

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 216, 194)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 216, 194) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 216, 194)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4D8C2
RGB	164, 216, 194
RGB Percent	64%, 85%, 76%
CMY	0.3569, 0.1529, 0.2392
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.10, 0.15
HSL	155°, 40%, 75%
HSV	155°, 24%, 85%
XYZ	49.6033, 60.8993, 60.1793
YIQ	197.9440, -23.9300, -17.8660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

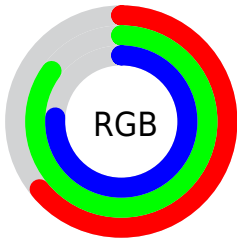
Format	Color
RYB	164, 197, 216
Decimal	10803394
CIELab	82.32, -21.26, 5.39
CIElCh	82, 21.929, 165.762
Yxy	60.8993, 0.2906, 0.3568
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288993474 (0xFFA4D8C2)
YUV	197.9440, -1.9444, -29.7689
Hunter-Lab	78.0380, -23.1065, 8.9049

Details

The RGB color **164, 216, 194** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **216, 164, 186**, and the grayscale version is **198, 198, 198**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220, 255, 250**, and **111, 161, 140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 216, 185**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 216, 203**.

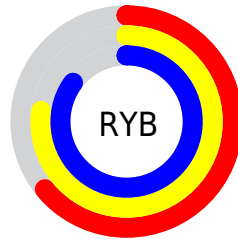
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (85%)

Blue (76%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (77%)

Blue (85%)

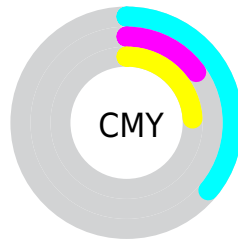


Cyan (24%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 216, 194 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, 216, 194 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 164, 216, 194


255, 255, 255


 220, 255, 250


 249, 255, 255

 164, 216, 194

 137, 188, 167

 111, 161, 140

 86, 135, 115

 61, 109, 90

 36, 85, 67

 9, 61, 45

 0, 39, 24

 0, 15, 0

 0, 0, 0

 164, 216, 194

 164, 216, 194

 142, 216, 185

 186, 216, 203

 121, 216, 176

 207, 216, 212

 99, 216, 167

 229, 216, 221

 78, 216, 157

 250, 216, 231

 56, 216, 148


 255, 216, 240

 34, 216, 139

 255, 216, 249

 13, 216, 130

 255, 216, 255

 0, 216, 125

Harmonies

Analogous

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



186, 213, 176



164, 216, 194



150, 217, 215

Triad

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



164, 216, 194



196, 203, 244



244, 194, 176

Complementary

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



164, 216, 194



216, 164, 186

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.



248, 191, 195



164, 216, 194



222, 196, 234

Square

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



164, 216, 194



169, 210, 244



240, 191, 215



230, 200, 165

Rectangle

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



164, 216, 194



149, 216, 228



240, 191, 215



246, 192, 182

Sweetspot

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



164, 216, 194



237, 255, 247



187, 216, 164



117, 128, 123



0, 0, 0



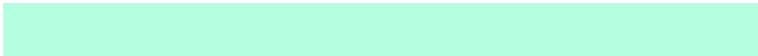
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



164, 216, 194



181, 255, 224



164, 213, 216



96, 107, 103



0, 171, 99



0, 43, 25

Inverse Universe

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



216, 164, 186



255, 181, 212



216, 167, 164



107, 96, 101



171, 0, 72



43, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 216, 194 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

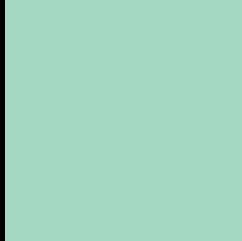
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 216, 194 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

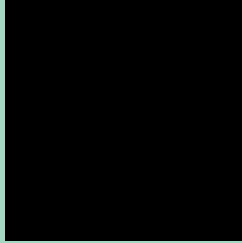
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 216, 194 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 216, 194.

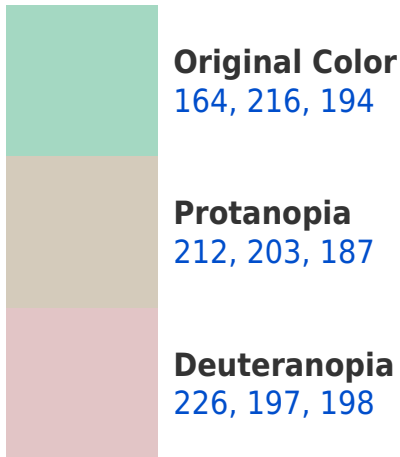


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 216, 194.

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
171, 211, 228

Trichromacy



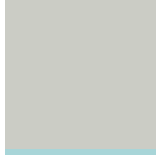
Original Color

164, 216, 194



Protanomaly

195, 208, 190



Deuteranomaly

203, 204, 197



Tritanomaly

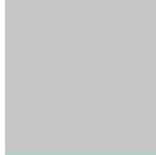
168, 213, 216

Monochromacy



Original Color

164, 216, 194



Achromatopsia

198, 198, 198



Achromatomaly

186, 205, 197

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 216, 194 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, 216, 194)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 216, 194)  
}
```

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, 216, 194) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 216, 194) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 216, 194 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, 216, 194) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 216, 194) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 216, 194)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 216, 194); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 216, 194);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 216,  
194) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 216, 194 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 216, 194) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
216, 194) }
```

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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