

Converting Colors

RGB(178, 220, 164)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(178, 220, 164) contains.

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Color

RGB(178, 220, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B2DCA4
RGB	178, 220, 164
RGB Percent	70%, 86%, 64%
CMY	0.3020, 0.1373, 0.3569
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.25, 0.14
HSL	105°, 44%, 75%
HSV	105°, 25%, 86%
XYZ	50.6541, 63.3317, 44.6764
YIQ	201.0580, -7.0560, -26.3200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

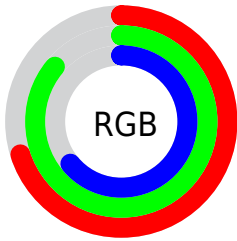
Format	Color
RYB	164, 220, 206
Decimal	11721892
CIELab	83.62, -24.00, 23.14
CIElCh	84, 33.337, 136.053
Yxy	63.3317, 0.3193, 0.3992
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289911972 (0xFFB2DCA4)
YUV	201.0580, -18.2696, -20.2219
Hunter-Lab	79.5812, -25.6503, 22.4218

Details

The RGB color **178, 220, 164** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **206, 164, 220**, and the grayscale version is **201, 201, 201**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **234, 255, 219**, and **124, 165, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161, 220, 142**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **195, 220, 186**.

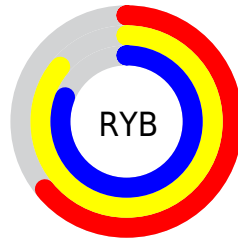
Distribution



Red (70%)

Green (86%)

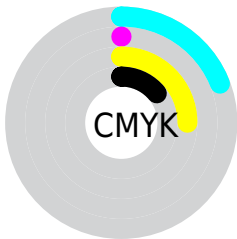
Blue (64%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (86%)

Blue (81%)

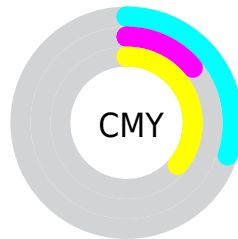


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (30%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 178, 220, 164 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 178, 220, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 178, 220, 164


255, 255, 255

 234, 255, 219

 255, 255, 248

 178, 220, 164

 151, 192, 138

 124, 165, 112

 99, 138, 87

 74, 113, 63

 50, 88, 41

 26, 64, 19

 6, 42, 0

 0, 21, 0

 0, 0, 0

 178, 220, 164

 178, 220, 164

 161, 220, 142

 195, 220, 186

 145, 220, 120

 211, 220, 208

 128, 220, 98

 228, 220, 230

 112, 220, 76


 244, 220, 252

 95, 220, 54

 255, 220, 255

 79, 220, 32

 62, 220, 10

 55, 220, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



214, 212, 148



178, 220, 164



142, 225, 192

Triad

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



178, 220, 164



147, 216, 255



255, 186, 192

Complementary

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



178, 220, 164



206, 164, 220

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, 187, 224



178, 220, 164



193, 206, 255

Square

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



178, 220, 164



114, 223, 253



234, 195, 252



255, 191, 165

Rectangle

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



178, 220, 164



122, 226, 214



234, 195, 252



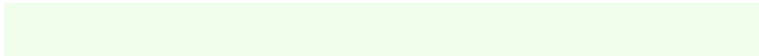
255, 185, 203

Sweetspot

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



178, 220, 164



240, 255, 235



220, 206, 164



118, 128, 115



0, 0, 0



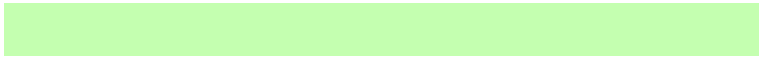
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



178, 220, 164



196, 255, 176



164, 220, 178



101, 110, 99



43, 173, 0



11, 46, 0

Inverse Universe

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



206, 164, 220



235, 176, 255



220, 164, 206



107, 99, 110



130, 0, 173



34, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 178, 220, 164 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

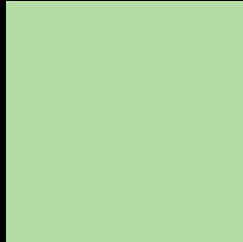
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 178, 220, 164 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

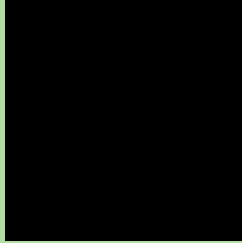
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 178, 220, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 178, 220, 164.

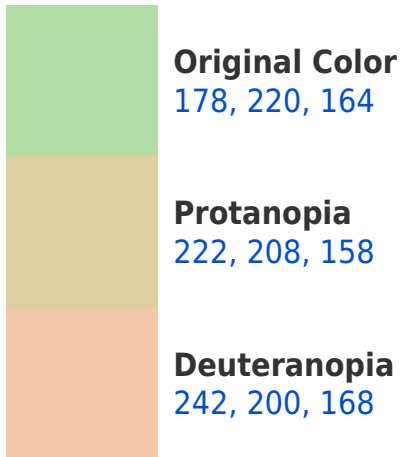


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 178, 220, 164.

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
188, 212, 228

Trichromacy



Original Color

178, 220, 164



Protanomaly

206, 212, 160



Deuteranomaly

219, 207, 167



Tritanomaly

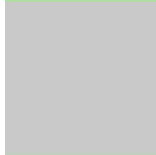
184, 215, 205

Monochromacy



Original Color

178, 220, 164



Achromatopsia

201, 201, 201



Achromatomaly

193, 208, 188

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 178, 220, 164 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(178, 220, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 220, 164)  
}
```

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(178, 220, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 220, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 178, 220, 164 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(178, 220, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 220, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(178, 220, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(178, 220, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 220, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 220,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 178, 220, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 220, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178,  
220, 164) }
```

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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