

Converting Colors

RGB(169, 173, 132)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(169, 173, 132) contains.

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Color

RGB(169, 173, 132)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A9AD84
RGB	169, 173, 132
RGB Percent	66%, 68%, 52%
CMY	0.3373, 0.3216, 0.4824
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.24, 0.32
HSL	66°, 20%, 60%
HSV	66°, 24%, 68%
XYZ	35.4706, 39.9881, 27.6788
YIQ	167.1300, 10.7770, -13.5990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

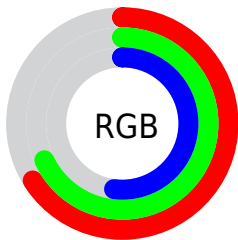
Format	Color
RYB	132, 173, 136
Decimal	11120004
CIELab	69.46, -8.39, 20.65
CIELCh	69, 22.289, 112.098
Yxy	39.9881, 0.3439, 0.3877
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289310084 (0xFFA9AD84)
YUV	167.1300, -17.3191, 1.6400
Hunter-Lab	63.2361, -10.5385, 18.3138

Details

The RGB color **169, 173, 132** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **136, 132, 173**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 228, 185**, and **116, 121, 82** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **167, 173, 115**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **171, 173, 149**.

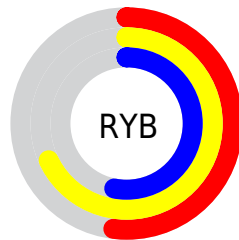
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (68%)

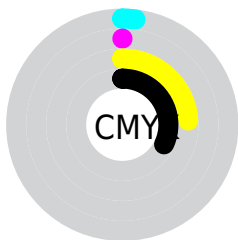
Blue (52%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (53%)

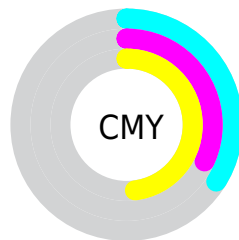


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 169, 173, 132 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, 173, 132 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 169, 173, 132

255, 255, 255

 225, 228, 185

 253, 255, 213


 255, 255, 241


 169, 173, 132

 142, 146, 107

 116, 121, 82

 92, 96, 59

 68, 72, 37

 45, 50, 16

 24, 29, 0

 0, 0, 0


 169, 173, 132

 167, 173, 115

 169, 173, 132

 171, 173, 149

 166, 173, 97


 172, 173, 167

 164, 173, 80


 174, 173, 184

 162, 173, 63

 176, 173, 201


 161, 173, 45

 177, 173, 219

 159, 173, 28

 179, 173, 236

 157, 173, 11

 181, 173, 253

 156, 173, 0

 183, 173, 255

 184, 173, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



190, 166, 130



169, 173, 132



146, 178, 144

Triad

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



169, 173, 132



118, 178, 201



207, 156, 176

Complementary

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



169, 173, 132



136, 132, 173

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.



191, 160, 195



169, 173, 132



139, 173, 209

Square

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



169, 173, 132



113, 181, 184



166, 166, 207



211, 156, 155

Rectangle

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



169, 173, 132



131, 180, 157



166, 166, 207



202, 157, 183

Sweetspot

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



169, 173, 132



223, 224, 209



173, 135, 132



111, 112, 103



240, 240, 240



112, 112, 112

Same Dimension

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



169, 173, 132



218, 224, 162



149, 173, 132



86, 87, 78



136, 150, 0



21, 23, 0

Inverse Universe

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



136, 132, 173



168, 162, 224



156, 132, 173



79, 78, 87



15, 0, 150



2, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 169, 173, 132 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, 173, 132 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

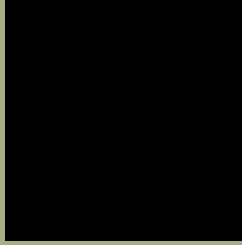
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 173, 132 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 173, 132.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 173, 132.

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, 173, 132

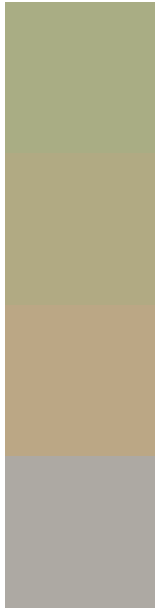
Protanopia
181, 169, 130

Deuteranopia
198, 163, 134



Tritanopia
175, 167, 180

Trichromacy



Original Color
169, 173, 132

Protanomaly
177, 170, 131

Deuteranomaly
187, 167, 133

Tritanomaly
173, 169, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color
169, 173, 132

Achromatopsia
167, 167, 167

Achromatomaly
168, 169, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 169, 173, 132 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, 173, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 173, 132)  
}
```

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, 173, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 173, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 169, 173, 132 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, 173, 132) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 173, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 173, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 173, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 173, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 173,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 169, 173, 132 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 173, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
173, 132) }
```

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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