

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 86, 128)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 86, 128) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 86, 128)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A45680
RGB	164, 86, 128
RGB Percent	64%, 34%, 50%
CMY	0.3569, 0.6627, 0.4980
CMYK	0.00, 0.48, 0.22, 0.36
HSL	328°, 31%, 49%
HSV	328°, 48%, 64%
XYZ	22.5339, 16.1066, 22.3433
YIQ	114.1100, 33.0060, 29.5980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

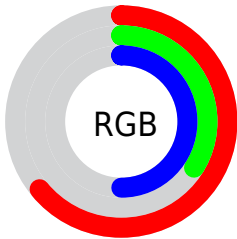
Format	Color
RYB	164, 86, 128
Decimal	10770048
CIELab	47.11, 37.42, -9.15
CIELCh	47, 38.518, 346.259
Yxy	16.1066, 0.3695, 0.2641
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288960128 (0xFFA45680)
YUV	114.1100, 6.8478, 43.7535
Hunter-Lab	40.1330, 29.9915, -4.9154

Details

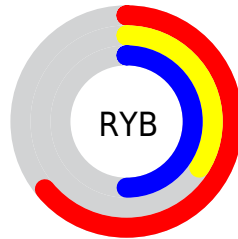
The RGB color **164, 86, 128** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **86, 164, 122**, and the grayscale version is **114, 114, 114**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 138, 181**, and **110, 36, 79** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **164, 70, 120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 102, 136**.

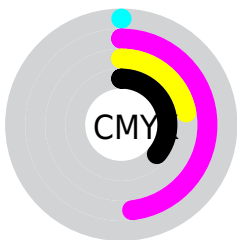
Distribution



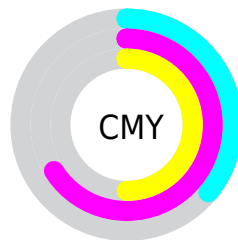
- Red (64%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (36%)























- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 86, 128 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, 86, 128 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 164, 86, 128	 164, 86, 128
 255, 255, 255	 137, 61, 103
 221, 138, 181	 110, 36, 79
 250, 165, 208	 84, 7, 56
 255, 192, 237	 59, 0, 35
 255, 221, 255	 37, 0, 11
 255, 250, 255	 0, 0, 0

 164, 86, 128	 164, 86, 128
 164, 70, 120	 164, 102, 136
 164, 53, 113	 164, 119, 143

164, 37, 105

164, 135, 151

164, 20, 98

164, 152, 158

164, 4, 90

164, 168, 166

164, 0, 88

164, 184, 173

164, 201, 181

164, 217, 189

164, 234, 196

Harmonies

Analogous

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



137, 96, 157



164, 86, 128



173, 85, 95

Triad

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



164, 86, 128



113, 115, 47



0, 126, 158

Complementary

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



164, 86, 128



86, 164, 122

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, 128, 129



164, 86, 128



77, 123, 65

Square

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



164, 86, 128



143, 105, 47



11, 127, 95



0, 119, 174

Rectangle

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



164, 86, 128



169, 89, 75



11, 127, 95



0, 127, 149

Sweetspot

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



164, 86, 128



214, 184, 200



121, 86, 164



107, 89, 99



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



164, 86, 128



214, 92, 158



164, 86, 90



82, 73, 78



145, 0, 78



18, 0, 10

Inverse Universe

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



164, 86, 128



214, 92, 158



86, 164, 160



82, 73, 78



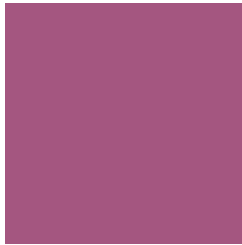
145, 0, 78



18, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 86, 128 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

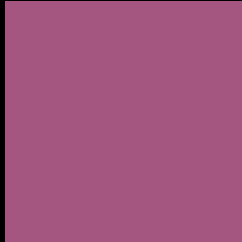
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 86, 128 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

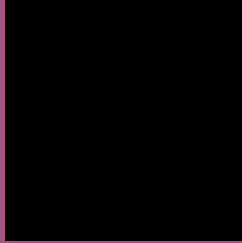
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 86, 128 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 86, 128.

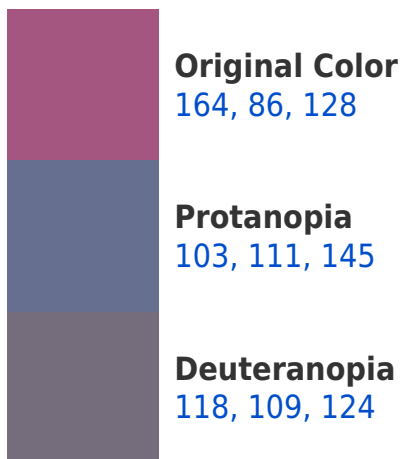


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 86, 128.

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
161, 92, 99

Trichromacy



Original Color
164, 86, 128

Protanomaly
125, 102, 139

Deuteranomaly
135, 101, 125

Tritanomaly
162, 90, 110

Monochromacy



Original Color
164, 86, 128

Achromatopsia
114, 114, 114

Achromatomaly
132, 104, 119

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 86, 128 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, 86, 128) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 86, 128)  
}
```

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, 86, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 86, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 86, 128 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, 86, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 86, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 86, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 86, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 86, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 86,  
128) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 86, 128 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 86, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164, 86,  
128) }
```

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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