

Converting Colors

RGB(169, 141, 117)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(169, 141, 117) contains.

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Color

RGB(169, 141, 117)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A98D75
RGB	169, 141, 117
RGB Percent	66%, 55%, 46%
CMY	0.3373, 0.4471, 0.5412
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.31, 0.34
HSL	28°, 23%, 56%
HSV	28°, 31%, 66%
XYZ	29.0979, 28.7691, 20.8490
YIQ	146.6360, 24.3920, -1.5280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

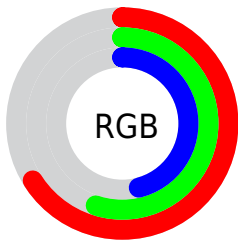
Format	Color
R_{YB}	169, 162, 117
Decimal	11111797
CIE _{Lab}	60.58, 6.91, 16.75
CIE _{LCh}	61, 18.123, 67.584
Yxy	28.7691, 0.3697, 0.3655
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289301877 (0xFFA98D75)
YUV	146.6360, -14.6105, 19.6132
Hunter-Lab	53.6369, 2.9716, 14.4994

Details

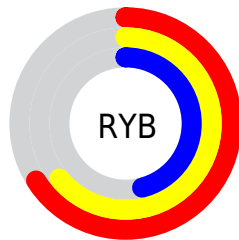
The RGB color **169, 141, 117** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **117, 145, 169**, and the grayscale version is **147, 147, 147**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 195, 169**, and **116, 91, 69** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **169, 132, 100**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 150, 134**.

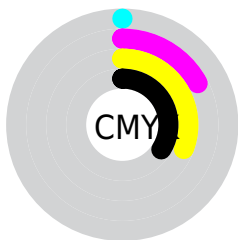
Distribution



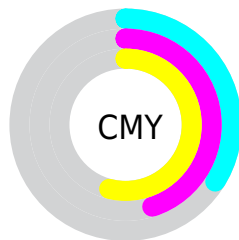
- Red (66%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 169, 141, 117 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, 141, 117 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 169, 141, 117

255, 255, 255

 225, 195, 169

 254, 222, 196

 255, 251, 224

255, 255, 253


 169, 141, 117

 169, 132, 100

 169, 141, 117

 142, 115, 92

 116, 91, 69

 91, 67, 46

 66, 45, 25


 44, 24, 0

 19, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 169, 141, 117


 169, 150, 134

 169, 123, 83

 169, 159, 151

 169, 114, 66

 169, 168, 168

 169, 105, 49

 169, 177, 185

 169, 96, 32

 169, 186, 201

 169, 86, 16

 169, 196, 218

 169, 78, 0

 169, 205, 235

 169, 214, 252

 169, 223, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



178, 137, 127



169, 141, 117



154, 146, 114

Triad

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



169, 141, 117



105, 155, 150



154, 141, 171

Complementary

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



169, 141, 117



117, 145, 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.



133, 146, 177



169, 141, 117



103, 154, 165

Square

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



169, 141, 117



118, 154, 133



113, 151, 175



170, 136, 159

Rectangle

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



169, 141, 117



142, 150, 118



113, 151, 175



147, 142, 174

Sweetspot

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



169, 141, 117



219, 209, 200



169, 117, 146



110, 103, 98



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



169, 141, 117



219, 176, 138



169, 166, 117



84, 80, 76



148, 68, 0



20, 9, 0

Inverse Universe

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



117, 145, 169



138, 182, 219



117, 120, 169



76, 80, 84



0, 80, 148



0, 11, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 169, 141, 117 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

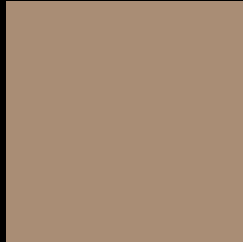
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 141, 117 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

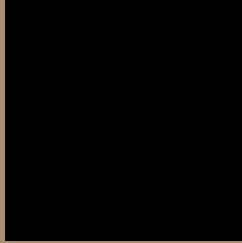
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 141, 117 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 141, 117.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 141, 117.

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, 141, 117

Protanopia
155, 146, 119

Deuteranopia
170, 140, 117



Tritanopia
172, 137, 147

Trichromacy



Original Color
169, 141, 117

Protanomaly
160, 144, 118

Deuteranomaly
170, 140, 117

Tritanomaly
171, 138, 136

Monochromacy



Original Color
169, 141, 117

Achromatopsia
147, 147, 147

Achromatomaly
155, 145, 136

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 169, 141, 117 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, 141, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 141, 117)  
}
```

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, 141, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 141, 117) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 169, 141, 117 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, 141, 117) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 141, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 141, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 141, 117); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 141, 117); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 141, 117) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 169, 141, 117 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 141, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
141, 117) }
```

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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