

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 176, 159)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 176, 159) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 176, 159)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4B09F
RGB	164, 176, 159
RGB Percent	64%, 69%, 62%
CMY	0.3569, 0.3098, 0.3765
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.10, 0.31
HSL	102°, 10%, 66%
HSV	102°, 10%, 69%
XYZ	37.0932, 41.4464, 38.8458
YIQ	170.4740, -1.6950, -7.8310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

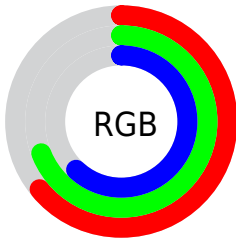
Format	Color
RYB	159, 176, 171
Decimal	10793119
CIELab	70.49, -7.40, 7.27
CIELCh	70, 10.374, 135.525
Yxy	41.4464, 0.3160, 0.3531
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288983199 (0xFFA4B09F)
YUV	170.4740, -5.6567, -5.6777
Hunter-Lab	64.3789, -9.8166, 9.2900

Details

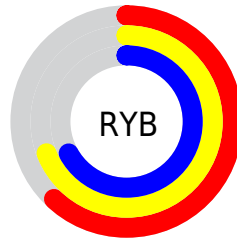
The RGB color **164, 176, 159** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **171, 159, 176**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 232, 214**, and **112, 124, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **152, 176, 141**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 176, 177**.

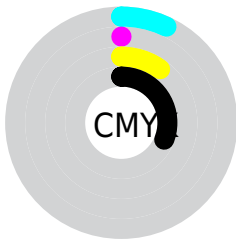
Distribution



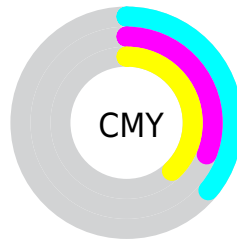
- Red (64%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 176, 159 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, 176, 159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 164, 176, 159


255, 255, 255

 219, 232, 214

 247, 255, 242

 164, 176, 159

 138, 149, 133

 112, 124, 108

 88, 99, 83


 64, 75, 60


 42, 52, 39


 22, 31, 18

 0, 3, 0


 0, 0, 0

 164, 176, 159


 164, 176, 159


 152, 176, 141


 176, 176, 177

 139, 176, 124


 189, 176, 194

 127, 176, 106

 201, 176, 212

 114, 176, 89


 214, 176, 229


 102, 176, 71

 226, 176, 247

 89, 176, 53

 239, 176, 255

 77, 176, 36

 251, 176, 255

 65, 176, 18

 255, 176, 255

 52, 176, 1

Harmonies

Analogous

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



175, 173, 154



164, 176, 159



155, 178, 167

Triad

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



164, 176, 159



157, 175, 190



193, 166, 168

Complementary

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



164, 176, 159



171, 159, 176

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.



189, 166, 177



164, 176, 159



169, 172, 190

Square

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



164, 176, 159



150, 177, 185



180, 169, 186



191, 168, 159

Rectangle

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



164, 176, 159



150, 178, 174



180, 169, 186



192, 166, 171

Sweetspot

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



164, 176, 159



225, 230, 223



176, 171, 159



112, 115, 110



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



164, 176, 159



210, 230, 202



159, 176, 162



83, 89, 80



45, 153, 0



8, 26, 0

Inverse Universe

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



171, 159, 176



221, 202, 230



176, 159, 173



87, 80, 89



108, 0, 153



18, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 176, 159 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

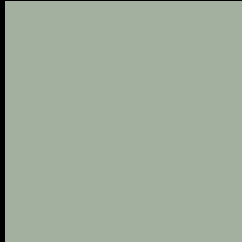
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 176, 159 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

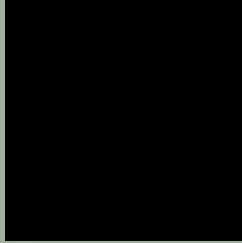
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

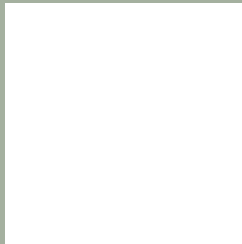
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 164, 176, 159 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 176, 159.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 176, 159.

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





Tritanopia
168, 172, 186

Trichromacy



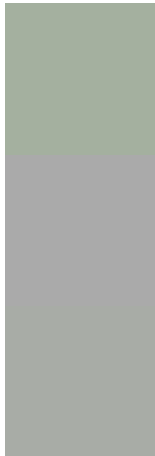
Original Color
164, 176, 159

Protanomaly
174, 173, 158

Deuteranomaly
182, 170, 160

Tritanomaly
167, 173, 176

Monochromacy



Original Color
164, 176, 159

Achromatopsia
170, 170, 170

Achromatomaly
168, 172, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 176, 159 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, 176, 159) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 176, 159)  
}
```

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, 176, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 176, 159) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 176, 159 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, 176, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 176, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 176, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 176, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 176, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 176,  
159) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 176, 159 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 176, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
176, 159) }
```

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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