

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 193, 110)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 193, 110) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 193, 110)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4C16E
RGB	164, 193, 110
RGB Percent	64%, 76%, 43%
CMY	0.3569, 0.2431, 0.5686
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.43, 0.24
HSL	81°, 40%, 59%
HSV	81°, 43%, 76%
XYZ	37.1943, 47.1582, 21.8940
YIQ	174.8670, 9.3590, -31.9610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

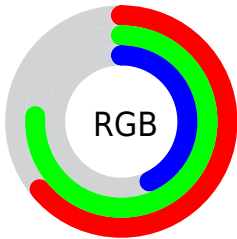
Format	Color
RYB	110, 193, 139
Decimal	10797422
CIELab	74.29, -23.46, 38.50
CIELCh	74, 45.090, 121.358
Yxy	47.1582, 0.3501, 0.4439
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288987502 (0xFFA4C16E)
YUV	174.8670, -31.9794, -9.5304
Hunter-Lab	68.6719, -23.4960, 29.1675

Details

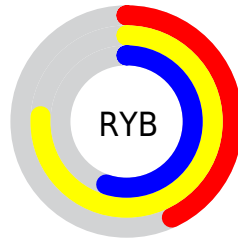
The RGB color **164, 193, 110** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **139, 110, 193**, and the grayscale version is **175, 175, 175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220, 250, 163**, and **111, 139, 60** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **157, 193, 91**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171, 193, 129**.

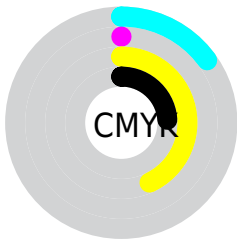
Distribution



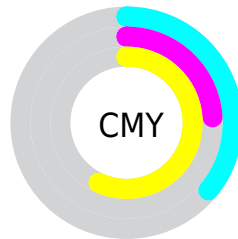
- Red (64%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (43%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (57%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 193, 110 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, 193, 110 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 164, 193, 110

255, 255, 255

 220, 250, 163


 249, 255, 190

 255, 255, 218

 255, 255, 247

 164, 193, 110


 137, 166, 85

 111, 139, 60

 85, 114, 36

 60, 89, 8

 36, 66, 0

 10, 43, 0

 0, 24, 0

 0, 0, 0

 164, 193, 110

 164, 193, 110

■ 157, 193, 91

■ 171, 193, 129

■ 151, 193, 71

■ 177, 193, 149

■ 144, 193, 52

■ 184, 193, 168

■ 137, 193, 33

■ 191, 193, 187

■ 130, 193, 14

■ 198, 193, 207

■ 126, 193, 0

■ 204, 193, 226

■ 211, 193, 245

■ 218, 193, 255

■ 225, 193, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



207, 181, 98



164, 193, 110



113, 201, 142

Triad

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



164, 193, 110



0, 197, 255



255, 149, 182

Complementary

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



164, 193, 110



139, 110, 193

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.



236, 157, 223



164, 193, 110



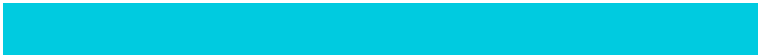
121, 186, 255

Square

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



164, 193, 110



0, 203, 224



189, 171, 254



255, 154, 142

Rectangle

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



164, 193, 110



69, 204, 169



189, 171, 254



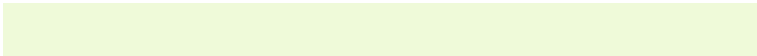
254, 151, 196

Sweetspot

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



164, 193, 110



239, 250, 217



193, 138, 110



118, 125, 105



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



164, 193, 110



204, 250, 120



124, 193, 110



94, 97, 87



105, 161, 0



22, 33, 0

Inverse Universe

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



139, 110, 193



165, 120, 250



179, 110, 193



91, 87, 97



56, 0, 161



12, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 193, 110 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, 193, 110 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

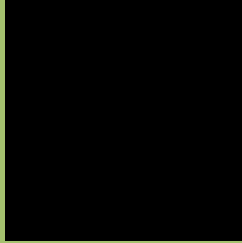
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 193, 110 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 193, 110.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 193, 110.

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](#).

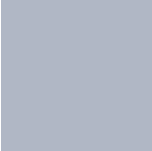
Dichromacy



Original Color
164, 193, 110

Protanopia
200, 182, 106

Deuteranopia
220, 174, 114



Tritanopia
176, 183, 197

Trichromacy



Original Color
164, 193, 110

Protanomaly
187, 186, 107

Deuteranomaly
200, 181, 113

Tritanomaly
172, 187, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color
164, 193, 110

Achromatopsia
175, 175, 175

Achromatomaly
171, 182, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 193, 110 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, 193, 110)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 193, 110)  
}
```

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, 193, 110) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 193, 110) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 193, 110 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, 193, 110) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 193, 110) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 193, 110)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 193, 110); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 193, 110);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 193,  
110) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 193, 110 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 193, 110) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
193, 110) }
```

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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