

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 204, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 204, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 204, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4CCA6
RGB	164, 204, 166
RGB Percent	64%, 80%, 65%
CMY	0.3569, 0.2000, 0.3490
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.19, 0.20
HSL	123°, 28%, 72%
HSV	123°, 20%, 80%
XYZ	43.7856, 53.8314, 44.1591
YIQ	187.7080, -11.6420, -20.2980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

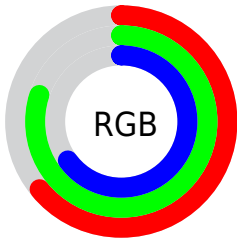
Format	Color
RYB	164, 202, 204
Decimal	10800294
CIELab	78.36, -20.58, 14.65
CIELCh	78, 25.262, 144.545
Yxy	53.8314, 0.3088, 0.3797
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288990374 (0xFFA4CCA6)
YUV	187.7080, -10.7020, -20.7919
Hunter-Lab	73.3699, -21.8722, 15.6740

Details

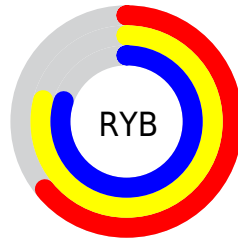
The RGB color **164, 204, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **204, 164, 202**, and the grayscale version is **188, 188, 188**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 255, 221**, and **112, 150, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144, 204, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184, 204, 185**.

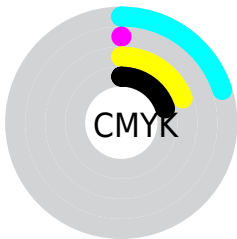
Distribution



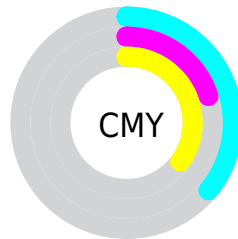
- Red (64%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 204, 166 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, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 164, 204, 166


255, 255, 255

 219, 255, 221

 248, 255, 250

 164, 204, 166

 137, 176, 140

 112, 150, 114

 87, 124, 89

 62, 99, 66

 39, 75, 44

 16, 52, 23

 0, 31, 0

 0, 0, 0

 164, 204, 166

 164, 204, 166

 144, 204, 147

 184, 204, 185

 123, 204, 127

 205, 204, 205

 103, 204, 108

 225, 204, 224

 82, 204, 88

 246, 204, 244

 62, 204, 69

 255, 204, 255

 42, 204, 50

 21, 204, 30

 1, 204, 11

 0, 204, 10

Harmonies

Analogous

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



191, 198, 151



164, 204, 166



140, 207, 189

Triad

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



164, 204, 166



160, 197, 240



242, 178, 175

Complementary

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



164, 204, 166



204, 164, 202

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.



238, 177, 199



164, 204, 166



192, 189, 236

Square

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



164, 204, 166



134, 203, 231



220, 182, 221



234, 183, 157

Rectangle

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



164, 204, 166



129, 207, 205



220, 182, 221



242, 177, 183

Sweetspot

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



164, 204, 166



240, 255, 240



202, 204, 164



119, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



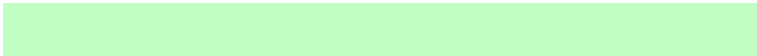
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



164, 204, 166



194, 255, 197



164, 204, 186



92, 102, 92



0, 166, 8



0, 38, 2

Inverse Universe

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



204, 164, 202



255, 194, 252



204, 164, 182



102, 92, 101



166, 0, 157



38, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 204, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

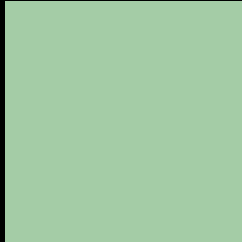
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

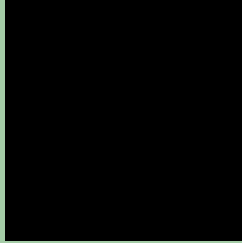
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

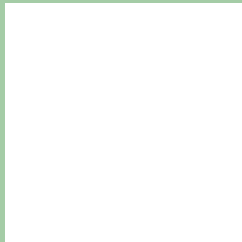
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 164, 204, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 204, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 204, 166.

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, 166

Protanopia
204, 193, 161

Deuteranopia
221, 186, 170



Tritanopia
172, 197, 213

Trichromacy



Original Color
164, 204, 166

Protanomaly
189, 197, 163

Deuteranomaly
200, 193, 169

Tritanomaly
169, 200, 196

Monochromacy



Original Color
164, 204, 166

Achromatopsia
188, 188, 188

Achromatomaly
179, 194, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 204, 166 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, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 204, 166)  
}
```

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, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 204, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 204, 166 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, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 204, 166) }
```

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, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 204, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 204, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 204,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 204, 166 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, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
204, 166) }
```

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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