

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 59, 110)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 59, 110) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 59, 110)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A43B6E
RGB	164, 59, 110
RGB Percent	64%, 23%, 43%
CMY	0.3569, 0.7686, 0.5686
CMYK	0.00, 0.64, 0.33, 0.36
HSL	331°, 47%, 44%
HSV	331°, 64%, 64%
XYZ	19.6883, 12.1462, 16.0586
YIQ	96.2090, 46.2090, 38.1210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

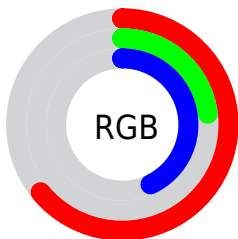
Format	Color
RYB	164, 59, 110
Decimal	10763118
CIELab	41.45, 48.22, -6.62
CIELCh	41, 48.675, 352.182
Yxy	12.1462, 0.4111, 0.2536
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288953198 (0xFFA43B6E)
YUV	96.2090, 6.7990, 59.4527
Hunter-Lab	34.8514, 39.8482, -2.9232

Details

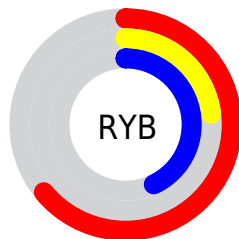
The RGB color **164, 59, 110** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **59, 164, 113**, and the grayscale version is **96, 96, 96**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **222, 112, 162**, and **108, 0, 62** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **164, 43, 102**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 75, 118**.

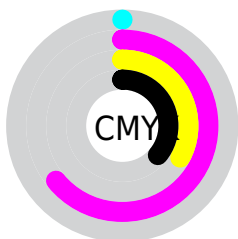
Distribution



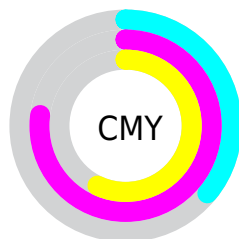
- Red (64%)
- Green (23%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (43%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (77%)
- Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 59, 110 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, 59, 110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



164, 59, 110



164, 59, 110

255, 255, 255



136, 30, 86



222, 112, 162



108, 0, 62



252, 139, 189



81, 0, 41



255, 167, 216



57, 0, 20



255, 195, 245



24, 0, 1



255, 224, 255



0, 0, 0



255, 253, 255



164, 59, 110



164, 59, 110



164, 43, 102



164, 75, 118


 164, 26, 93

 164, 92, 127

 164, 10, 85

 164, 108, 135

 164, 0, 80

 164, 125, 144

 164, 141, 152

 164, 157, 161

 164, 174, 169

 164, 190, 177

 164, 207, 186

Harmonies

Analogous

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



136, 73, 147



164, 59, 110



169, 61, 70

Triad

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



164, 59, 110



89, 105, 10



0, 113, 160

Complementary

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



164, 59, 110



59, 164, 113

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.



0, 116, 127



164, 59, 110



34, 112, 45

Square

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



164, 59, 110



126, 92, 4



0, 116, 86



0, 106, 177

Rectangle

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



164, 59, 110



161, 70, 46



0, 116, 86



0, 115, 151

Sweetspot

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



164, 59, 110



214, 174, 193



112, 59, 164



107, 82, 94



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



164, 59, 110



214, 49, 129



164, 59, 59



82, 73, 77



145, 0, 71



18, 0, 9

Inverse Universe

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



164, 59, 110



214, 49, 129



59, 164, 164



82, 73, 77



145, 0, 71



18, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 59, 110 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

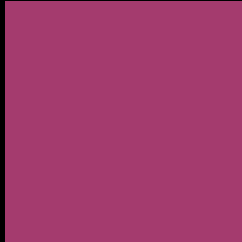
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 59, 110 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

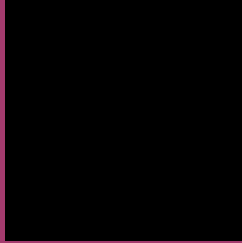
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 164, 59, 110 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 59, 110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 59, 110.

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, 59, 110

Protanopia
87, 97, 136

Deuteranopia
105, 96, 105



Tritanopia

161, 68, 72

Trichromacy



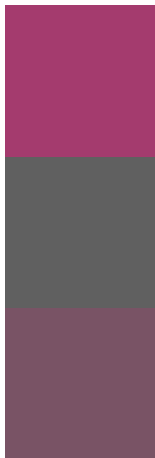
Original Color
164, 59, 110

Protanomaly
115, 83, 127

Deuteranomaly
126, 83, 107

Tritanomaly
162, 65, 86

Monochromacy



Original Color
164, 59, 110

Achromatopsia
96, 96, 96

Achromatomaly
121, 83, 101

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 59, 110 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, 59, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 59, 110)  
}
```

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, 59, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 59, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 59, 110 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, 59, 110) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 59, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 59, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 59, 110); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 59, 110); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 59, 110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 59, 110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 59, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164, 59,  
110) }
```

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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