

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 198, 206)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 198, 206) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 198, 206)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4C6CE
RGB	164, 198, 206
RGB Percent	64%, 78%, 81%
CMY	0.3569, 0.2235, 0.1922
CMYK	0.20, 0.04, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	191°, 30%, 73%
HSV	191°, 20%, 81%
XYZ	46.6445, 52.7369, 66.1133
YIQ	188.7460, -22.8320, -4.7200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

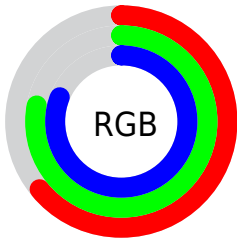
Format	Color
RYB	164, 183, 206
Decimal	10798798
CIELab	77.72, -9.57, -7.77
CIELCh	78, 12.333, 219.071
Yxy	52.7369, 0.2818, 0.3187
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288988878 (0xFFA4C6CE)
YUV	188.7460, 8.5062, -21.7022
Hunter-Lab	72.6202, -12.4334, -3.1434

Details

The RGB color **164, 198, 206** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **206, 172, 164**, and the grayscale version is **189, 189, 189**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220, 255, 255**, and **111, 144, 152** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143, 194, 206**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185, 202, 206**.

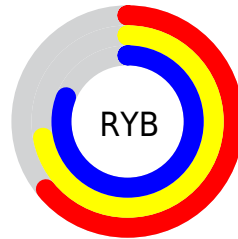
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (78%)

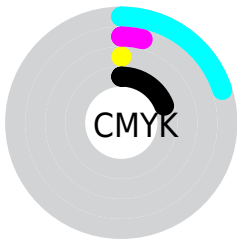
Blue (81%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (72%)

Blue (81%)

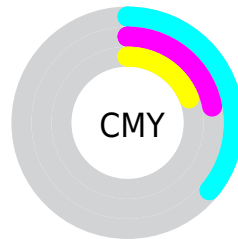


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (19%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 198, 206 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, 198, 206 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 164, 198, 206

255, 255, 255


 220, 255, 255

 248, 255, 255

 164, 198, 206

 137, 171, 179

 111, 144, 152

 86, 119, 126

 62, 94, 101

 38, 70, 77

 14, 48, 54

 0, 27, 33

 0, 0, 9

 0, 0, 0

■ 164, 198, 206

■ 164, 198, 206

■ 143, 194, 206

■ 185, 202, 206

■ 123, 190, 206

■ 205, 206, 206

■ 102, 186, 206

■ 226, 210, 206

■ 82, 182, 206

■ 246, 214, 206

■ 61, 178, 206

■ 255, 218, 206

■ 40, 174, 206

■ 255, 222, 206

■ 20, 171, 206

■ 255, 225, 206

■ 0, 167, 206

■ 255, 229, 206

■ 255, 233, 206

Harmonies

Analogous

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



165, 199, 195



164, 198, 206



171, 195, 213

Triad

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



164, 198, 206



210, 185, 200



198, 192, 170

Complementary

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



164, 198, 206



206, 172, 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.



209, 189, 171



164, 198, 206



216, 184, 189

Square

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



164, 198, 206



199, 188, 210



216, 186, 178



185, 196, 174

Rectangle

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



164, 198, 206



180, 193, 215



216, 186, 178



202, 191, 169

Sweetspot

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



164, 198, 206



240, 252, 255



164, 206, 172



119, 126, 128



0, 0, 0



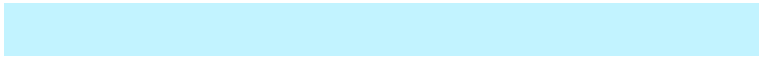
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



164, 198, 206



194, 243, 255



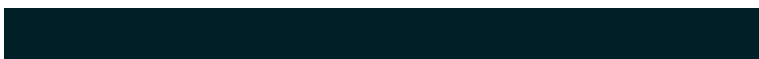
164, 177, 206



92, 100, 102



0, 134, 166



0, 31, 38

Inverse Universe

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



206, 164, 198



255, 194, 243



206, 193, 164



102, 92, 100



166, 0, 134



38, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 198, 206 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

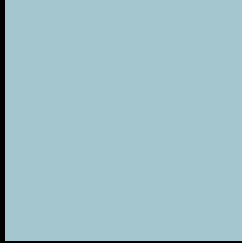
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 198, 206 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

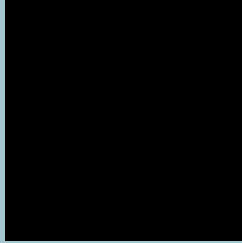
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

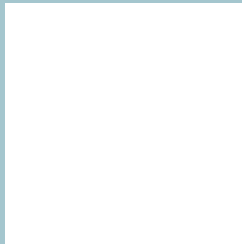
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 164, 198, 206 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 198, 206.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 198, 206.

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
165, 197, 213

Trichromacy



Original Color

164, 198, 206

Protanomaly

182, 194, 203

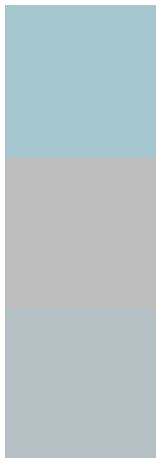
Deuteranomaly

189, 190, 207

Tritanomaly

165, 197, 210

Monochromacy



Original Color

164, 198, 206

Achromatopsia

189, 189, 189

Achromatomaly

180, 192, 195

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 198, 206 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, 198, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 198, 206)  
}
```

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, 198, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 198, 206) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 198, 206 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, 198, 206) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 198, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 198, 206)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 198, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 198, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 198,  
206) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 198, 206 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 198, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
198, 206) }
```

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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