

Converting Colors

`RYB(164, 163, 227)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(164, 163, 227) contains.

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Color

R_YB(164, 163, 227)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4A3E3
RGB	164, 163, 227
RGB Percent	64%, 64%, 89%
CMY	0.3569, 0.3608, 0.1098
CMYK	0.28, 0.28, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	241°, 53%, 76%
HSV	241°, 28%, 89%
XYZ	42.2722, 39.6330, 78.0950
YIQ	170.5950, -19.9480, 20.1160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

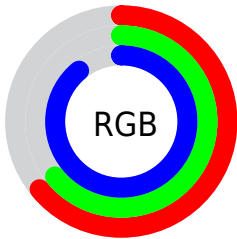
Format	Color
RYB	164, 163, 227
Decimal	10789859
CIELab	69.21, 14.39, -32.12
CIELCh	69, 35.192, 294.128
Yxy	39.6330, 0.2642, 0.2477
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288979939 (0xFFA4A3E3)
YUV	170.5950, 27.8077, -5.7838
Hunter-Lab	62.9547, 9.6866, -29.4806

Details

The RYB color **164, 163, 227** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **163, 227, 164**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220, 218, 255**, and **111, 111, 171** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 140, 227**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 186, 227**.

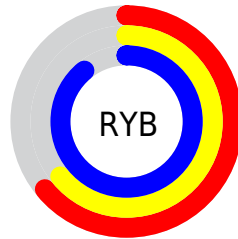
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (64%)

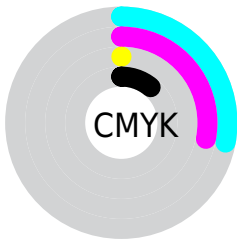
Blue (89%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (89%)

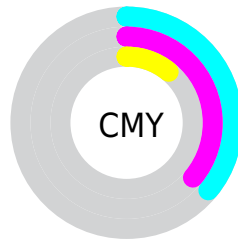


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 164, 163, 227 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, 163, 227 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 164, 163, 227


255, 255, 255

 220, 218, 255

 249, 246, 255

 164, 163, 227

 137, 137, 199

 111, 111, 171

 85, 87, 145

 59, 64, 119

 34, 41, 94

 3, 18, 70

 0, 0, 47

 0, 1, 25

 0, 0, 0

■ 164, 163, 227

■ 164, 163, 227

■ 142, 140, 227

■ 186, 186, 227

■ 119, 118, 227

■ 209, 208, 227

■ 97, 95, 227

■ 227, 231, 227

■ 75, 72, 227

■ 227, 254, 228

■ 52, 49, 227

■ 227, 255, 227

■ 30, 27, 227

■ 8, 4, 227

■ 4, 0, 227

Harmonies

Analogous

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



114, 154, 232



164, 163, 227



203, 152, 207

Triad

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



164, 163, 227



220, 174, 118



87, 144, 186

Complementary

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



164, 163, 227



163, 227, 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.



127, 178, 182



164, 163, 227



152, 196, 105

Square

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



164, 163, 227



231, 146, 144



110, 175, 121



51, 120, 194

Rectangle

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



164, 163, 227



221, 147, 187



110, 175, 121



100, 154, 185

Sweetspot

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



164, 163, 227



235, 235, 255



163, 195, 227



115, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



164, 163, 227



170, 168, 255



195, 163, 227



103, 103, 115



3, 0, 179



1, 0, 51

Inverse Universe

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



227, 163, 226



255, 168, 254



163, 227, 195



115, 103, 115



179, 0, 176



51, 0, 50

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 164, 163, 227 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

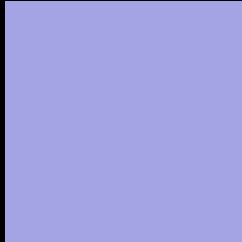
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 163, 227 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, 163, 227 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 164, 163, 227.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 164, 163, 227.

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](#).

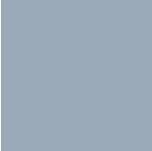
Dichromacy



Original Color
164, 163, 227

Protanopia
150, 164, 230

Deuteranopia
153, 164, 226



Tritanopia
155, 165, 185

Trichromacy



Original Color
164, 163, 227

Protanomaly
155, 165, 229

Deuteranomaly
157, 164, 226

Tritanomaly
158, 166, 200

Monochromacy



Original Color
164, 163, 227

Achromatopsia
171, 171, 171

Achromatomaly
168, 168, 191

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 164, 163, 227 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, 163, 227)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 163, 227)  
}
```

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, 163, 227) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 163, 227) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 164, 163, 227 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, 163, 227) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 163, 227) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 163, 227)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 163, 227); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 163, 227);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 163,  
227) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 164, 163, 227 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 163, 227) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
163, 227) }
```

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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