

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 204, 228)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 204, 228) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 204, 228)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4CCE4
RGB	164, 204, 228
RGB Percent	64%, 80%, 89%
CMY	0.3569, 0.2000, 0.1059
CMYK	0.28, 0.11, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	202°, 54%, 77%
HSV	202°, 28%, 89%
XYZ	50.9063, 56.6797, 81.6560
YIQ	194.7760, -31.5440, -1.0160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

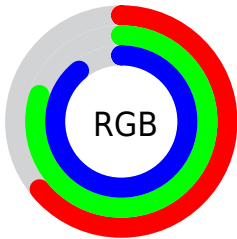
Format	Color
RYB	164, 189, 228
Decimal	10800356
CIELab	80.00, -7.74, -16.19
CIELCh	80, 17.946, 244.458
Yxy	56.6797, 0.2690, 0.2995
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288990436 (0xFFA4CCE4)
YUV	194.7760, 16.3794, -26.9906
Hunter-Lab	75.2859, -11.0535, -11.6065

Details

The RGB color **164, 204, 228** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **228, 188, 164**, and the grayscale version is **195, 195, 195**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220, 255, 255**, and **110, 150, 173** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141, 195, 228**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187, 213, 228**.

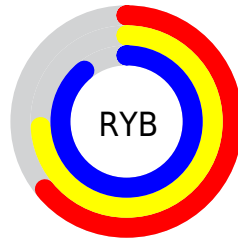
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (80%)

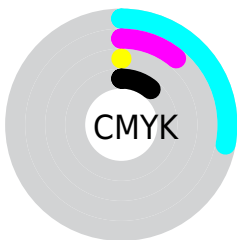
Blue (89%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (74%)

Blue (89%)

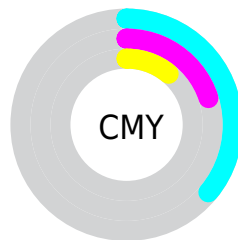


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 204, 228 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, 228 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 164, 204, 228

255, 255, 255

■ 220, 255, 255

■ 249, 255, 255

■ 164, 204, 228

■ 137, 177, 200

■ 110, 150, 173

■ 85, 124, 146

■ 59, 99, 120

■ 33, 75, 95

■ 2, 53, 72


■ 0, 31, 49

■ 0, 2, 29

■ 0, 0, 0

 164, 204, 228


 164, 204, 228

 141, 195, 228


 187, 213, 228

 118, 187, 228


 210, 221, 228

 96, 178, 228


 232, 230, 228

 73, 170, 228

 255, 238, 228

 50, 161, 228

 255, 247, 228

 27, 153, 228

 255, 255, 228

 4, 144, 228

 0, 143, 228

Harmonies

Analogous

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



155, 207, 217



164, 204, 228



183, 199, 231

Triad

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



164, 204, 228



233, 187, 196



190, 203, 171

Complementary

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



164, 204, 228



228, 188, 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, 198, 165



164, 204, 228



233, 188, 180

Square

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



164, 204, 228



223, 189, 213



224, 193, 169



172, 207, 183

Rectangle

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



164, 204, 228



198, 195, 229



224, 193, 169



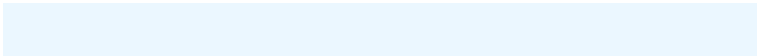
197, 202, 168

Sweetspot

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



164, 204, 228



235, 247, 255



164, 228, 187



115, 123, 128



0, 0, 0



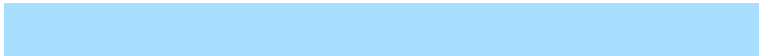
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



164, 204, 228



168, 222, 255



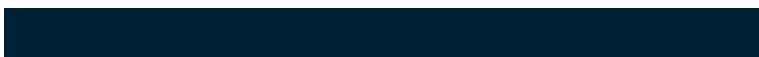
164, 173, 228



103, 110, 115



0, 112, 179



0, 32, 51

Inverse Universe

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



228, 164, 204



255, 168, 222



228, 219, 164



115, 103, 110



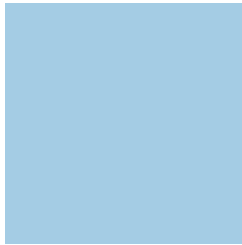
179, 0, 112



51, 0, 32

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 204, 228 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

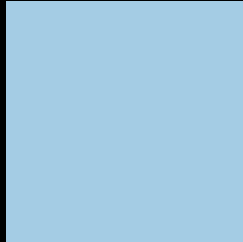
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 228 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

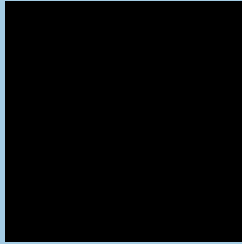
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 228 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 204, 228.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 204, 228.

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, 228

Protanopia
194, 196, 223

Deuteranopia
202, 193, 230

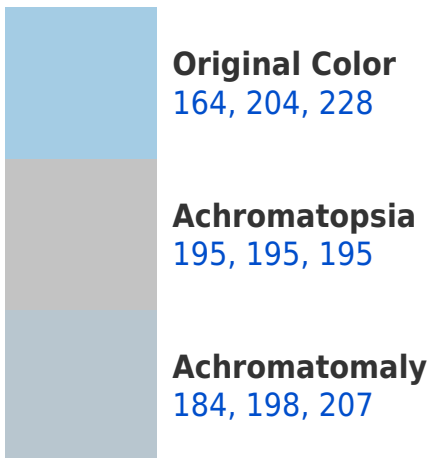


Tritanopia
163, 205, 221

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 204, 228 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, 228)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 204, 228)  
}
```

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, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 204, 228) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 204, 228 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, 228) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 204, 228) }
```

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, 228)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 204, 228); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 204, 228);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 204,  
228) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 204, 228 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, 228) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
204, 228) }
```

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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