

Converting Colors

`RYB(164, 157, 181)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(164, 157, 181) contains.

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Color

R_YB(164, 157, 181)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A49DB5
RGB	164, 157, 181
RGB Percent	64%, 62%, 71%
CMY	0.3569, 0.3843, 0.2902
CMYK	0.09, 0.13, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	258°, 14%, 66%
HSV	258°, 13%, 71%
XYZ	35.7073, 35.3427, 48.6559
YIQ	161.8290, -3.5320, 8.9480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

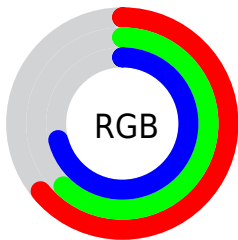
Format	Color
RYB	164, 157, 181
Decimal	10788277
CIELab	66.01, 7.27, -11.50
CIElCh	66, 13.605, 302.296
Yxy	35.3427, 0.2983, 0.2952
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288978357 (0xFFA49DB5)
YUV	161.8290, 9.4513, 1.9040
Hunter-Lab	59.4497, 3.1756, -6.9104

Details

The RYB color **164, 157, 181** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **157, 181, 164**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 212, 237**, and **112, 106, 128** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151, 139, 181**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 175, 181**.

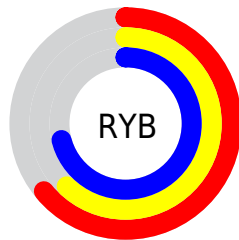
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (62%)

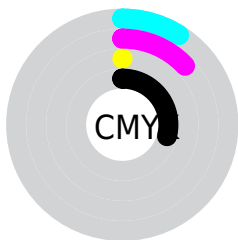
Blue (71%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (71%)

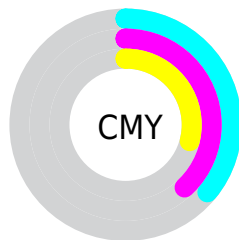


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 164, 157, 181 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, 157, 181 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 164, 157, 181

255, 255, 255

■ 219, 212, 237

■ 248, 240, 255

■ 164, 157, 181

■ 138, 131, 154

■ 112, 106, 128

■ 88, 82, 103

■ 64, 59, 79

■ 42, 37, 56

■ 22, 16, 35

■ 0, 0, 11

■ 0, 0, 0

■ 164, 157, 181

■ 164, 157, 181

■ 151, 139, 181

■ 177, 175, 181

■ 138, 121, 181

■ 181, 193, 184

■ 126, 103, 181

■ 181, 211, 190

■ 113, 85, 181

■ 181, 229, 195

■ 100, 67, 181

■ 181, 248, 201

■ 87, 48, 181

■ 181, 255, 195

■ 74, 30, 181

■ 181, 255, 182

■ 61, 12, 181

■ 181, 255, 181

■ 53, 0, 181

Harmonies

Analogous

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



148, 158, 185



164, 157, 181



177, 154, 172

Triad

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



164, 157, 181



180, 168, 139



132, 152, 168

Complementary

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



164, 157, 181



157, 181, 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.



142, 161, 166



164, 157, 181



148, 169, 136

Square

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



164, 157, 181



186, 154, 148



140, 164, 148



129, 149, 173

Rectangle

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



164, 157, 181



183, 152, 164



140, 164, 148



135, 154, 167

Sweetspot

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



164, 157, 181



228, 225, 235



157, 167, 181



113, 111, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



164, 157, 181



208, 197, 235



176, 157, 181



83, 80, 89



45, 0, 153



7, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



181, 157, 174



235, 197, 224



157, 181, 176



89, 80, 87



153, 0, 108



26, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 164, 157, 181 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, 157, 181 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

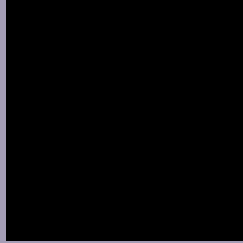
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 157, 181 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 164, 157, 181.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 164, 157, 181.

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, 157, 181

Protanopia
157, 159, 182

Deuteranopia
166, 156, 181



Tritanopia
162, 159, 171

Trichromacy



Original Color

164, 157, 181

Protanomaly

160, 158, 182

Deuteranomaly

165, 156, 181

Tritanomaly

163, 158, 175

Monochromacy



Original Color

164, 157, 181

Achromatopsia

162, 162, 162

Achromatomaly

163, 160, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 164, 157, 181 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, 157, 181) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 157, 181)  
}
```

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, 157, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 157, 181) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 164, 157, 181 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, 157, 181) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 157, 181) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 157, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 157, 181); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 157, 181);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 157,  
181) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 164, 157, 181 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 157, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
157, 181) }
```

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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