

# Converting Colors

RGB(164, 226, 221)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(164, 226, 221) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(164, 226, 221)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4E2DD
RGB	164, 226, 221
RGB Percent	64%, 89%, 87%
CMY	0.3569, 0.1137, 0.1333
CMYK	0.27, 0.00, 0.02, 0.11
HSL	175°, 52%, 76%
HSV	175°, 27%, 89%
XYZ	55.5573, 67.5057, 78.5083
YIQ	206.8920, -35.3470, -14.6990

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

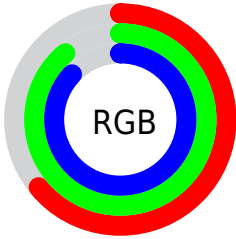
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	164, 196, 226
Decimal	10805981
CIELab	85.76, -20.56, -3.90
CIElCh	86, 20.922, 190.732
Yxy	67.5057, 0.2756, 0.3349
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288996061 (0xFFA4E2DD)
YUV	206.8920, 6.9552, -37.6163
Hunter-Lab	82.1618, -23.0826, 0.8598

# Details

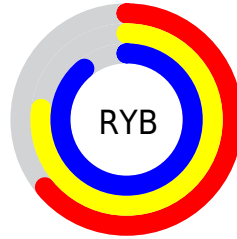
The RGB color **164, 226, 221** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **226, 164, 169**, and the grayscale version is **207, 207, 207**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **220, 255, 255**, and **110, 171, 166** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **141, 226, 219**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **187, 226, 223**.

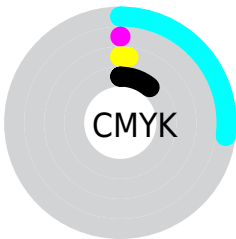
# Distribution



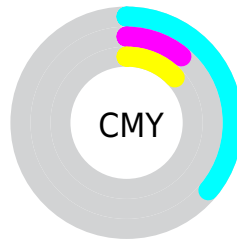
- Red (64%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 226, 221 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, 226, 221 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 164, 226, 221


255, 255, 255


 220, 255, 255


 249, 255, 255


 164, 226, 221

 137, 198, 193

 110, 171, 166

 84, 144, 140

 58, 118, 114

 31, 93, 90

 0, 69, 66


 0, 47, 44

 0, 28, 24

 0, 0, 0

 164, 226, 221

 164, 226, 221

 141, 226, 219


 187, 226, 223

 119, 226, 217

 209, 226, 225

 96, 226, 216

 232, 226, 226

 74, 226, 214

 254, 226, 228

 51, 226, 212

 255, 226, 230

 28, 226, 210

 255, 226, 232

 6, 226, 208

 255, 226, 234

 0, 226, 208

 255, 226, 236

 255, 226, 237

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



179, 225, 201



164, 226, 221



163, 224, 239

# Triad

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



164, 226, 221



227, 207, 244



242, 209, 178

# Complementary

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



164, 226, 221



226, 164, 169

# 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.



254, 203, 189



164, 226, 221



246, 202, 228

# Square

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



164, 226, 221



201, 214, 253



255, 201, 208



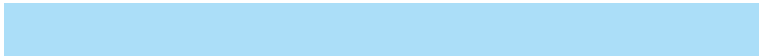
223, 215, 176

# Rectangle

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



164, 226, 221



171, 222, 248



255, 201, 208



247, 207, 181



# Sweetspot

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



164, 226, 221



235, 255, 253



169, 226, 164



115, 128, 126



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



164, 226, 221



171, 255, 248



164, 200, 226



101, 112, 111



0, 176, 162



0, 48, 45



# Inverse Universe

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



226, 164, 169



255, 171, 178



226, 190, 164



112, 101, 102



176, 0, 14

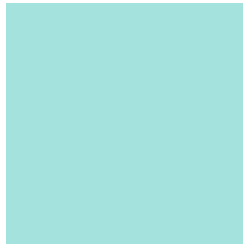


48, 0, 4



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 226, 221 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

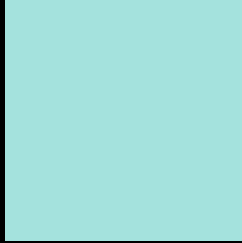
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 226, 221 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

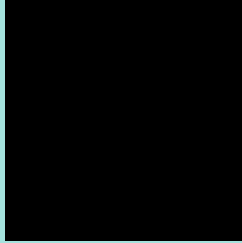
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

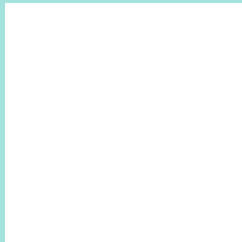
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 164, 226, 221 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 226, 221.

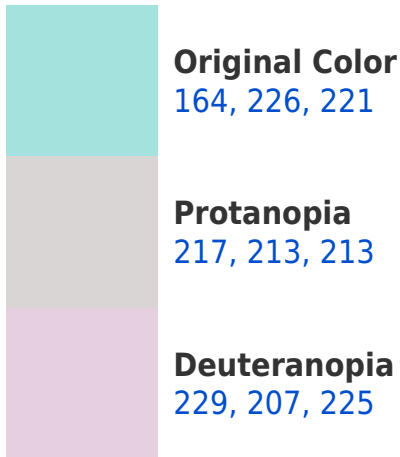


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 226, 221.

# 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





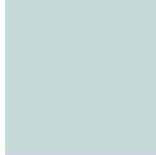
**Tritanopia**  
168, 223, 241

# Trichromacy



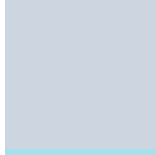
**Original Color**

164, 226, 221



**Protanomaly**

198, 218, 216



**Deuteranomaly**

205, 214, 224



**Tritanomaly**

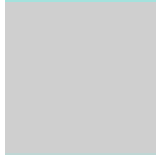
167, 224, 234

# Monochromacy



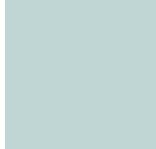
**Original Color**

164, 226, 221



**Achromatopsia**

207, 207, 207



**Achromatomaly**

191, 214, 212

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 226, 221 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, 226, 221)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 226, 221)  
}
```

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, 226, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 226, 221) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 226, 221 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, 226, 221) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 226, 221) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 226, 221)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 226, 221); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 226, 221);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 226,  
221) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 226, 221 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 226, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
226, 221) }
```

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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