

Converting Colors

RGB(190, 236, 164)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(190, 236, 164) contains.

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Color

RGB(190, 236, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BEECA4
RGB	190, 236, 164
RGB Percent	75%, 93%, 64%
CMY	0.2549, 0.0745, 0.3569
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.31, 0.07
HSL	98°, 65%, 78%
HSV	98°, 31%, 93%
XYZ	57.9315, 73.6184, 46.2784
YIQ	214.0380, -4.3040, -32.1440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

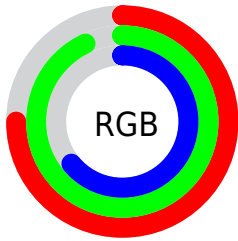
Format	Color
RYB	164, 236, 210
Decimal	12512420
CIELab	88.74, -27.54, 30.22
CIELCh	89, 40.885, 132.349
Yxy	73.6184, 0.3258, 0.4140
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290702500 (0xFFBEECA4)
YUV	214.0380, -24.6687, -21.0813
Hunter-Lab	85.8012, -29.6318, 28.0817

Details

The RGB color **190, 236, 164** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **210, 164, 236**, and the grayscale version is **214, 214, 214**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **247, 255, 219**, and **135, 180, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **175, 236, 140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **205, 236, 188**.

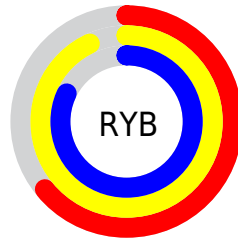
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (93%)

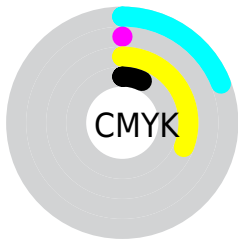
Blue (64%)



Red (64%)

Yellow (93%)

Blue (82%)

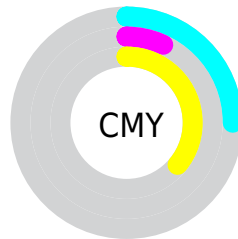


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (31%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 190, 236, 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 190, 236, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 190, 236, 164

255, 255, 255

 247, 255, 219


 255, 255, 248

 190, 236, 164

 162, 208, 137

 135, 180, 112

 109, 153, 87

 84, 127, 62

 59, 102, 39

 34, 77, 16

 10, 54, 0

 0, 34, 0

 0, 0, 0

 190, 236, 164


 190, 236, 164

 175, 236, 140


 205, 236, 188

 160, 236, 117


 220, 236, 211

 145, 236, 93


 235, 236, 235


 130, 236, 70

 250, 236, 255

 115, 236, 46

 255, 236, 255

 100, 236, 22

 85, 236, 0

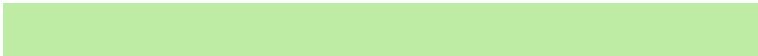
Harmonies

Analogous

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



233, 226, 146



190, 236, 164



143, 242, 198

Triad

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



190, 236, 164



133, 233, 255



255, 193, 208

Complementary

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



190, 236, 164



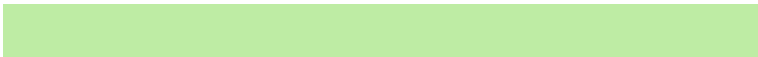
210, 164, 236

Split Complementary

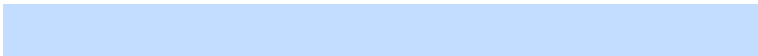
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 196, 247



190, 236, 164



194, 221, 255

Square

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



190, 236, 164



88, 241, 255



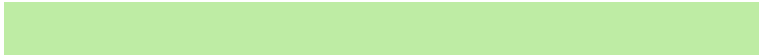
248, 207, 255



255, 200, 172

Rectangle

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



190, 236, 164



112, 244, 225



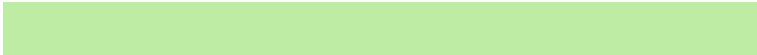
248, 207, 255



255, 193, 221

Sweetspot

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



190, 236, 164



240, 255, 232



236, 210, 164



119, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



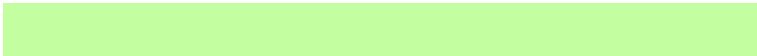
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



190, 236, 164



195, 255, 161



164, 236, 174



110, 117, 106



65, 181, 0



19, 54, 0

Inverse Universe

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



210, 164, 236



221, 161, 255



236, 164, 226



113, 106, 117



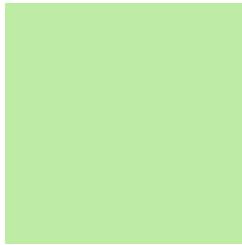
116, 0, 181



34, 0, 54

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 190, 236, 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 190, 236, 164 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

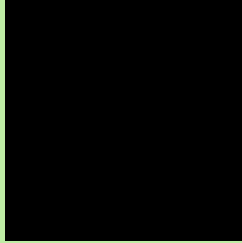
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

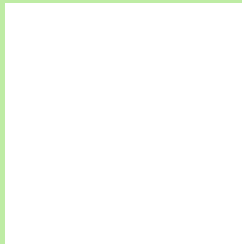
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 190, 236, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 236, 164.

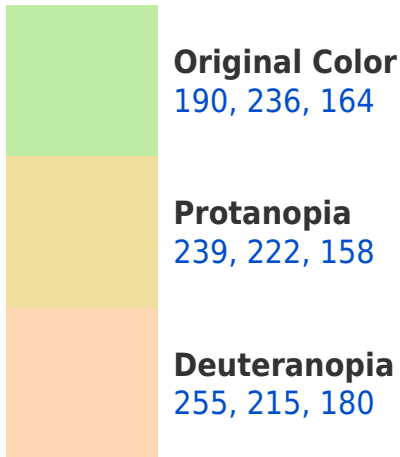


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 190, 236, 164.

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





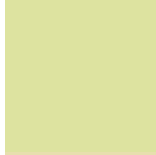
Tritanopia
202, 226, 244

Trichromacy



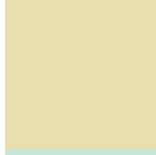
Original Color

190, 236, 164



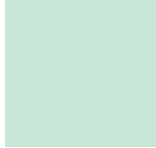
Protanomaly

221, 227, 160



Deuteranomaly

231, 223, 174



Tritanomaly

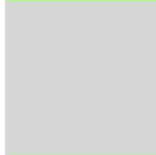
198, 230, 215

Monochromacy



Original Color

190, 236, 164



Achromatopsia

214, 214, 214



Achromatomaly

205, 222, 196

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 190, 236, 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(190, 236, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 236, 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(190, 236, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 236, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 190, 236, 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(190, 236, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 236, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(190, 236, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(190, 236, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 236, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 236,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 190, 236, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 236, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190,  
236, 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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