

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 204, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 204, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 204, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4CC93
RGB	164, 204, 147
RGB Percent	64%, 80%, 58%
CMY	0.3569, 0.2000, 0.4235
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.28, 0.20
HSL	102°, 36%, 69%
HSV	102°, 28%, 80%
XYZ	42.1692, 53.1848, 35.6469
YIQ	185.5420, -5.5430, -26.2070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

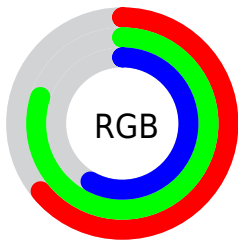
Format	Color
RYB	147, 204, 187
Decimal	10800275
CIELab	77.98, -23.75, 24.20
CIELCh	78, 33.910, 134.470
Yxy	53.1848, 0.3219, 0.4060
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288990355 (0xFFA4CC93)
YUV	185.5420, -19.0012, -18.8923
Hunter-Lab	72.9279, -24.4097, 22.0688

Details

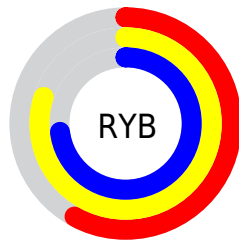
The RGB color **164, 204, 147** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **187, 147, 204**, and the grayscale version is **186, 186, 186**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220, 255, 201**, and **111, 150, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **150, 204, 127**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 204, 167**.

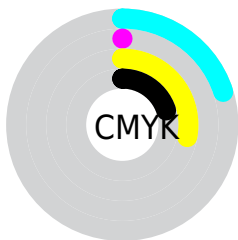
Distribution



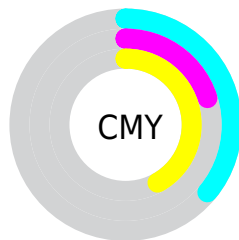
- Red (64%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (28%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 204, 147 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, 204, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 164, 204, 147


255, 255, 255

 220, 255, 201

 248, 255, 229

 164, 204, 147


 137, 176, 121

 111, 150, 96

 86, 124, 72

 62, 99, 49

 38, 75, 26

 14, 52, 2

 0, 31, 0

 0, 0, 0

 164, 204, 147


 164, 204, 147

 150, 204, 127

 178, 204, 167


 135, 204, 106

 193, 204, 188

 121, 204, 86

 207, 204, 208

 107, 204, 65

 221, 204, 229

 92, 204, 45


 236, 204, 249

 78, 204, 25

 250, 204, 255

 64, 204, 4

 255, 204, 255

 61, 204, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



199, 196, 131



164, 204, 147



127, 209, 175

Triad

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



164, 204, 147



127, 201, 253



255, 169, 179

Complementary

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



164, 204, 147



187, 147, 204

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.



245, 171, 210



164, 204, 147



174, 191, 253

Square

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



164, 204, 147



93, 207, 236



216, 179, 238



250, 175, 150

Rectangle

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



164, 204, 147



105, 210, 197



216, 179, 238



254, 169, 189

Sweetspot

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



164, 204, 147



241, 255, 235



204, 187, 147



119, 128, 115



0, 0, 0



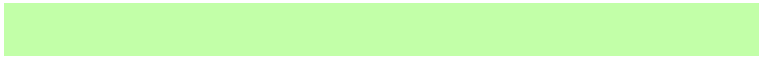
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



164, 204, 147



194, 255, 168



147, 204, 158



95, 102, 92



49, 166, 0



11, 38, 0

Inverse Universe

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



187, 147, 204



229, 168, 255



204, 147, 193



99, 92, 102



116, 0, 166



27, 0, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 204, 147 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

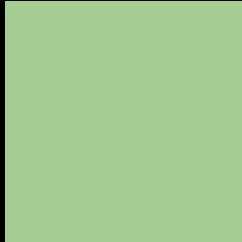
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 204, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

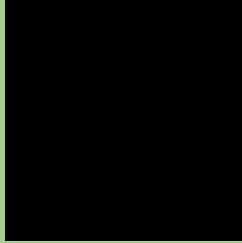
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 204, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 204, 147.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 204, 147.

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](#).

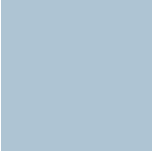
Dichromacy



Original Color
164, 204, 147

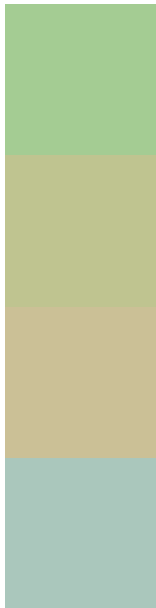
Protanopia
206, 192, 142

Deuteranopia
225, 185, 151



Tritanopia
174, 196, 211

Trichromacy



Original Color
164, 204, 147

Protanomaly
191, 196, 144

Deuteranomaly
203, 192, 150

Tritanomaly
170, 199, 188

Monochromacy



Original Color
164, 204, 147

Achromatopsia
186, 186, 186

Achromatomaly
178, 193, 172

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 204, 147 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, 204, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 204, 147)  
}
```

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, 204, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 204, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 204, 147 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, 204, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 204, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 204, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 204, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 204, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 204,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 204, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 204, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
204, 147) }
```

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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