

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 236, 219)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 236, 219) contains.

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Color

RGB(164, 236, 219)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4ECDB
RGB	164, 236, 219
RGB Percent	64%, 93%, 86%
CMY	0.3569, 0.0745, 0.1412
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.07, 0.07
HSL	166°, 65%, 78%
HSV	166°, 31%, 93%
XYZ	58.0915, 72.9979, 78.0461
YIQ	212.5340, -37.4550, -20.5510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

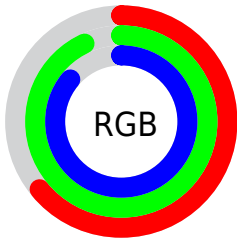
Format	Color
RYB	164, 205, 236
Decimal	10808539
CIELab	88.45, -25.88, 1.09
CIElCh	88, 25.903, 177.586
Yxy	72.9979, 0.2778, 0.3490
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288998619 (0xFFA4ECDB)
YUV	212.5340, 3.1877, -42.5643
Hunter-Lab	85.4388, -28.1523, 5.6473

Details

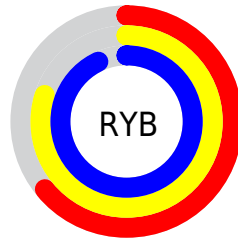
The RGB color **164, 236, 219** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **236, 164, 181**, and the grayscale version is **213, 213, 213**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 255, 255**, and **110, 180, 164** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **140, 236, 213**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **188, 236, 225**.

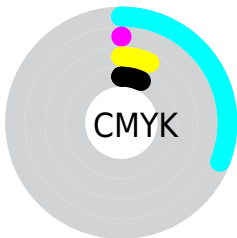
Distribution



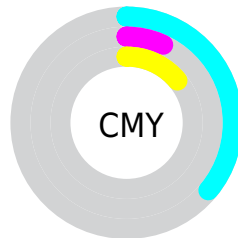
- Red (64%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 236, 219 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, 236, 219 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 164, 236, 219


255, 255, 255


 221, 255, 255


 250, 255, 255


 164, 236, 219

 137, 208, 191

 110, 180, 164

 83, 153, 138

 56, 127, 112

 27, 101, 88

 0, 77, 65

 0, 54, 43

 0, 33, 22

 0, 0, 0

 164, 236, 219

 164, 236, 219

 140, 236, 213

 188, 236, 225

 117, 236, 208

 211, 236, 230

 93, 236, 202

 235, 236, 236

 70, 236, 197

 255, 236, 241

 46, 236, 191

 255, 236, 247

 22, 236, 186

 255, 236, 252

 0, 236, 180

 255, 236, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



188, 233, 195



164, 236, 219



153, 235, 244

Triad

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



164, 236, 219



224, 216, 255



255, 212, 181

Complementary

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



164, 236, 219



236, 164, 181

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, 206, 200



164, 236, 219



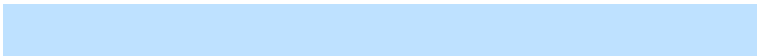
252, 209, 249

Square

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



164, 236, 219



190, 225, 255



255, 205, 225



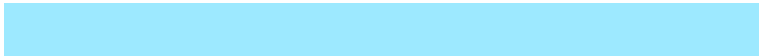
243, 220, 173

Rectangle

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



164, 236, 219



157, 233, 255



255, 205, 225



255, 209, 187

Sweetspot

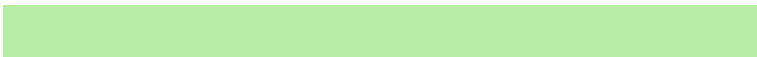
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



164, 236, 219



232, 255, 250



182, 236, 164



113, 128, 124



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



164, 236, 219



161, 255, 233



164, 218, 236



106, 117, 115



0, 181, 138



0, 54, 41

Inverse Universe

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



236, 164, 181



255, 161, 183



236, 182, 164



117, 106, 108



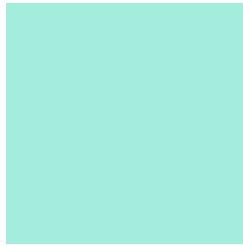
181, 0, 43



54, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 236, 219 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

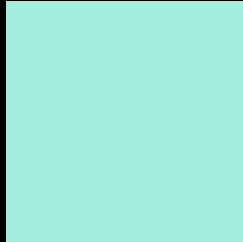
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 236, 219 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

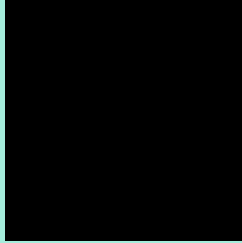
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

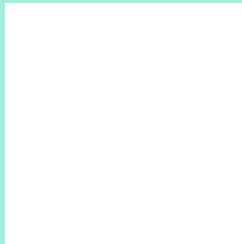
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 164, 236, 219 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 236, 219.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 236, 219.

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





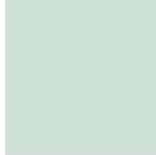
Tritanopia
171, 231, 250

Trichromacy



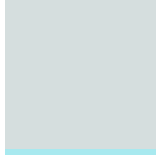
Original Color

164, 236, 219



Protanomaly

205, 226, 213



Deuteranomaly

213, 222, 222



Tritanomaly

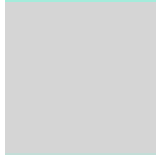
168, 233, 239

Monochromacy



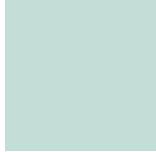
Original Color

164, 236, 219



Achromatopsia

213, 213, 213



Achromatomaly

195, 221, 215

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 236, 219 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, 236, 219)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 236, 219)  
}
```

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, 236, 219) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 236, 219) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 236, 219 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, 236, 219) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 236, 219) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 236, 219)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 236, 219); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 236, 219);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 236,  
219) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 236, 219 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 236, 219) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
236, 219) }
```

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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