

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 227, 144)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 227, 144) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 227, 144)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4E390
RGB	164, 227, 144
RGB Percent	64%, 89%, 56%
CMY	0.3569, 0.1098, 0.4353
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 0.37, 0.11
HSL	106°, 60%, 73%
HSV	106°, 37%, 89%
XYZ	47.8130, 64.8443, 36.3818
YIQ	198.7010, -10.9050, -39.1690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

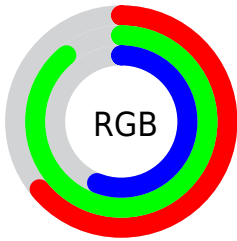
Format	Color
RYB	144, 227, 207
Decimal	10806160
CIELab	84.40, -35.12, 34.33
CIElCh	84, 49.108, 135.654
Yxy	64.8443, 0.3208, 0.4351
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288996240 (0xFFA4E390)
YUV	198.7010, -26.9676, -30.4328
Hunter-Lab	80.5260, -34.9345, 29.5809

Details

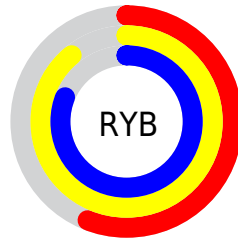
The RGB color **164, 227, 144** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC66**. A complement of this color would be **207, 144, 227**, and the grayscale version is **199, 199, 199**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 255, 199**, and **110, 171, 92** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147, 227, 121**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **181, 227, 167**.

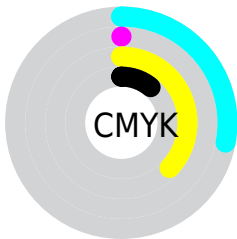
Distribution



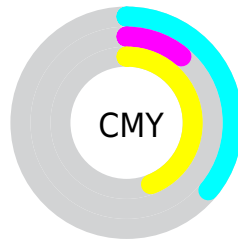
- Red (64%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 227, 144 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, 144 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 164, 227, 144


255, 255, 255

 221, 255, 199

 250, 255, 227

 164, 227, 144

 137, 199, 118

 110, 171, 92

 84, 144, 68

 57, 118, 44

 30, 93, 19

 0, 69, 0

 0, 46, 0


 0, 24, 0


 0, 0, 0

 164, 227, 144


 164, 227, 144

 147, 227, 121

 181, 227, 167

 130, 227, 99

 198, 227, 189

 112, 227, 76


 216, 227, 212

 95, 227, 53


 233, 227, 235

 78, 227, 30

 250, 227, 255

 61, 227, 8

 255, 227, 255

 55, 227, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



216, 216, 119



164, 227, 144



100, 234, 186

Triad

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



164, 227, 144



92, 222, 255



255, 174, 188

Complementary

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



164, 227, 144



207, 144, 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, 176, 235



164, 227, 144



181, 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, 144



0, 231, 255



246, 190, 255



255, 184, 146

Rectangle

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



164, 227, 144



33, 235, 218



246, 190, 255



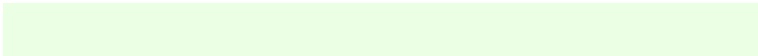
255, 173, 203

Sweetspot

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



164, 227, 144



234, 255, 227



227, 206, 144



115, 128, 111



0, 0, 0



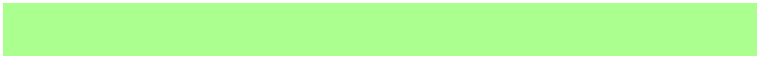
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



164, 227, 144



170, 255, 143



144, 227, 165



106, 115, 103



43, 179, 0



12, 51, 0

Inverse Universe

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



207, 144, 227



228, 143, 255



227, 144, 206



112, 103, 115



135, 0, 179



39, 0, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 227, 144 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

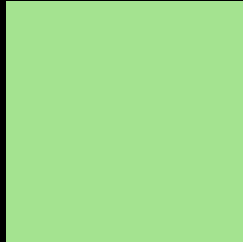
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 144 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, 144 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 227, 144.

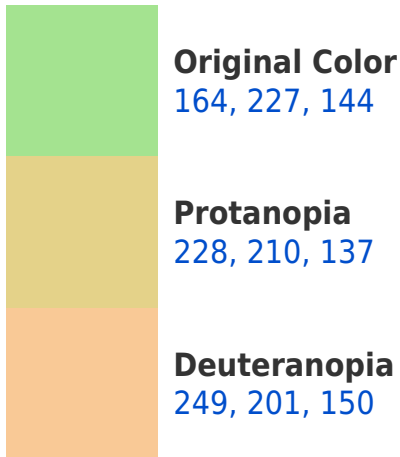


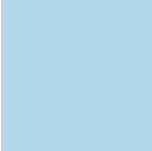
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 227, 144.

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, 144



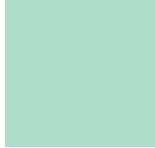
Protanomaly

205, 216, 140



Deuteranomaly

218, 210, 148



Tritanomaly

174, 220, 201

Monochromacy



Original Color

164, 227, 144



Achromatopsia

199, 199, 199



Achromatomaly

186, 209, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 227, 144 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, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 227, 144)  
}
```

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, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 227, 144) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 227, 144 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, 144) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 227, 144) }
```

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, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 227, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 227, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 227,  
144) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 227, 144 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, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
227, 144) }
```

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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