

Converting Colors

RGB(169, 156, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(169, 156, 156) contains.

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Color

RGB(169, 156, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A99C9C
RGB	169, 156, 156
RGB Percent	66%, 61%, 61%
CMY	0.3373, 0.3882, 0.3882
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.08, 0.34
HSL	0°, 7%, 64%
HSV	0°, 8%, 66%
XYZ	34.2514, 34.6123, 36.3281
YIQ	159.8870, 7.7480, 2.7560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

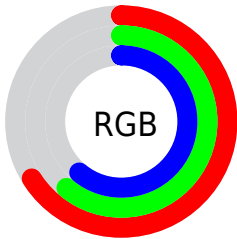
Format	Color
RYB	169, 156, 156
Decimal	11115676
CIELab	65.45, 4.75, 1.71
CIElCh	65, 5.048, 19.781
Yxy	34.6123, 0.3256, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289305756 (0xFFA99C9C)
YUV	159.8870, -1.9163, 7.9921
Hunter-Lab	58.8322, 0.9643, 4.5717

Details

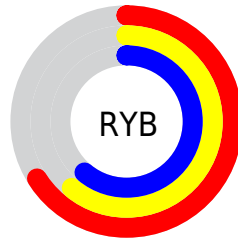
The RGB color **169, 156, 156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **156, 169, 169**, and the grayscale version is **160, 160, 160**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 210, 210**, and **117, 105, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **169, 139, 139**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 173, 173**.

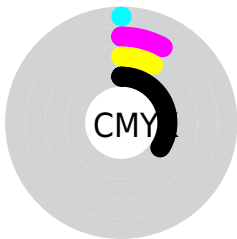
Distribution



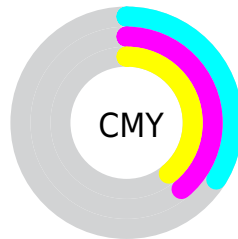
- Red (66%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 169, 156, 156 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, 156, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 169, 156, 156

255, 255, 255

 224, 210, 210

 253, 239, 239

 169, 156, 156

 143, 130, 130

 117, 105, 105

 92, 81, 81

 69, 58, 58


 46, 36, 36

 26, 15, 15

 0, 0, 0

 169, 156, 156


 169, 139, 139

 169, 156, 156

 169, 173, 173

 169, 122, 122

 169, 190, 190

 169, 105, 105

 169, 207, 207

 169, 88, 88

 169, 224, 224

 169, 72, 72

 169, 240, 240

 169, 55, 55

 169, 255, 255

 169, 38, 38

 169, 21, 21

 169, 4, 4

Harmonies

Analogous

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



167, 156, 161



169, 156, 156



168, 157, 152

Triad

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



169, 156, 156



154, 161, 153



153, 160, 168

Complementary

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



169, 156, 156



156, 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.



149, 161, 166



169, 156, 156



150, 162, 157

Square

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



169, 156, 156



159, 160, 150



148, 162, 162



158, 158, 167

Rectangle

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



169, 156, 156



166, 158, 151



148, 162, 162



151, 160, 167

Sweetspot

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



169, 156, 156



219, 215, 215



169, 156, 169



110, 107, 107



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



169, 156, 156



219, 200, 200



169, 162, 156



84, 76, 76



148, 0, 0



20, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



156, 169, 169



200, 219, 219



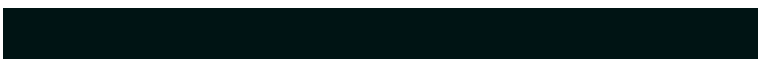
156, 162, 169



76, 84, 84



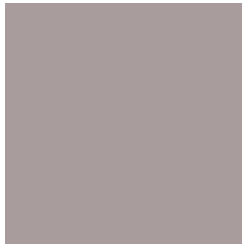
0, 148, 148



0, 20, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 169, 156, 156 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

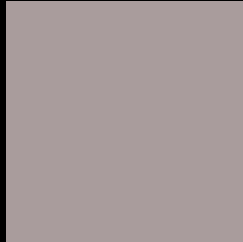
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 156, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

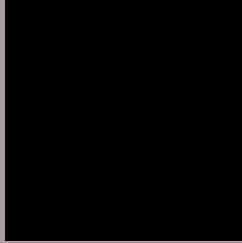
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

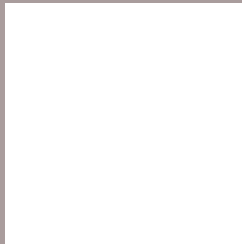
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 169, 156, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 156, 156.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 156, 156.

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, 156, 156

Protanopia
162, 158, 157

Deuteranopia
175, 154, 156



Tritanopia
170, 154, 166

Trichromacy



Original Color

169, 156, 156

Protanomaly

165, 157, 157

Deuteranomaly

173, 155, 156

Tritanomaly

170, 155, 162

Monochromacy



Original Color

169, 156, 156

Achromatopsia

160, 160, 160

Achromatomaly

163, 159, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 169, 156, 156 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, 156, 156) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 156, 156)  
}
```

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, 156, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 156, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 169, 156, 156 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, 156, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 156, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 156, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 156, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 156, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 156,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 169, 156, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 156, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
156, 156) }
```

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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