

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 177, 151)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 177, 151) contains.

RGB(164, 177, 151)	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

RGB(164, 177, 151)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4B197
RGB	164, 177, 151
RGB Percent	64%, 69%, 59%
CMY	0.3569, 0.3059, 0.4078
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.15, 0.31
HSL	90°, 14%, 64%
HSV	90°, 15%, 69%
XYZ	36.6179, 41.5712, 35.3722
YIQ	170.1490, 0.5980, -10.8420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

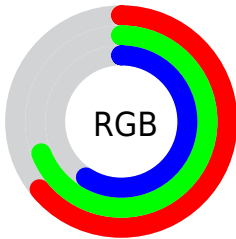
Format	Color
RYB	151, 177, 164
Decimal	10793367
CIELab	70.57, -9.34, 11.78
CIELCh	71, 15.034, 128.424
Yxy	41.5712, 0.3225, 0.3661
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288983447 (0xFFA4B197)
YUV	170.1490, -9.4405, -5.3927
Hunter-Lab	64.4757, -11.4564, 12.6057

Details

The RGB color **164, 177, 151** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **164, 151, 177**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 233, 205**, and **112, 124, 100** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **155, 177, 133**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173, 177, 169**.

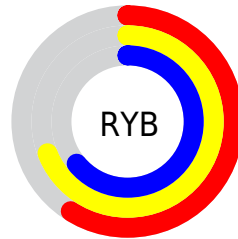
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (69%)

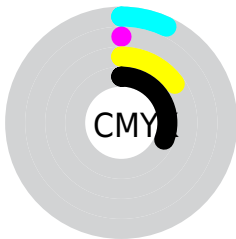
Blue (59%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (64%)

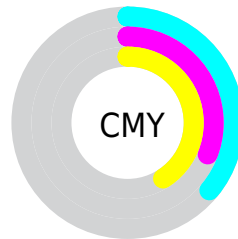


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 177, 151 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, 177, 151 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 164, 177, 151

255, 255, 255

 219, 233, 205

 248, 255, 233

 164, 177, 151

 138, 150, 125

 112, 124, 100

 88, 100, 76


 64, 76, 53


 42, 53, 32

 22, 32, 9

 0, 4, 0

 0, 0, 0

 164, 177, 151

 164, 177, 151

■ 155, 177, 133

■ 173, 177, 169

■ 146, 177, 116

■ 182, 177, 186

■ 137, 177, 98

■ 191, 177, 204

■ 129, 177, 80

■ 199, 177, 222

■ 120, 177, 63

■ 208, 177, 240

■ 111, 177, 45

■ 217, 177, 255

■ 102, 177, 27

■ 226, 177, 255

■ 93, 177, 9

■ 235, 177, 255

■ 89, 177, 0

■ 244, 177, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



180, 173, 146



164, 177, 151



149, 180, 162

Triad

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



164, 177, 151



147, 177, 198



201, 163, 169

Complementary

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



164, 177, 151



164, 151, 177

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.



194, 164, 183



164, 177, 151



163, 172, 199

Square

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



164, 177, 151



138, 180, 189



180, 168, 194



200, 165, 156

Rectangle

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



164, 177, 151



142, 181, 171



180, 168, 194



200, 163, 174

Sweetspot

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



164, 177, 151



225, 230, 220



177, 164, 151



112, 115, 109



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



164, 177, 151



209, 230, 188



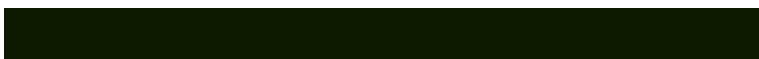
151, 177, 151



85, 89, 80



77, 153, 0



13, 26, 0

Inverse Universe

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



164, 151, 177



209, 188, 230



177, 151, 177



85, 80, 89



77, 0, 153



13, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 177, 151 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

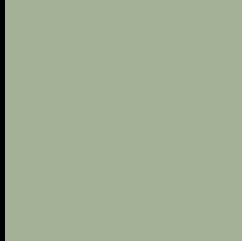
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 177, 151 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

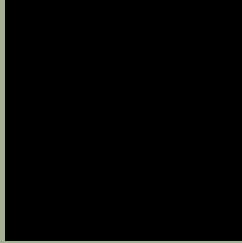
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

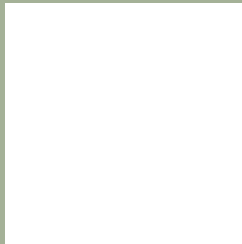
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 164, 177, 151 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 177, 151.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 177, 151.

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, 177, 151

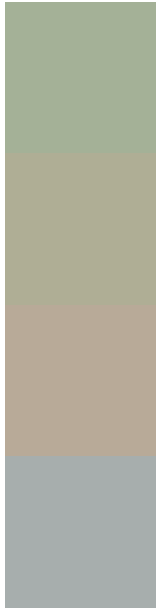
Protanopia
181, 172, 148

Deuteranopia
196, 166, 153



Tritanopia
169, 172, 186

Trichromacy



Original Color
164, 177, 151

Protanomaly
175, 174, 149

Deuteranomaly
184, 170, 152

Tritanomaly
167, 174, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color
164, 177, 151

Achromatopsia
170, 170, 170

Achromatomaly
168, 173, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 177, 151 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, 177, 151)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 177, 151)  
}
```

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, 177, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 177, 151) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 177, 151 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, 177, 151) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 177, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 177, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 177, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 177, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 177,  
151) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 177, 151 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 177, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
177, 151) }
```

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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