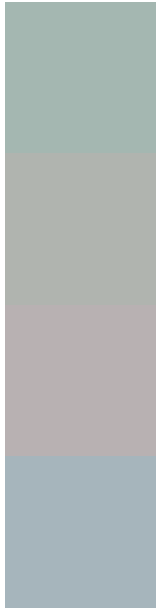
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
167, 180, 195

Trichromacy



Original Color
164, 183, 177

Protanomaly
176, 180, 175

Deuteranomaly
184, 177, 178

Tritanomaly
166, 181, 188

Monochromacy



Original Color
164, 183, 177

Achromatopsia
177, 177, 177

Achromatomaly
172, 179, 177

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 183, 177 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, 183, 177) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 183, 177)  
}
```

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, 183, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 183, 177) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 183, 177 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, 183, 177) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 183, 177) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 183, 177)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 183, 177); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 183, 177);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 183,  
177) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 183, 177 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 183, 177) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
183, 177) }
```

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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