

Converting Colors

RGB(169, 118, 118)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(169, 118, 118) contains.

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Color

RGB(169, 118, 118)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A97676
RGB	169, 118, 118
RGB Percent	66%, 46%, 46%
CMY	0.3373, 0.5373, 0.5373
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.30, 0.34
HSL	0°, 23%, 56%
HSV	0°, 30%, 66%
XYZ	26.1106, 22.6999, 20.1449
YIQ	133.2490, 30.3960, 10.8120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

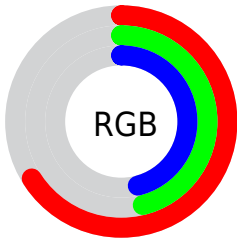
Format	Color
RYB	169, 118, 118
Decimal	11105910
CIELab	54.76, 20.03, 8.04
CIElCh	55, 21.580, 21.874
Yxy	22.6999, 0.3787, 0.3292
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289295990 (0xFFA97676)
YUV	133.2490, -7.5178, 31.3536
Hunter-Lab	47.6444, 14.4459, 8.2822

Details

The RGB color **169, 118, 118** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996666**. A complement of this color would be **118, 169, 169**, and the grayscale version is **133, 133, 133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 170, 170**, and **115, 69, 70** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **169, 101, 101**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 135, 135**.

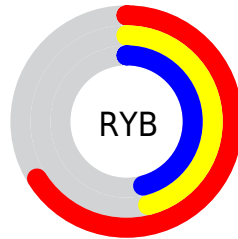
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (46%)

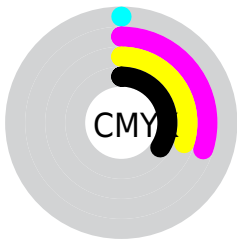
Blue (46%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (46%)

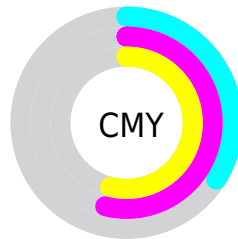


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 169, 118, 118 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, 118, 118 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 169, 118, 118

255, 255, 255

 225, 170, 170

 254, 198, 197

 255, 226, 225

255, 255, 254


 169, 118, 118


 169, 101, 101

 169, 84, 84

 169, 118, 118

 142, 93, 93

 115, 69, 70

 90, 46, 48

 65, 24, 27

 43, 1, 0

 0, 0, 0

 169, 118, 118

 169, 135, 135

 169, 152, 152

 169, 67, 67

 169, 169, 169

 169, 50, 50

 169, 186, 186

 169, 33, 33

 169, 202, 202

 169, 17, 17

 169, 219, 219

 169, 0, 0

 169, 236, 236

 169, 253, 253

 169, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



165, 118, 137



169, 118, 118



163, 122, 102

Triad

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



169, 118, 118



109, 139, 107



101, 134, 168

Complementary

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



169, 118, 118



118, 169, 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.



80, 139, 160



169, 118, 118



89, 141, 125

Square

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



169, 118, 118



130, 134, 96



76, 141, 144



127, 128, 166

Rectangle

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



169, 118, 118



155, 126, 96



76, 141, 144



93, 136, 166

Sweetspot

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



169, 118, 118



219, 200, 200



169, 118, 169



110, 98, 98



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



169, 118, 118



219, 140, 140



169, 143, 118



84, 76, 76



148, 0, 0



20, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



118, 169, 169



140, 219, 219



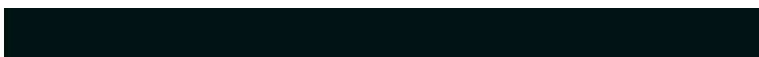
118, 143, 169



76, 84, 84



0, 148, 148



0, 20, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 169, 118, 118 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, 118, 118 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, 118, 118 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 118, 118.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 118, 118.

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
170, 117, 126

Trichromacy



Original Color

169, 118, 118

Protanomaly

147, 126, 122

Deuteranomaly

156, 124, 117

Tritanomaly

170, 117, 123

Monochromacy



Original Color

169, 118, 118

Achromatopsia

133, 133, 133

Achromatomaly

146, 128, 128

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 169, 118, 118 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, 118, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 118, 118)  
}
```

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, 118, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 118, 118) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 169, 118, 118 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, 118, 118) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 118, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 118, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 118, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 118, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 118,  
118) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 169, 118, 118 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 118, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
118, 118) }
```

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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