

Converting Colors

RGB(169, 114, 103)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(169, 114, 103) contains.

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Color

RGB(169, 114, 103)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A97267
RGB	169, 114, 103
RGB Percent	66%, 45%, 40%
CMY	0.3373, 0.5529, 0.5961
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.39, 0.34
HSL	10°, 28%, 53%
HSV	10°, 39%, 66%
XYZ	24.8277, 21.4489, 15.6635
YIQ	129.1910, 36.3110, 8.2390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

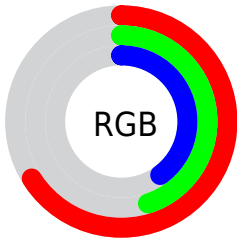
Format	Color
R _Y B	169, 116, 103
Decimal	11104871
CIE Lab	53.44, 20.32, 14.92
CIE LCh	53, 25.214, 36.294
Yxy	21.4489, 0.4008, 0.3463
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289294951 (0xFFA97267)
YUV	129.1910, -12.9122, 34.9125
Hunter-Lab	46.3130, 14.6434, 12.3667

Details

The RGB color **169, 114, 103** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **103, 158, 169**, and the grayscale version is **129, 129, 129**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **226, 166, 154**, and **115, 65, 56** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **169, 100, 86**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 128, 120**.

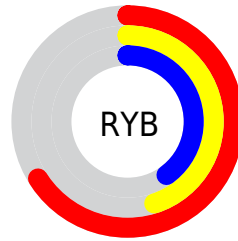
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (45%)

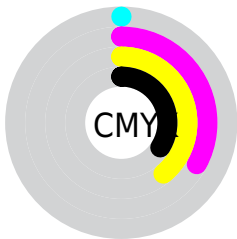
Blue (40%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (40%)

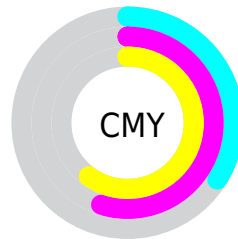


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (39%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 169, 114, 103 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 169, 114, 103 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 169, 114, 103


255, 255, 255

 226, 166, 154


 255, 194, 181

 255, 222, 208

 255, 250, 237

 169, 114, 103

 142, 89, 79


 115, 65, 56

 89, 43, 35

 64, 21, 13

 41, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0


 169, 114, 103

 169, 100, 86

 169, 86, 69

 169, 114, 103

 169, 128, 120

 169, 142, 137

 169, 72, 52

 169, 156, 154

 169, 58, 35

 169, 170, 171

 169, 44, 19

 169, 184, 187

 169, 30, 2

 169, 198, 204

 169, 28, 0

 169, 213, 221

 169, 227, 238

 169, 241, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



170, 111, 124



169, 114, 103



157, 120, 88

Triad

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



169, 114, 103



89, 138, 110



106, 128, 170

Complementary

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



169, 114, 103



103, 158, 169

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.



74, 135, 167



169, 114, 103



66, 140, 132

Square

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



169, 114, 103



115, 134, 92



56, 139, 153



137, 120, 163

Rectangle

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



169, 114, 103



145, 125, 84



56, 139, 153



95, 131, 171

Sweetspot

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



169, 114, 103



219, 197, 193



169, 103, 158



110, 97, 94



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



169, 114, 103



219, 133, 116



169, 147, 103



84, 77, 76



148, 25, 0



20, 3, 0

Inverse Universe

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



103, 158, 169



116, 202, 219



103, 125, 169



76, 83, 84



0, 123, 148



0, 17, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 169, 114, 103 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 169, 114, 103 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

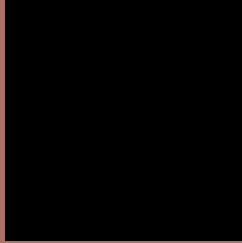
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 169, 114, 103 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 114, 103.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 114, 103.

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



Original Color
169, 114, 103

Protanopia
135, 128, 110

Deuteranopia
149, 123, 101



Tritanopia
171, 112, 120

Trichromacy



Original Color

169, 114, 103

Protanomaly

147, 123, 107

Deuteranomaly

156, 120, 102

Tritanomaly

170, 113, 114

Monochromacy



Original Color

169, 114, 103

Achromatopsia

129, 129, 129

Achromatomaly

144, 124, 120

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 169, 114, 103 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(169, 114, 103)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 114, 103)  
}
```

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(169, 114, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 114, 103) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 169, 114, 103 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(169, 114, 103) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 114, 103) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 114, 103)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 114, 103); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 114, 103);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 114,  
103) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 169, 114, 103 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 114, 103) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
114, 103) }
```

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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