

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 206, 182)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 206, 182) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 206, 182)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4CEB6
RGB	164, 206, 182
RGB Percent	64%, 81%, 71%
CMY	0.3569, 0.1922, 0.2863
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.12, 0.19
HSL	146°, 30%, 73%
HSV	146°, 20%, 81%
XYZ	45.8246, 55.4125, 52.5364
YIQ	190.7060, -17.3280, -16.3680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

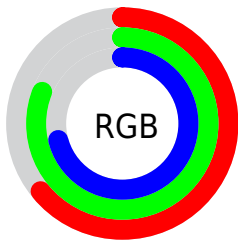
Format	Color
RYB	164, 193, 206
Decimal	10800822
CIELab	79.28, -18.62, 7.41
CIELCh	79, 20.037, 158.307
Yxy	55.4125, 0.2980, 0.3604
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288990902 (0xFFA4CEB6)
YUV	190.7060, -4.2921, -23.4212
Hunter-Lab	74.4396, -20.3856, 10.2632

Details

The RGB color **164, 206, 182** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **206, 164, 188**, and the grayscale version is **191, 191, 191**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 255, 238**, and **112, 152, 129** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143, 206, 170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185, 206, 194**.

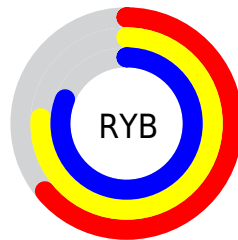
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (81%)

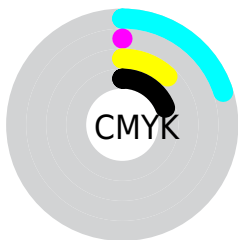
Blue (71%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (81%)

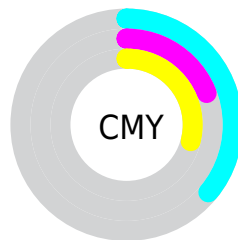


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (19%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 206, 182 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, 206, 182 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 164, 206, 182


255, 255, 255


 219, 255, 238

 248, 255, 255

 164, 206, 182

 137, 178, 155

 112, 152, 129

 86, 126, 104

 62, 100, 80

 39, 76, 57

 15, 53, 35

 0, 32, 14

 0, 0, 0

 164, 206, 182

 164, 206, 182

 143, 206, 170

 185, 206, 194

 123, 206, 158

 205, 206, 206

 102, 206, 147

 226, 206, 217

 82, 206, 135

 246, 206, 229

 61, 206, 123

 255, 206, 241

 40, 206, 111

 255, 206, 253

 20, 206, 100

 255, 206, 255

 0, 206, 88

Harmonies

Analogous

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



185, 202, 167



164, 206, 182



149, 207, 201

Triad

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



164, 206, 182



182, 196, 233



234, 185, 174

Complementary

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



164, 206, 182



206, 164, 188

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.



235, 183, 192



164, 206, 182



206, 190, 226

Square

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



164, 206, 182



160, 202, 230



225, 185, 211



223, 191, 162

Rectangle

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



164, 206, 182



146, 207, 213



225, 185, 211



235, 184, 180

Sweetspot

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



164, 206, 182



240, 255, 246



189, 206, 164



119, 128, 122



0, 0, 0



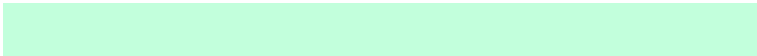
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



164, 206, 182



194, 255, 220



164, 206, 203



92, 102, 96



0, 166, 71



0, 38, 16

Inverse Universe

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



206, 164, 188



255, 194, 229



206, 164, 168



102, 92, 98



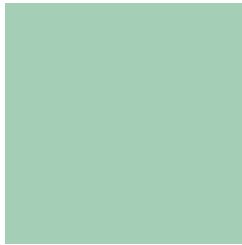
166, 0, 95



38, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 206, 182 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

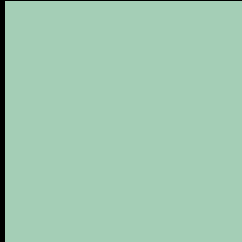
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 206, 182 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

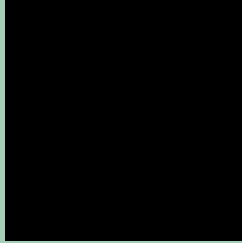
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

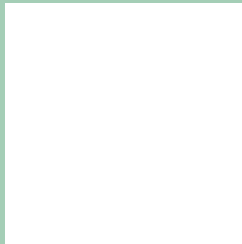
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 164, 206, 182 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 206, 182.

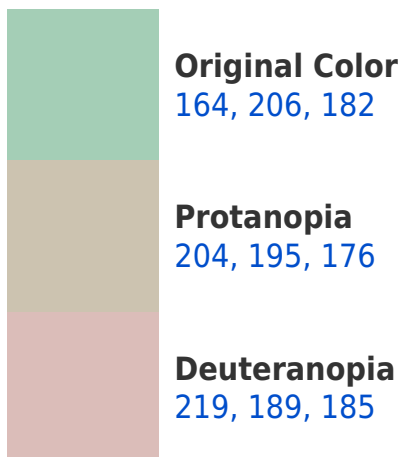


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 206, 182.

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](#).

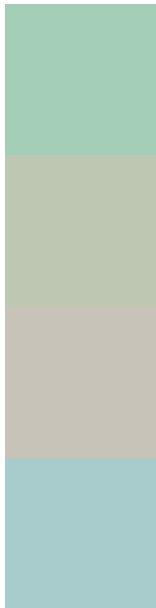
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
170, 201, 217

Trichromacy



Original Color
164, 206, 182

Protanomaly
189, 199, 178

Deuteranomaly
199, 195, 184

Tritanomaly
168, 203, 204

Monochromacy



Original Color
164, 206, 182

Achromatopsia
191, 191, 191

Achromatomaly
181, 196, 188

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 206, 182 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, 206, 182)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 206, 182)  
}
```

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, 206, 182) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 206, 182) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 206, 182 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, 206, 182) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 206, 182) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 206, 182)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 206, 182); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 206, 182); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 206, 182) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 206, 182 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 206, 182) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
206, 182) }
```

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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