

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 197, 140)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 197, 140) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 197, 140)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4C58C
RGB	164, 197, 140
RGB Percent	64%, 77%, 55%
CMY	0.3569, 0.2275, 0.4510
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.29, 0.23
HSL	95°, 33%, 66%
HSV	95°, 29%, 77%
XYZ	40.0097, 49.7185, 32.2988
YIQ	180.6350, -1.3710, -24.7230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

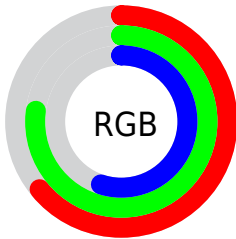
Format	Color
RYB	140, 197, 173
Decimal	10798476
CIELab	75.90, -21.38, 25.06
CIELCh	76, 32.938, 130.472
Yxy	49.7185, 0.3279, 0.4074
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288988556 (0xFFA4C58C)
YUV	180.6350, -20.0331, -14.5889
Hunter-Lab	70.5113, -22.1099, 22.1992

Details

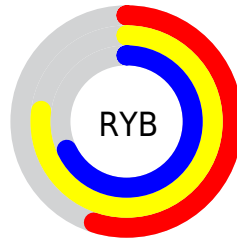
The RGB color **164, 197, 140** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **173, 140, 197**, and the grayscale version is **181, 181, 181**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220, 254, 194**, and **111, 143, 89** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 197, 120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **175, 197, 160**.

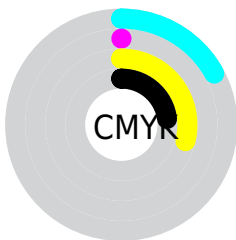
Distribution



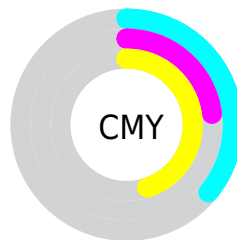
- Red (64%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 197, 140 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, 197, 140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 164, 197, 140


255, 255, 255


 220, 254, 194


 248, 255, 222

 255, 255, 251

 164, 197, 140

 137, 170, 114

 111, 143, 89

 86, 117, 65


 62, 93, 43


 39, 69, 20

 17, 46, 0

 0, 28, 0


 0, 0, 0

 164, 197, 140


 164, 197, 140

 153, 197, 120


 175, 197, 160


 141, 197, 101

 187, 197, 179


 130, 197, 81

 198, 197, 199


 118, 197, 61

 210, 197, 219

 107, 197, 42


 221, 197, 239

 96, 197, 22

 232, 197, 255

 84, 197, 2

 244, 197, 255

 83, 197, 0

 255, 197, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



198, 189, 127



164, 197, 140



128, 202, 166

Triad

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



164, 197, 140



118, 196, 244



247, 164, 177

Complementary

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



164, 197, 140



173, 140, 197

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.



234, 167, 208



164, 197, 140



163, 186, 247

Square

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



164, 197, 140



89, 202, 225



205, 176, 233



244, 169, 149

Rectangle

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



164, 197, 140



106, 204, 187



205, 176, 233



245, 164, 188

Sweetspot

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



164, 197, 140



242, 255, 232



197, 172, 140



119, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



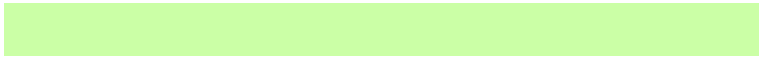
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



164, 197, 140



203, 255, 166



140, 197, 144



94, 99, 90



69, 163, 0



15, 36, 0

Inverse Universe

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



173, 140, 197



217, 166, 255



197, 140, 193



95, 90, 99



94, 0, 163



21, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 197, 140 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, 197, 140 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

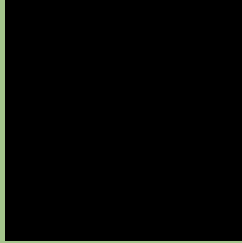
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 197, 140 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 197, 140.

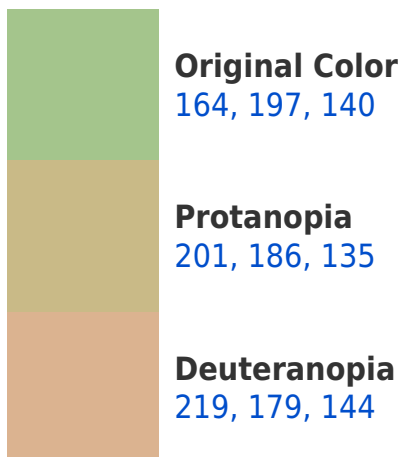


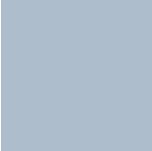
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 197, 140.

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](#).

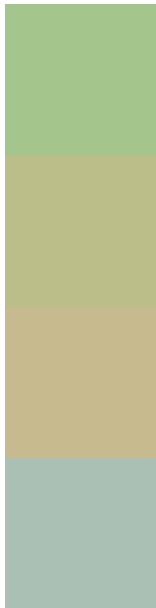
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
174, 189, 204

Trichromacy



Original Color
164, 197, 140

Protanomaly
188, 190, 137

Deuteranomaly
199, 186, 143

Tritanomaly
170, 192, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color
164, 197, 140

Achromatopsia
181, 181, 181

Achromatomaly
175, 187, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 197, 140 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, 197, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 197, 140)  
}
```

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, 197, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 197, 140) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 197, 140 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, 197, 140) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 197, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 197, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 197, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 197, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 197,  
140) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 197, 140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 197, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
197, 140) }
```

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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