

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 208, 174)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 208, 174) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 208, 174)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4D0AE
RGB	164, 208, 174
RGB Percent	64%, 82%, 68%
CMY	0.3569, 0.1843, 0.3176
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 0.16, 0.18
HSL	134°, 32%, 73%
HSV	134°, 21%, 82%
XYZ	45.5057, 56.0603, 48.4667
YIQ	190.9680, -15.3100, -19.9020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

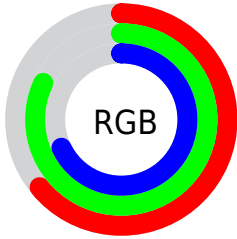
Format	Color
RYB	164, 200, 208
Decimal	10801326
CIELab	79.65, -21.12, 12.20
CIELCh	80, 24.396, 149.984
Yxy	56.0603, 0.3033, 0.3737
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288991406 (0xFFA4D0AE)
YUV	190.9680, -8.3652, -23.6509
Hunter-Lab	74.8734, -22.5418, 14.0320

Details

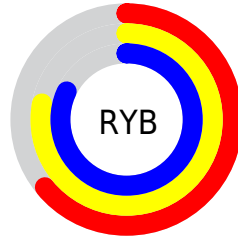
The RGB color **164, 208, 174** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **208, 164, 198**, and the grayscale version is **191, 191, 191**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **219, 255, 230**, and **111, 153, 122** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143, 208, 158**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185, 208, 190**.

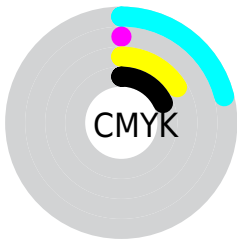
Distribution



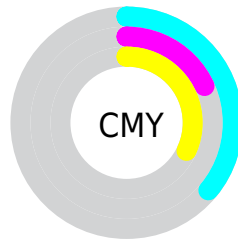
- Red (64%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 208, 174 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, 208, 174 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 164, 208, 174


255, 255, 255


 219, 255, 230


 248, 255, 255

 164, 208, 174

 137, 180, 147

 111, 153, 122

 86, 127, 97

 62, 102, 73

 39, 78, 50

 15, 55, 29

 0, 33, 4

 0, 0, 0

 164, 208, 174

 164, 208, 174

 143, 208, 158

 185, 208, 190

 122, 208, 142

 206, 208, 206

 102, 208, 126

 226, 208, 222

 81, 208, 110

 247, 208, 238

 60, 208, 94

 255, 208, 254

 39, 208, 78

 255, 208, 255

 18, 208, 61

 0, 208, 47

Harmonies

Analogous

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



190, 203, 158



164, 208, 174



142, 210, 197

Triad

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



164, 208, 174



170, 199, 242



244, 183, 176

Complementary

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



164, 208, 174



208, 164, 198

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.



242, 181, 198



164, 208, 174



201, 192, 237

Square

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



164, 208, 174



144, 206, 236



227, 185, 221



234, 188, 159

Rectangle

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



164, 208, 174



134, 210, 212



227, 185, 221



244, 182, 183

Sweetspot

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



164, 208, 174



240, 255, 243



198, 208, 164



119, 128, 121



0, 0, 0



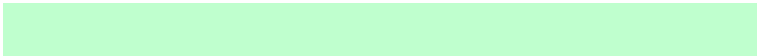
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



164, 208, 174



191, 255, 206



164, 208, 196



94, 105, 96



0, 168, 38



0, 41, 9

Inverse Universe

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



208, 164, 198



255, 191, 241



208, 164, 176



105, 94, 102



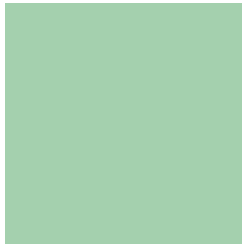
168, 0, 130



41, 0, 32

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 208, 174 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

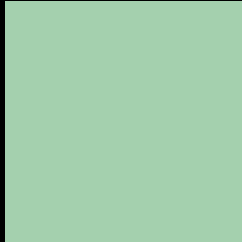
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 208, 174 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

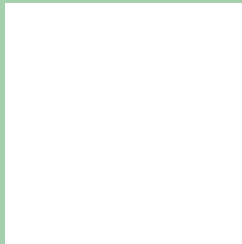
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 164, 208, 174 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 208, 174.

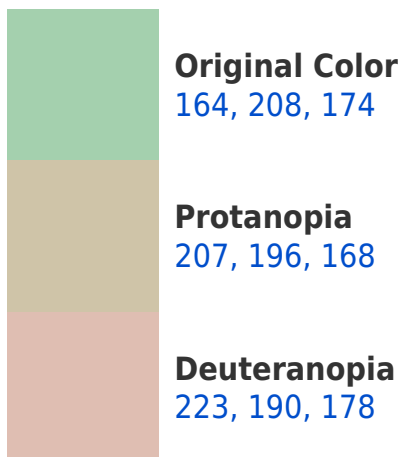


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 208, 174.

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](#).

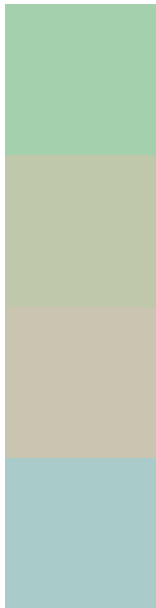
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
172, 202, 218

Trichromacy



Original Color
164, 208, 174

Protanomaly
191, 200, 170

Deuteranomaly
202, 197, 177

Tritanomaly
169, 204, 202

Monochromacy



Original Color
164, 208, 174

Achromatopsia
191, 191, 191

Achromatomaly
181, 197, 185

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 208, 174 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, 208, 174)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 208, 174)  
}
```

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, 208, 174) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 208, 174) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 208, 174 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, 208, 174) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 208, 174) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(164, 208, 174) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 208, 174); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 208, 174);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 208,  
174) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 208, 174 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 208, 174) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
208, 174) }
```

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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