

Converting Colors

RGB(169, 170, 161)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(169, 170, 161) contains.

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Color

RGB(169, 170, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A9AAA1
RGB	169, 170, 161
RGB Percent	66%, 67%, 63%
CMY	0.3373, 0.3333, 0.3686
CMYK	0.01, 0.00, 0.05, 0.33
HSL	67°, 5%, 65%
HSV	67°, 5%, 67%
XYZ	37.1699, 39.7577, 39.4331
YIQ	168.6750, 2.2930, -3.0110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

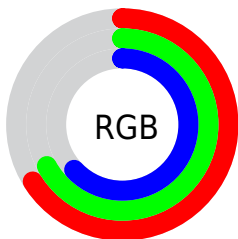
Format	Color
RYB	161, 170, 162
Decimal	11119265
CIELab	69.30, -2.02, 4.50
CIELCh	69, 4.934, 114.128
Yxy	39.7577, 0.3194, 0.3417
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289309345 (0xFFA9AAA1)
YUV	168.6750, -3.7838, 0.2850
Hunter-Lab	63.0537, -5.1188, 7.0582

Details

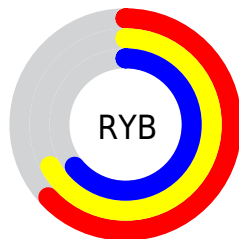
The RGB color **169, 170, 161** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **162, 161, 170**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 225, 216**, and **117, 118, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167, 170, 144**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171, 170, 178**.

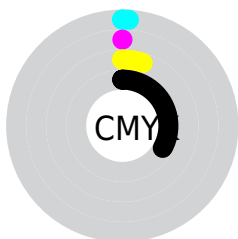
Distribution



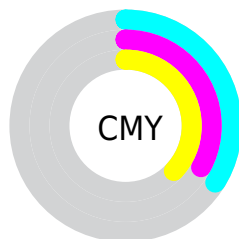
- Red (66%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (33%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 169, 170, 161 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, 170, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 169, 170, 161

255, 255, 255

 224, 225, 216

 253, 254, 244

 169, 170, 161

 143, 144, 135

 117, 118, 110

 92, 93, 85

 69, 70, 62


 47, 47, 40


 26, 27, 20

 0, 0, 0

 169, 170, 161

 167, 170, 144

 169, 170, 161

 171, 170, 178

■ 165, 170, 127

■ 173, 170, 195

■ 163, 170, 110

■ 175, 170, 212

■ 161, 170, 93

■ 177, 170, 229

■ 160, 170, 76

■ 178, 170, 246

■ 158, 170, 59

■ 180, 170, 255

■ 156, 170, 42

■ 182, 170, 255

■ 154, 170, 25

■ 184, 170, 255

■ 152, 170, 8

■ 186, 170, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



174, 169, 160



169, 170, 161



164, 171, 164

Triad

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



169, 170, 161



160, 171, 176



178, 166, 170

Complementary

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



169, 170, 161



162, 161, 170

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.



174, 167, 174



169, 170, 161



164, 170, 178

Square

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



169, 170, 161



158, 172, 173



169, 168, 177



179, 166, 166

Rectangle

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



169, 170, 161



161, 172, 167



169, 168, 177



177, 166, 172

Sweetspot

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



169, 170, 161



221, 222, 217



170, 162, 161



112, 112, 110



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



169, 170, 161



220, 222, 209



165, 170, 161



83, 84, 78



131, 148, 0



18, 20, 0

Inverse Universe

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



162, 161, 170



210, 209, 222



166, 161, 170



79, 78, 84



16, 0, 148



2, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 169, 170, 161 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

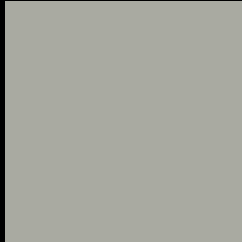
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 170, 161 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

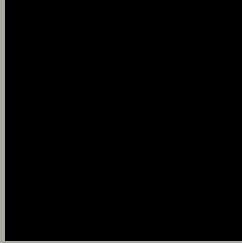
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

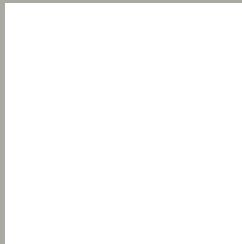
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 169, 170, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 170, 161.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 170, 161.

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, 170, 161

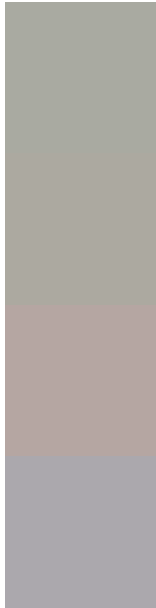
Protanopia
174, 168, 160

Deuteranopia
188, 163, 162



Tritanopia
172, 167, 180

Trichromacy



Original Color

169, 170, 161

Protanomaly

172, 169, 160

Deuteranomaly

181, 166, 162

Tritanomaly

171, 168, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color

169, 170, 161

Achromatopsia

169, 169, 169

Achromatomaly

169, 169, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 169, 170, 161 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, 170, 161) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 170, 161)  
}
```

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, 170, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 170, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 169, 170, 161 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, 170, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 170, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 170, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 170, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 170, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 170,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 169, 170, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 170, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
170, 161) }
```

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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