

Converting Colors

RGB(169, 128, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(169, 128, 143) contains.

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Color

RGB(169, 128, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A9808F
RGB	169, 128, 143
RGB Percent	66%, 50%, 56%
CMY	0.3373, 0.4980, 0.4392
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.15, 0.34
HSL	338°, 19%, 58%
HSV	338°, 24%, 66%
XYZ	29.0393, 25.8565, 29.4469
YIQ	141.9690, 19.6210, 13.3570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

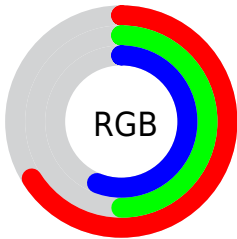
Format	Color
R_{YB}	169, 128, 143
Decimal	11108495
CIE _{Lab}	57.90, 18.22, -1.92
CIE _{LCh}	58, 18.323, 353.978
Yxy	25.8565, 0.3443, 0.3066
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289298575 (0xFFA9808F)
YUV	141.9690, 0.5083, 23.7062
Hunter-Lab	50.8493, 12.9524, 1.2596

Details

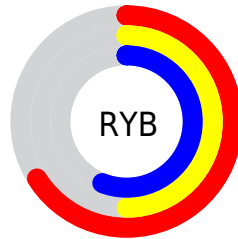
The RGB color **169, 128, 143** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **128, 169, 154**, and the grayscale version is **142, 142, 142**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 181, 197**, and **116, 78, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **169, 111, 132**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 145, 154**.

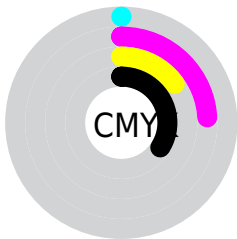
Distribution



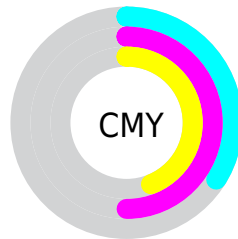
- Red (66%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 169, 128, 143 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, 128, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 169, 128, 143

255, 255, 255

 225, 181, 197


 254, 209, 225

 255, 237, 253

 169, 128, 143

 142, 103, 117

 116, 78, 93

 91, 55, 69

 67, 33, 47

 44, 12, 26

 21, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 169, 128, 143


 169, 111, 132

 169, 128, 143


 169, 145, 154

 169, 94, 122

 169, 162, 164

 169, 77, 111

 169, 179, 175

 169, 60, 100

 169, 196, 186

 169, 43, 89

 169, 212, 197

 169, 27, 79

 169, 229, 207

 169, 10, 68

 169, 246, 218

 169, 0, 62

 169, 255, 229

 169, 255, 239

Harmonies

Analogous

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



157, 131, 158



169, 128, 143



172, 128, 127

Triad

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



169, 128, 143



138, 142, 110



99, 146, 164

Complementary

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



169, 128, 143



128, 169, 154

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.



95, 148, 152



169, 128, 143



119, 146, 120

Square

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



169, 128, 143



154, 137, 107



103, 148, 135



116, 142, 171

Rectangle

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



169, 128, 143



170, 130, 118



103, 148, 135



96, 147, 161

Sweetspot

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



169, 128, 143



219, 204, 210



154, 128, 169



110, 101, 104



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



169, 128, 143



219, 156, 179



169, 133, 128



84, 76, 79



148, 0, 54



20, 0, 7

Inverse Universe

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



169, 128, 143



219, 156, 179



128, 164, 169



84, 76, 79



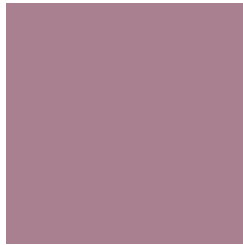
148, 0, 54



20, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 169, 128, 143 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

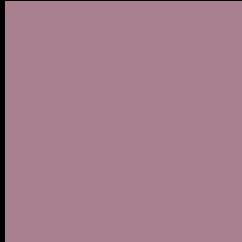
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 128, 143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

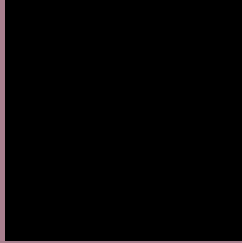
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 128, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 128, 143.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 128, 143.

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, 128, 143](#)

Protanopia
[139, 139, 149](#)

Deuteranopia
[152, 135, 142](#)



Tritanopia
168, 129, 139

Trichromacy



Original Color
169, 128, 143

Protanomaly
150, 135, 147

Deuteranomaly
158, 132, 142

Tritanomaly
168, 129, 140

Monochromacy



Original Color
169, 128, 143

Achromatopsia
142, 142, 142

Achromatomaly
152, 137, 142

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 169, 128, 143 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, 128, 143) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 128, 143)  
}
```

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, 128, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 128, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 169, 128, 143 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, 128, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 128, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 128, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 128, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 128, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 128,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 169, 128, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 128, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
128, 143) }
```

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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