

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 91, 142)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 91, 142) contains.

RGB(164, 91, 142)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(164, 91, 142)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A45B8E
RGB	164, 91, 142
RGB Percent	64%, 36%, 56%
CMY	0.3569, 0.6431, 0.4431
CMYK	0.00, 0.45, 0.13, 0.36
HSL	318°, 29%, 50%
HSV	318°, 45%, 64%
XYZ	23.9334, 17.3277, 27.6743
YIQ	118.6410, 27.1370, 31.3370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

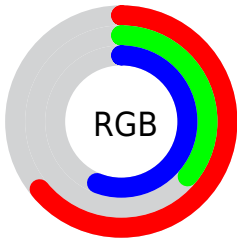
Format	Color
RYB	164, 91, 142
Decimal	10771342
CIELab	48.67, 36.99, -15.19
CIELCh	49, 39.983, 337.675
Yxy	17.3277, 0.3472, 0.2514
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288961422 (0xFFA45B8E)
YUV	118.6410, 11.5160, 39.7798
Hunter-Lab	41.6265, 29.7832, -10.2789

Details

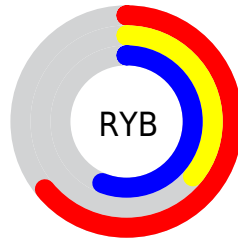
The RGB color **164, 91, 142** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **91, 164, 113**, and the grayscale version is **119, 119, 119**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220, 143, 196**, and **110, 41, 92** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **164, 75, 137**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **164, 107, 147**.

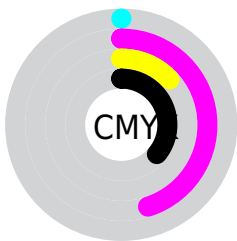
Distribution



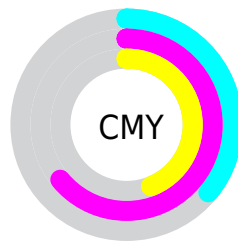
- Red (64%)
- Green (36%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 91, 142 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, 91, 142 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



164, 91, 142



164, 91, 142

255, 255, 255



137, 66, 116



220, 143, 196



110, 41, 92



249, 170, 224



85, 15, 68



255, 198, 252



60, 0, 46



255, 226, 255



39, 0, 25



0, 0, 0



164, 91, 142



164, 91, 142



164, 75, 137



164, 107, 147



164, 58, 132



164, 124, 152

164, 42, 127

164, 140, 157

164, 25, 122

164, 157, 162

164, 9, 117

164, 173, 167

164, 0, 115

164, 189, 172

164, 206, 177

164, 222, 182

164, 239, 186

Harmonies

Analogous

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



129, 103, 169



164, 91, 142



178, 86, 108

Triad

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



164, 91, 142



127, 117, 45



0, 131, 156

Complementary

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



164, 91, 142



91, 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, 133, 124



164, 91, 142



91, 125, 60

Square

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



164, 91, 142



156, 105, 52



40, 131, 89



0, 126, 178

Rectangle

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



164, 91, 142



178, 90, 86



40, 131, 89



0, 132, 146

Sweetspot

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



164, 91, 142



214, 186, 206



113, 91, 164



107, 90, 102



235, 235, 235



107, 107, 107

Same Dimension

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



164, 91, 142



214, 101, 180



164, 91, 106



82, 73, 79



145, 0, 102



18, 0, 12

Inverse Universe

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



164, 91, 142



214, 101, 180



91, 164, 149



82, 73, 79



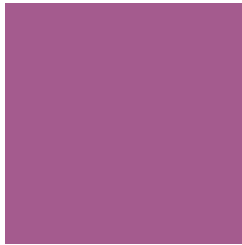
145, 0, 102



18, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 91, 142 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

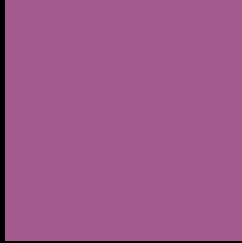
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 91, 142 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

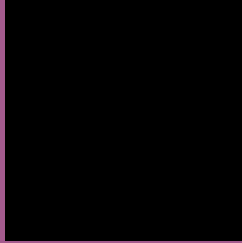
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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, 91, 142 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 91, 142.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 91, 142.

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, 91, 142

Protanopia
103, 115, 159

Deuteranopia
117, 113, 138



Tritanopia
160, 98, 106

Trichromacy



Original Color
164, 91, 142

Protanomaly
125, 106, 153

Deuteranomaly
134, 105, 139

Tritanomaly
161, 95, 119

Monochromacy



Original Color
164, 91, 142

Achromatopsia
119, 119, 119

Achromatomaly
135, 109, 127

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 91, 142 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, 91, 142)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 91, 142)  
}
```

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, 91, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 91, 142) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 91, 142 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

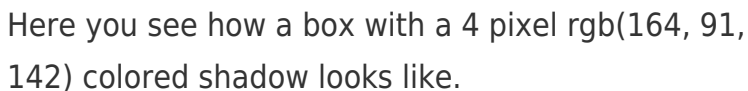
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(164, 91, 142) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 91, 142) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(164, 91, 142) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 91, 142); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 91, 142); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 91, 142) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 91, 142 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 91, 142) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164, 91,  
142) }
```

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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