

Converting Colors

`RYB(164, 166, 200)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(164, 166, 200) contains.

RYB(164, 166, 200)	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

R_YB(164, 166, 200)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4A6C8
RGB	164, 166, 200
RGB Percent	64%, 65%, 78%
CMY	0.3569, 0.3486, 0.2157
CMYK	0.18, 0.17, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	236°, 25%, 71%
HSV	236°, 18%, 78%
XYZ	39.3928, 39.3779, 60.1680
YIQ	169.2780, -12.1060, 10.1500

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

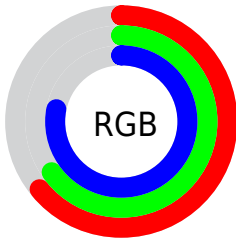
Format	Color
RYB	164, 166, 200
Decimal	10790600
CIELab	69.02, 6.31, -17.53
CIELCh	69, 18.628, 289.785
Yxy	39.3779, 0.2835, 0.2834
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288980680 (0xFFA4A6C8)
YUV	169.2780, 15.1459, -4.6288
Hunter-Lab	62.7518, 2.2387, -12.9225

Details

The RYB color **164, 166, 200** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **166, 200, 164**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 221, 255**, and **112, 114, 146** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144, 147, 200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184, 185, 200**.

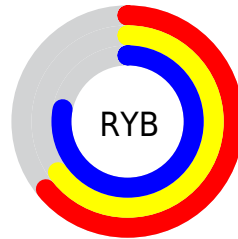
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (65%)

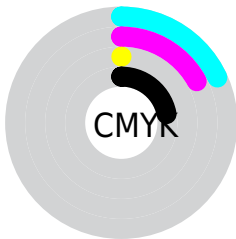
Blue (78%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (78%)

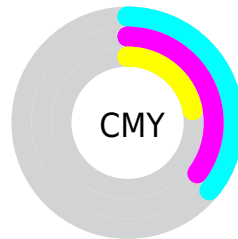


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 164, 166, 200 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, 166, 200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 164, 166, 200


255, 255, 255

 219, 221, 255

 248, 250, 255


 164, 166, 200

 137, 140, 173

 112, 114, 146

 87, 90, 120

 63, 66, 95


 40, 44, 72

 18, 23, 49

 0, 0, 28

 0, 0, 0

 164, 166, 200

 164, 166, 200

■ 144, 147, 200

■ 184, 185, 200

■ 124, 128, 200

■ 200, 204, 200

■ 104, 110, 200

■ 201, 224, 200

■ 84, 91, 200

■ 203, 244, 200

■ 64, 72, 200

■ 200, 255, 200

■ 44, 53, 200

■ 24, 33, 200

■ 4, 15, 200

■ 0, 11, 200

Harmonies

Analogous

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



142, 162, 201



164, 166, 200



185, 161, 190

Triad

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



164, 166, 200



199, 167, 143



133, 160, 178

Complementary

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



164, 166, 200



166, 200, 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.



146, 175, 171



164, 166, 200



175, 187, 136

Square

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



164, 166, 200



204, 157, 158



137, 171, 138



123, 151, 179

Rectangle

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



164, 166, 200



195, 158, 180



137, 171, 138



138, 165, 177

Sweetspot

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



164, 166, 200



242, 243, 255



164, 183, 200



120, 120, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



164, 166, 200



199, 202, 255



180, 164, 200



90, 90, 99



0, 9, 163



0, 2, 36

Inverse Universe

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



200, 164, 166



255, 199, 202



164, 200, 180



99, 90, 90



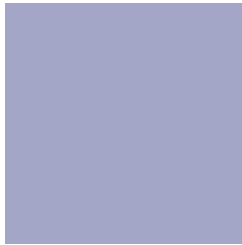
163, 0, 10



36, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 164, 166, 200 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, 166, 200 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

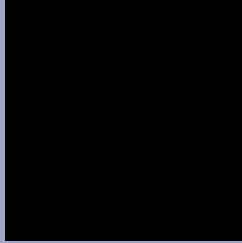
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

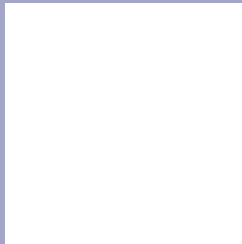
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RYB 164, 166, 200 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 164, 166, 200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 164, 166, 200.

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, 166, 200

Protanopia
161, 166, 200

Deuteranopia
169, 164, 200



Tritanopia
161, 167, 183

Trichromacy



Original Color
164, 166, 200

Protanomaly
162, 166, 200

Deuteranomaly
167, 165, 200

Tritanomaly
162, 167, 189

Monochromacy



Original Color
164, 166, 200

Achromatopsia
169, 169, 169

Achromatomaly
167, 168, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 164, 166, 200 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, 166, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 166, 200)  
}
```

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, 166, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 166, 200) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 164, 166, 200 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, 166, 200) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 166, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 166, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 166, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 166, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 166,  
200) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 164, 166, 200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 166, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
166, 200) }
```

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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