

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 212, 204)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 212, 204) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 212, 204)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4D4CC
RGB	164, 212, 204
RGB Percent	64%, 83%, 80%
CMY	0.3569, 0.1686, 0.2000
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.04, 0.17
HSL	170°, 36%, 74%
HSV	170°, 23%, 83%
XYZ	49.7524, 59.3391, 65.9581
YIQ	196.7360, -26.0400, -12.6640

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

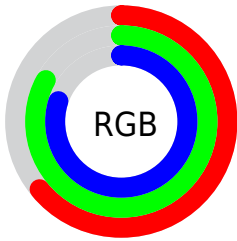
Format	Color
RYB	164, 190, 212
Decimal	10802380
CIELab	81.48, -17.20, -1.16
CIElCh	81, 17.241, 183.860
Yxy	59.3391, 0.2842, 0.3390
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288992460 (0xFFA4D4CC)
YUV	196.7360, 3.5812, -28.7095
Hunter-Lab	77.0319, -19.5184, 3.1556

Details

The RGB color **164, 212, 204** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **212, 164, 172**, and the grayscale version is **197, 197, 197**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220, 255, 255**, and **111, 157, 150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143, 212, 200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185, 212, 208**.

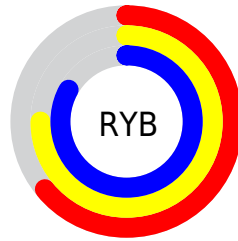
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (83%)

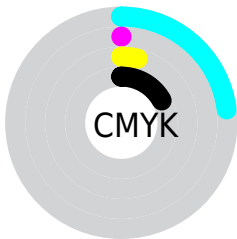
Blue (80%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (83%)

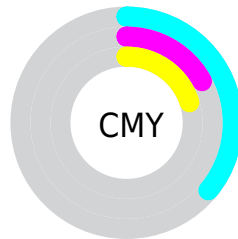


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (20%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 212, 204 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, 212, 204 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 164, 212, 204

255, 255, 255


 220, 255, 255


 249, 255, 255

 164, 212, 204

 137, 184, 177

 111, 157, 150

 86, 131, 124

 61, 106, 99

 36, 81, 75

 10, 58, 53

 0, 36, 32

 0, 10, 8

 0, 0, 0

 164, 212, 204

 164, 212, 204

 143, 212, 200

 185, 212, 208

 122, 212, 197

 206, 212, 211

 100, 212, 193

 228, 212, 215

 79, 212, 190

 249, 212, 218

 58, 212, 186

 255, 212, 222

 37, 212, 183

 255, 212, 225

 16, 212, 179

 255, 212, 229

 0, 212, 177

 255, 212, 232

 255, 212, 236

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 211, 188



164, 212, 204



161, 211, 220

Triad

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



164, 212, 204



208, 198, 229



228, 197, 174

Complementary

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



164, 212, 204



212, 164, 172

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.



236, 193, 185



164, 212, 204



226, 193, 217

Square

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



164, 212, 204



187, 203, 234



235, 191, 201



213, 202, 170

Rectangle

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



164, 212, 204



165, 209, 228



235, 191, 201



231, 195, 177

Sweetspot

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



164, 212, 204



237, 255, 252



172, 212, 164



117, 128, 126



0, 0, 0



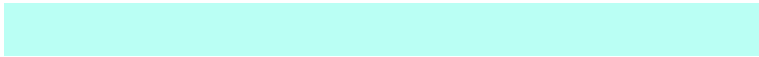
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



164, 212, 204



186, 255, 244



164, 196, 212



96, 107, 105



0, 171, 142



0, 43, 36

Inverse Universe

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



212, 164, 172



255, 186, 198



212, 180, 164



107, 96, 98



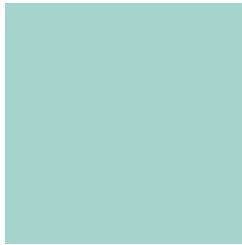
171, 0, 28



43, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 212, 204 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

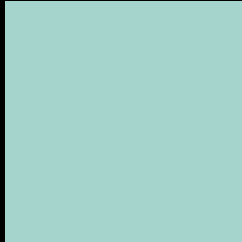
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 212, 204 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

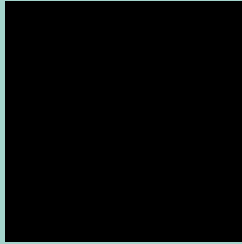
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 212, 204 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 212, 204.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 212, 204.

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
168, 209, 225

Trichromacy



Original Color
164, 212, 204

Protanomaly
191, 205, 200

Deuteranomaly
199, 202, 206

Tritanomaly
167, 210, 217

Monochromacy



Original Color
164, 212, 204

Achromatopsia
197, 197, 197

Achromatomaly
185, 202, 200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 212, 204 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, 212, 204)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 212, 204)  
}
```

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, 212, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 212, 204) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 212, 204 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, 212, 204) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 212, 204) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 212, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 212, 204); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 212, 204);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 212,  
204) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 212, 204 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 212, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
212, 204) }
```

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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