

Converting Colors

RGB(164, 241, 155)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(164, 241, 155) contains.

RGB(164, 241, 155)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(164, 241, 155)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4F19B
RGB	164, 241, 155
RGB Percent	64%, 95%, 61%
CMY	0.3569, 0.0549, 0.3922
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.36, 0.05
HSL	114°, 75%, 78%
HSV	114°, 36%, 95%
XYZ	52.6815, 73.1697, 42.3569
YIQ	208.1730, -18.2860, -43.0700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

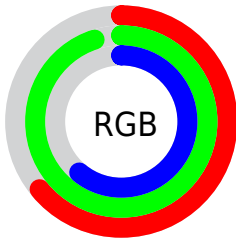
Format	Color
RYB	155, 241, 232
Decimal	10809755
CIELab	88.53, -39.84, 34.22
CIELCh	89, 52.518, 139.335
Yxy	73.1697, 0.3132, 0.4350
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288999835 (0xFFA4F19B)
YUV	208.1730, -26.2143, -38.7397
Hunter-Lab	85.5393, -39.7600, 30.5186

Details

The RGB color **164, 241, 155** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF99**. A complement of this color would be **232, 155, 241**, and the grayscale version is **208, 208, 208**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 255, 210**, and **109, 184, 103** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **142, 241, 131**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **186, 241, 179**.

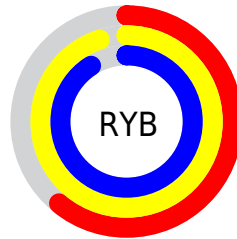
Distribution



Red (64%)

Green (95%)

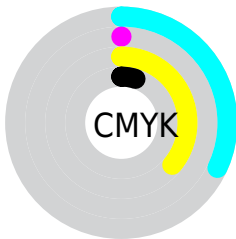
Blue (61%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (95%)

Blue (91%)

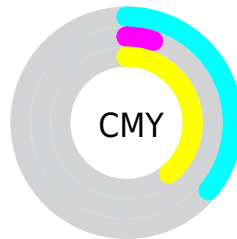


Cyan (32%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (36%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (36%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 164, 241, 155 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, 241, 155 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 164, 241, 155

255, 255, 255


 221, 255, 210

 250, 255, 239

 164, 241, 155

 136, 212, 129

 109, 184, 103

 82, 157, 78

 55, 131, 54

 24, 105, 30

 0, 80, 3

 0, 56, 0

 0, 36, 0

 0, 0, 0

■ 164, 241, 155

■ 164, 241, 155

■ 142, 241, 131

■ 186, 241, 179

■ 121, 241, 107

■ 207, 241, 203

■ 99, 241, 83

■ 229, 241, 227

■ 78, 241, 59

■ 250, 241, 251

■ 56, 241, 34

■ 255, 241, 255

■ 35, 241, 10

■ 25, 241, 0

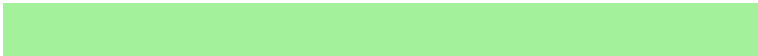
Harmonies

Analogous

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



221, 229, 125



164, 241, 155



90, 247, 202

Triad

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



164, 241, 155



105, 233, 255



255, 183, 192

Complementary

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



164, 241, 155



232, 155, 241

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, 184, 242



164, 241, 155



200, 216, 255

Square

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



164, 241, 155



0, 244, 255



255, 197, 255



255, 195, 148

Rectangle

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



164, 241, 155



0, 249, 237



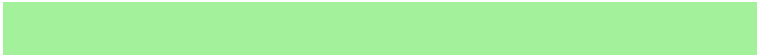
255, 197, 255



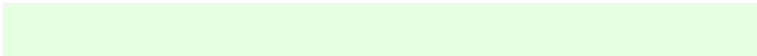
255, 182, 208

Sweetspot

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



164, 241, 155



230, 255, 227



241, 231, 155



113, 128, 111



0, 0, 0



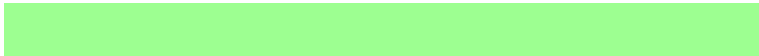
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



164, 241, 155



157, 255, 145



155, 241, 188



109, 120, 108



19, 184, 0



6, 56, 0

Inverse Universe

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



232, 155, 241



244, 145, 255



241, 155, 208



119, 108, 120



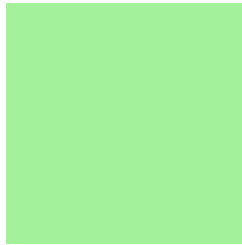
164, 0, 184



50, 0, 56

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 164, 241, 155 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

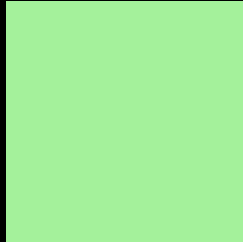
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 241, 155 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

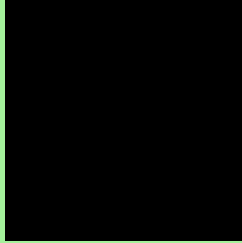
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 241, 155 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 241, 155.

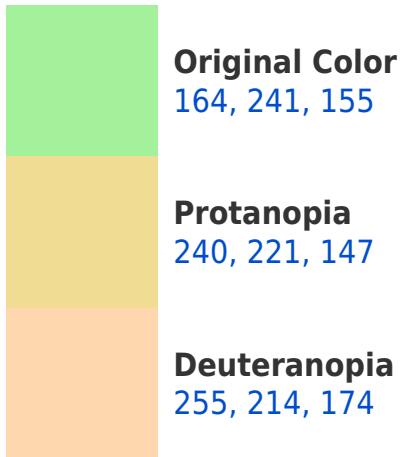


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 164, 241, 155.

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
181, 230, 248

Trichromacy



Original Color

164, 241, 155



Protanomaly

212, 228, 150



Deuteranomaly

222, 224, 167



Tritanomaly

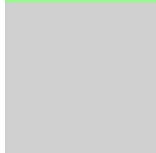
175, 234, 214

Monochromacy



Original Color

164, 241, 155



Achromatopsia

208, 208, 208



Achromatomaly

192, 220, 189

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 164, 241, 155 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, 241, 155)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 241, 155)  
}
```

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, 241, 155) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 241, 155) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 164, 241, 155 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, 241, 155) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 241, 155) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 241, 155)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 241, 155); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 241, 155);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 241,  
155) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 164, 241, 155 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 241, 155) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
241, 155) }
```

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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