

Converting Colors

`RYB(164, 147, 198)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(164, 147, 198) contains.

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Color

R_YB(164, 147, 198)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A493C6
RGB	164, 147, 198
RGB Percent	64%, 58%, 78%
CMY	0.3569, 0.4235, 0.2235
CMYK	0.17, 0.26, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	260°, 31%, 68%
HSV	260°, 26%, 78%
XYZ	35.9366, 32.8372, 57.8702
YIQ	157.8970, -6.2390, 19.4650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

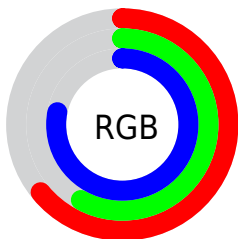
Format	Color
RYB	164, 147, 198
Decimal	10785734
CIELab	64.03, 16.60, -24.02
CIELCh	64, 29.201, 304.642
Yxy	32.8372, 0.2838, 0.2593
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288975814 (0xFFA493C6)
YUV	157.8970, 19.7708, 5.3523
Hunter-Lab	57.3037, 11.6603, -19.7635

Details

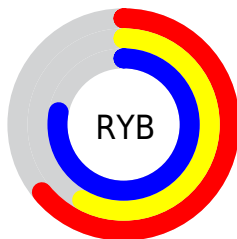
The RYB color **164, 147, 198** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **147, 198, 164**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 201, 255**, and **112, 96, 144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151, 127, 198**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 167, 198**.

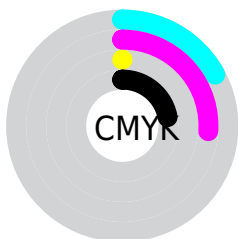
Distribution



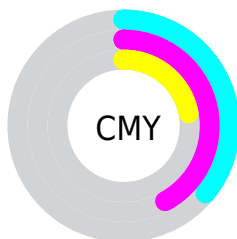
- Red (64%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 164, 147, 198 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 RYB color 164, 147, 198 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 164, 147, 198

255, 255, 255

 219, 201, 255

 248, 229, 255

 164, 147, 198

 137, 121, 171


 112, 96, 144

 87, 73, 118


 62, 50, 93

 39, 29, 70

 19, 5, 47

 0, 1, 26

 0, 0, 0

 164, 147, 198

 164, 147, 198

■ 151, 127, 198

■ 177, 167, 198

■ 138, 107, 198

■ 190, 187, 198

■ 124, 88, 198

■ 198, 206, 200

■ 111, 68, 198

■ 198, 226, 207

■ 98, 48, 198

■ 198, 246, 214

■ 85, 28, 198

■ 198, 255, 210

■ 72, 8, 198

■ 198, 255, 198

■ 66, 0, 198

Harmonies

Analogous

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



127, 148, 207



164, 147, 198



192, 139, 178

Triad

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



164, 147, 198



192, 176, 109



82, 129, 170

Complementary

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



164, 147, 198



147, 198, 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.



111, 152, 167



164, 147, 198



121, 169, 103

Square

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



164, 147, 198



205, 140, 127



112, 162, 133



69, 122, 184

Rectangle

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



164, 147, 198



203, 136, 161



112, 162, 133



91, 136, 169

Sweetspot

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



164, 147, 198



241, 235, 255



147, 167, 198



119, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



164, 147, 198



202, 176, 255



190, 147, 198



93, 90, 99



54, 0, 163



12, 0, 36

Inverse Universe

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



198, 147, 181



255, 176, 229



147, 198, 189



99, 90, 96



163, 0, 109



36, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 164, 147, 198 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

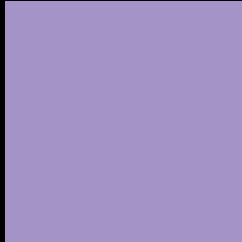
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 164, 147, 198 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

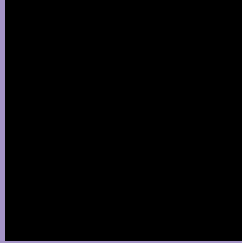
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYB 164, 147, 198 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 164, 147, 198.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 164, 147, 198.

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, 147, 198

Protanopia

142, 151, 203

Deuteranopia

148, 152, 197



Tritanopia
158, 153, 165

Trichromacy



Original Color
164, 147, 198

Protanomaly
150, 151, 201

Deuteranomaly
154, 150, 197

Tritanomaly
160, 151, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color
164, 147, 198

Achromatopsia
158, 158, 158

Achromatomaly
160, 154, 173

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 164, 147, 198 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, 147, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 147, 198)  
}
```

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, 147, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 147, 198) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 164, 147, 198 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, 147, 198) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 147, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(164, 147, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 147, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 147, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 147,  
198) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 164, 147, 198 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 147, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
147, 198) }
```

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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