

Converting Colors

RGB(169, 163, 114)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(169, 163, 114) contains.

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Color

RGB(169, 163, 114)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A9A372
RGB	169, 163, 114
RGB Percent	66%, 64%, 45%
CMY	0.3373, 0.3608, 0.5529
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.33, 0.34
HSL	53°, 24%, 55%
HSV	53°, 33%, 66%
XYZ	32.4966, 35.8443, 21.1255
YIQ	159.2080, 19.3050, -13.9670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

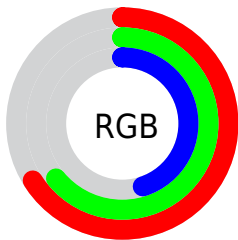
Format	Color
RYB	121, 169, 114
Decimal	11117426
CIELab	66.40, -5.55, 26.29
CIELCh	66, 26.867, 101.922
Yxy	35.8443, 0.3632, 0.4006
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289307506 (0xFFA9A372)
YUV	159.2080, -22.2875, 8.5876
Hunter-Lab	59.8701, -7.8855, 20.9883

Details

The RGB color **169, 163, 114** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **114, 120, 169**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 218, 166**, and **116, 111, 65** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **169, 161, 97**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 165, 131**.

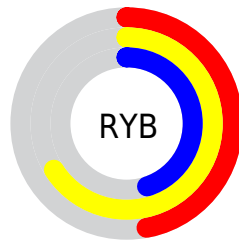
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (64%)

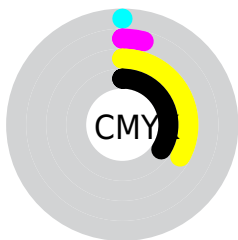
Blue (45%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (45%)

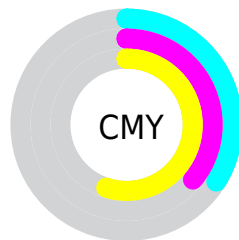


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 169, 163, 114 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, 163, 114 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 169, 163, 114

255, 255, 255

 225, 218, 166

 254, 246, 194

 255, 255, 222

 255, 255, 250

 169, 163, 114


 142, 137, 89

 116, 111, 65

 91, 87, 42

 66, 64, 20

 44, 42, 0


 19, 22, 0

 0, 0, 0

 169, 163, 114

 169, 161, 97

 169, 163, 114

 169, 165, 131

■ 169, 159, 80

■ 169, 167, 148

■ 169, 157, 63

■ 169, 169, 165

■ 169, 156, 46

■ 169, 170, 182

■ 169, 154, 29

■ 169, 172, 198

■ 169, 152, 13

■ 169, 174, 215

■ 169, 151, 0

■ 169, 176, 232

■ 169, 178, 249

■ 169, 180, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



192, 155, 116



169, 163, 114



142, 170, 125

Triad

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



169, 163, 114



89, 173, 193



200, 145, 177

Complementary

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



169, 163, 114



114, 120, 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.



177, 152, 197



169, 163, 114



111, 168, 207

Square

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



169, 163, 114



92, 175, 171



145, 160, 208



210, 144, 153

Rectangle

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



169, 163, 114



123, 173, 138



145, 160, 208



194, 147, 185

Sweetspot

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



169, 163, 114



219, 217, 197



169, 114, 120



110, 108, 96



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



169, 163, 114



219, 210, 134



148, 169, 114



84, 83, 76



148, 132, 0



20, 18, 0

Inverse Universe

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



114, 120, 169



134, 143, 219



135, 114, 169



76, 77, 84



0, 16, 148



0, 2, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 169, 163, 114 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

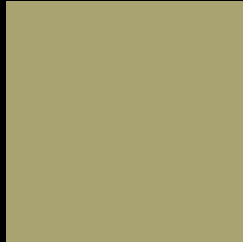
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 163, 114 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

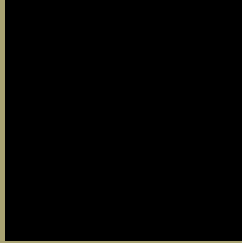
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 163, 114 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 163, 114.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 163, 114.

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, 163, 114

Protanopia
174, 161, 113

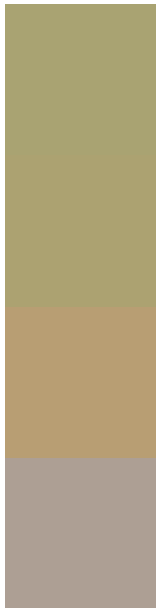
Deuteranopia
192, 155, 116



Tritanopia

175, 156, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color
169, 163, 114

Protanomaly
172, 162, 113

Deuteranomaly
184, 158, 115

Tritanomaly
173, 159, 148

Monochromacy



Original Color
169, 163, 114

Achromatopsia
159, 159, 159

Achromatomaly
163, 160, 143

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 169, 163, 114 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, 163, 114)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 163, 114)  
}
```

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, 163, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 163, 114) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 169, 163, 114 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, 163, 114) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 163, 114) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 163, 114)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 163, 114); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 163, 114);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 163,  
114) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 169, 163, 114 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 163, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
163, 114) }
```

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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