

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 222, 181)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 222, 181) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 222, 181)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4DEB5
RGB	164, 222, 181
RGB Percent	64%, 87%, 71%
CMY	0.3569, 0.1294, 0.2902
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.18, 0.13
HSL	138°, 47%, 76%
HSV	138°, 26%, 87%
XYZ	49.7716, 63.4713, 53.3440
YIQ	199.9840, -21.4070, -25.0470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

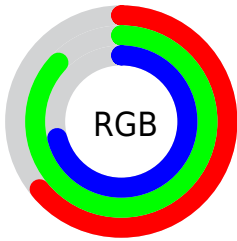
Format	Color
RYB	164, 209, 222
Decimal	10804917
CIELab	83.69, -26.69, 14.21
CIElCh	84, 30.234, 151.960
Yxy	63.4713, 0.2988, 0.3810
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288994997 (0xFFA4DEB5)
YUV	199.9840, -9.3591, -31.5580
Hunter-Lab	79.6689, -27.9060, 16.0693

Details

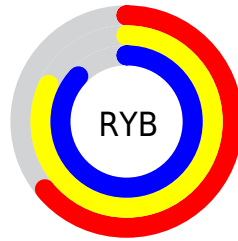
The RGB color **164, 222, 181** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **222, 164, 205**, and the grayscale version is **200, 200, 200**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220, 255, 237**, and **111, 167, 128** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 222, 165**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 222, 197**.

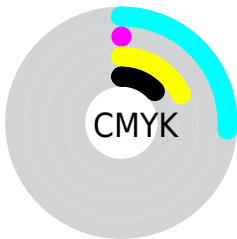
Distribution



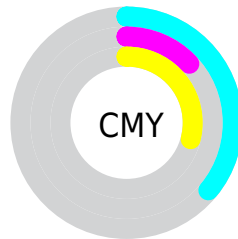
- Red (64%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 222, 181 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, 222, 181 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 164, 222, 181


255, 255, 255


 220, 255, 237


 249, 255, 255

 164, 222, 181

 137, 194, 154

 111, 167, 128

 85, 140, 103

 60, 114, 79

 35, 89, 56

 6, 66, 34

 0, 43, 13

 0, 21, 0

 0, 0, 0

 164, 222, 181

 164, 222, 181

 142, 222, 165

 186, 222, 197

 120, 222, 150

 208, 222, 212

 97, 222, 134


 231, 222, 228

 75, 222, 118

 253, 222, 244

 53, 222, 103

 255, 222, 255

 31, 222, 87

 9, 222, 71

 0, 222, 65

Harmonies

Analogous

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



197, 216, 160



164, 222, 181



136, 225, 210

Triad

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



164, 222, 181



176, 211, 255



255, 190, 180

Complementary

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



164, 222, 181



222, 164, 205

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.



255, 188, 208



164, 222, 181



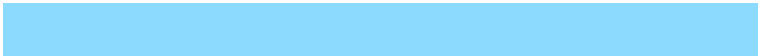
215, 201, 255

Square

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



164, 222, 181



140, 219, 255



247, 192, 236



252, 198, 159

Rectangle

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



164, 222, 181



125, 224, 229



247, 192, 236



255, 189, 189

Sweetspot

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



164, 222, 181



235, 255, 241



206, 222, 164



115, 128, 118



0, 0, 0



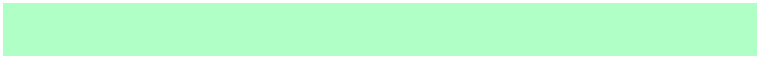
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



164, 222, 181



176, 255, 199



164, 222, 209



101, 112, 104



0, 176, 52



0, 48, 14

Inverse Universe

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



222, 164, 205



255, 176, 232



222, 164, 177



112, 101, 109



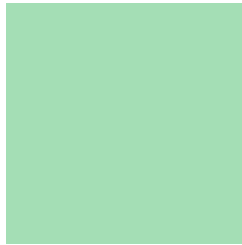
176, 0, 124



48, 0, 34

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 222, 181 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, 222, 181 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

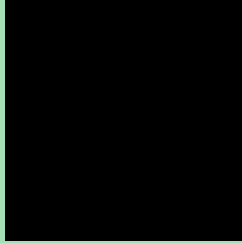
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 222, 181 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 222, 181.

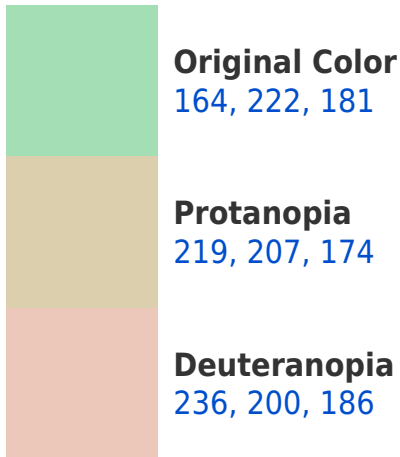


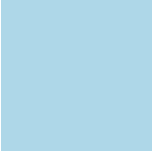
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 222, 181.

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
174, 215, 232

Trichromacy



Original Color

164, 222, 181



Protanomaly

199, 212, 177



Deuteranomaly

210, 208, 184



Tritanomaly

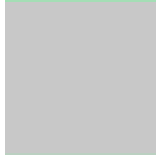
170, 218, 213

Monochromacy



Original Color

164, 222, 181



Achromatopsia

200, 200, 200



Achromatomaly

187, 208, 193

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 222, 181 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, 222, 181)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 222, 181)  
}
```

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, 222, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 222, 181) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 222, 181 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, 222, 181) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 222, 181) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 222, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 222, 181); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 222, 181); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 222, 181) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 222, 181 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 222, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
222, 181) }
```

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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