

Converting Colors

RGB(169, 147, 116)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(169, 147, 116) contains.

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Color

RGB(169, 147, 116)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A99374
RGB	169, 147, 116
RGB Percent	66%, 58%, 45%
CMY	0.3373, 0.4235, 0.5451
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.31, 0.34
HSL	35°, 24%, 56%
HSV	35°, 31%, 66%
XYZ	29.9483, 30.5634, 20.8439
YIQ	150.0440, 23.0630, -4.9770

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

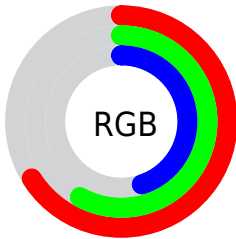
Format	Color
RYB	154, 169, 116
Decimal	11113332
CIELab	62.14, 3.44, 19.45
CIELCh	62, 19.755, 79.978
Yxy	30.5634, 0.3681, 0.3757
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289303412 (0xFFA99374)
YUV	150.0440, -16.7837, 16.6244
Hunter-Lab	55.2842, -0.0511, 16.3447

Details

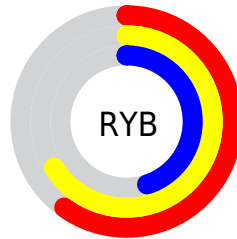
The RGB color **169, 147, 116** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **116, 138, 169**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 201, 168**, and **116, 97, 68** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **169, 140, 99**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 154, 133**.

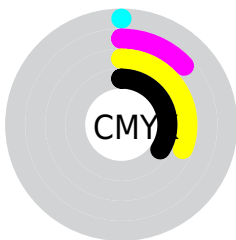
Distribution



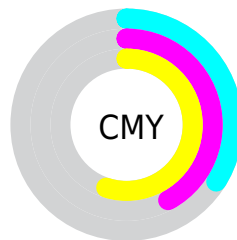
- Red (66%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 169, 147, 116 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, 147, 116 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 169, 147, 116

255, 255, 255

 225, 201, 168

 254, 229, 195

 255, 255, 223

 255, 255, 252


 169, 147, 116

 169, 140, 99

 169, 147, 116

 142, 121, 91

 116, 97, 68

 91, 73, 45

 66, 50, 24

 44, 29, 0

 19, 5, 0


 0, 0, 0

 169, 147, 116


 169, 154, 133

 169, 133, 82


 169, 161, 150


 169, 126, 65


 169, 168, 167

 169, 119, 48

 169, 175, 184

 169, 112, 31

 169, 182, 200

 169, 105, 15

 169, 189, 217

 169, 99, 0

 169, 196, 234

 169, 203, 251

 169, 210, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



182, 142, 124



169, 147, 116



151, 153, 117

Triad

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



169, 147, 116



102, 160, 161



167, 142, 173

Complementary

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



169, 147, 116



116, 138, 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.



145, 148, 183



169, 147, 116



105, 158, 176

Square

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



169, 147, 116



113, 160, 143



122, 154, 184



182, 138, 157

Rectangle

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



169, 147, 116



138, 156, 123



122, 154, 184



160, 144, 177

Sweetspot

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



169, 147, 116



219, 211, 200



169, 116, 138



110, 105, 98



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



169, 147, 116



219, 185, 136



165, 169, 116



84, 81, 76



148, 87, 0



20, 12, 0

Inverse Universe

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



116, 138, 169



136, 171, 219



120, 116, 169



76, 79, 84



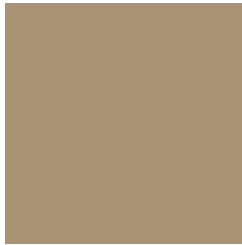
0, 61, 148



0, 8, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 169, 147, 116 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

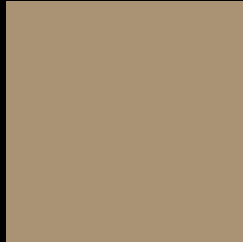
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 169, 147, 116 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

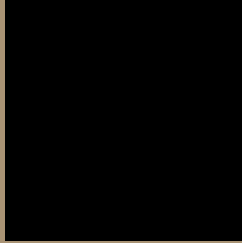
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 169, 147, 116 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 147, 116.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 147, 116.

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, 147, 116

Protanopia
160, 150, 117

Deuteranopia
176, 144, 117



Tritanopia
173, 142, 153

Trichromacy



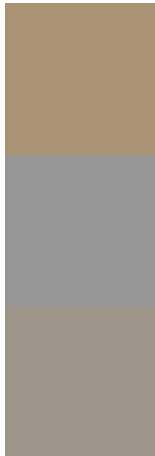
Original Color
169, 147, 116

Protanomaly
163, 149, 117

Deuteranomaly
173, 145, 117

Tritanomaly
172, 144, 140

Monochromacy



Original Color
169, 147, 116

Achromatopsia
150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly
157, 149, 138

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 169, 147, 116 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, 147, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 147, 116)  
}
```

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, 147, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 147, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 169, 147, 116 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, 147, 116) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 147, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 147, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 147, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 147, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 147,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 169, 147, 116 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 147, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
147, 116) }
```

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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