

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 227, 139)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 227, 139) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 227, 139)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4E38B
RGB	164, 227, 139
RGB Percent	64%, 89%, 55%
CMY	0.3569, 0.1098, 0.4549
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.39, 0.11
HSL	103°, 61%, 72%
HSV	103°, 39%, 89%
XYZ	47.4391, 64.6948, 34.4131
YIQ	198.1310, -9.3000, -40.7240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

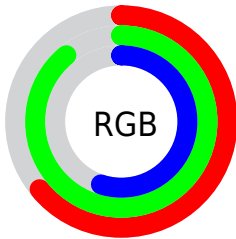
Format	Color
RYB	139, 227, 202
Decimal	10806155
CIELab	84.33, -35.83, 36.74
CIElCh	84, 51.317, 134.276
Yxy	64.6948, 0.3237, 0.4415
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288996235 (0xFFA4E38B)
YUV	198.1310, -29.1516, -29.9329
Hunter-Lab	80.4331, -35.4792, 30.9360

Details

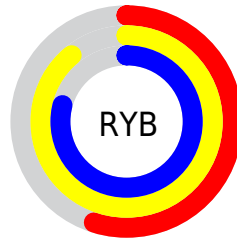
The RGB color **164, 227, 139** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **202, 139, 227**, and the grayscale version is **198, 198, 198**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 255, 193**, and **110, 171, 88** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148, 227, 116**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180, 227, 162**.

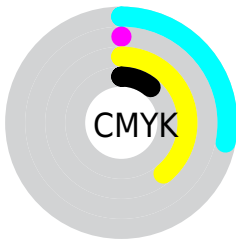
Distribution



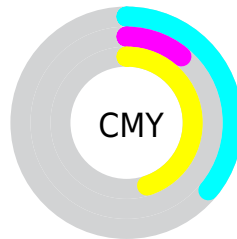
- Red (64%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 227, 139 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, 227, 139 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 164, 227, 139

255, 255, 255

 221, 255, 193


 250, 255, 222


 255, 255, 250

 164, 227, 139

 137, 199, 113

 110, 171, 88

 83, 144, 63

 57, 118, 39

 29, 93, 13

 0, 69, 0

 0, 46, 0

 0, 24, 0


 0, 0, 0

 164, 227, 139


 164, 227, 139

 148, 227, 116

 180, 227, 162

 131, 227, 94

 197, 227, 184

 115, 227, 71


 213, 227, 207

 99, 227, 48

 229, 227, 230

 83, 227, 26

 245, 227, 252

 66, 227, 3

 255, 227, 255

 64, 227, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



218, 215, 114



164, 227, 139



96, 234, 183

Triad

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



164, 227, 139



73, 223, 255



255, 172, 189

Complementary

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



164, 227, 139



202, 139, 227

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, 175, 238



164, 227, 139



175, 207, 255

Square

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



164, 227, 139



0, 232, 255



245, 189, 255



255, 182, 145

Rectangle

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



164, 227, 139



0, 236, 216



245, 189, 255



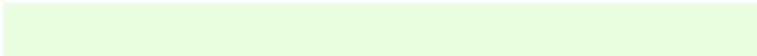
255, 171, 205

Sweetspot

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



164, 227, 139



233, 255, 224



227, 201, 139



115, 128, 110



0, 0, 0



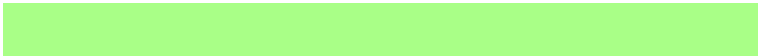
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



164, 227, 139



169, 255, 135



139, 227, 157



107, 115, 103



51, 179, 0



14, 51, 0

Inverse Universe

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



202, 139, 227



221, 135, 255



227, 139, 209



111, 103, 115



128, 0, 179



37, 0, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 227, 139 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, 227, 139 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, 227, 139 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 227, 139.

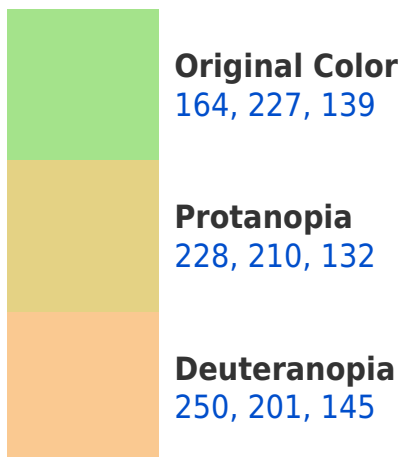


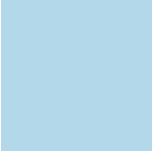
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 227, 139.

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
179, 216, 233

Trichromacy



Original Color

164, 227, 139



Protanomaly

205, 216, 135



Deuteranomaly

219, 210, 143



Tritanomaly

174, 220, 199

Monochromacy



Original Color

164, 227, 139



Achromatopsia

198, 198, 198



Achromatomaly

186, 209, 177

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 227, 139 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, 227, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 227, 139)  
}
```

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, 227, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 227, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 227, 139 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, 227, 139) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 227, 139) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 227, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 227, 139); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 227, 139); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 227, 139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 227, 139 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 227, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
227, 139) }
```

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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