

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 216, 198)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 216, 198) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 216, 198)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4D8C6
RGB	164, 216, 198
RGB Percent	64%, 85%, 78%
CMY	0.3569, 0.1529, 0.2235
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.08, 0.15
HSL	159°, 40%, 75%
HSV	159°, 24%, 85%
XYZ	50.0588, 61.0815, 62.5776
YIQ	198.4000, -25.2140, -16.6220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

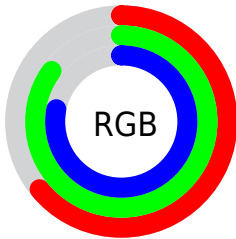
Format	Color
RYB	164, 195, 216
Decimal	10803398
CIELab	82.42, -20.45, 3.41
CIELCh	82, 20.732, 170.532
Yxy	61.0815, 0.2882, 0.3516
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288993478 (0xFFA4D8C6)
YUV	198.4000, -0.1972, -30.1688
Hunter-Lab	78.1546, -22.4397, 7.2354

Details

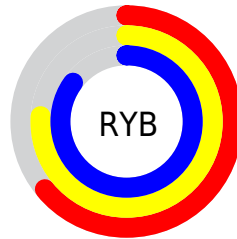
The RGB color **164, 216, 198** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **216, 164, 182**, and the grayscale version is **198, 198, 198**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220, 255, 255**, and **111, 161, 144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 216, 191**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 216, 205**.

Distribution



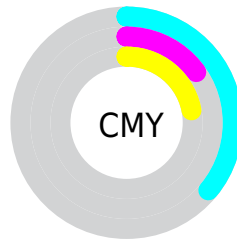
- Red (64%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 216, 198 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, 198 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 164, 216, 198


255, 255, 255


 220, 255, 255


 249, 255, 255

 164, 216, 198

 137, 188, 171

 111, 161, 144

 86, 135, 119

 61, 109, 94

 36, 85, 70

 9, 61, 48

 0, 39, 27

 0, 16, 0

 0, 0, 0

 164, 216, 198

 164, 216, 198

 142, 216, 191

 186, 216, 205

 121, 216, 183

 207, 216, 213

 99, 216, 176

 229, 216, 220

 78, 216, 168

 250, 216, 228

 56, 216, 161

 255, 216, 235

 34, 216, 153

 255, 216, 243

 13, 216, 146

 255, 216, 250

 0, 216, 141

 255, 216, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



184, 213, 180



164, 216, 198



153, 216, 218

Triad

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



164, 216, 198



201, 202, 241



241, 196, 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, 198



216, 164, 182

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.



246, 192, 192



164, 216, 198



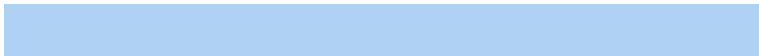
224, 196, 230

Square

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



164, 216, 198



175, 209, 243



241, 192, 212



226, 202, 167

Rectangle

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



164, 216, 198



154, 215, 230



241, 192, 212



244, 194, 181

Sweetspot

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



164, 216, 198



237, 255, 249



182, 216, 164



117, 128, 124



0, 0, 0



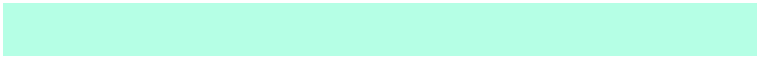
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



164, 216, 198



181, 255, 229



164, 208, 216



96, 107, 103



0, 171, 112



0, 43, 28

Inverse Universe

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



216, 164, 182



255, 181, 207



216, 172, 164



107, 96, 100



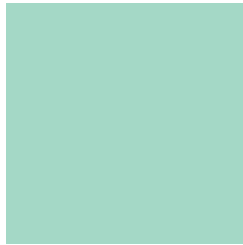
171, 0, 59



43, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 216, 198 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

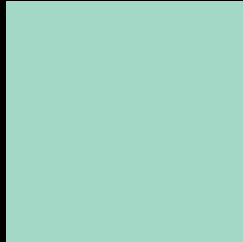
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 198 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

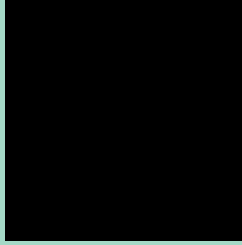
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

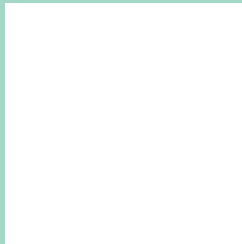
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 164, 216, 198 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 216, 198.

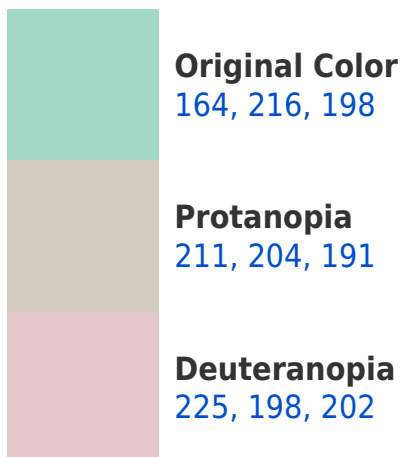


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 216, 198.

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





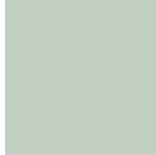
Tritanopia
170, 212, 228

Trichromacy



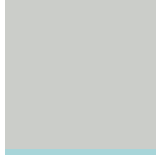
Original Color

164, 216, 198



Protanomaly

194, 208, 194



Deuteranomaly

203, 205, 201



Tritanomaly

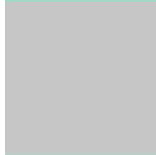
168, 213, 217

Monochromacy



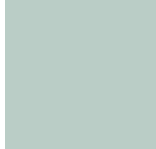
Original Color

164, 216, 198



Achromatopsia

198, 198, 198



Achromatomaly

186, 205, 198

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 216, 198 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, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 216, 198)  
}
```

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, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 216, 198) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 216, 198 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, 198) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 216, 198) }
```

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, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 216, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 216, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 216,  
198) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 216, 198 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, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
216, 198) }
```

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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