

Converting Colors

RGB(169, 176, 133)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(169, 176, 133) contains.

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Color

RGB(169, 176, 133)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A9B085
RGB	169, 176, 133
RGB Percent	66%, 69%, 52%
CMY	0.3373, 0.3098, 0.4784
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.24, 0.31
HSL	70°, 21%, 61%
HSV	70°, 24%, 69%
XYZ	36.1212, 41.1791, 28.2349
YIQ	169.0050, 9.6310, -14.8570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

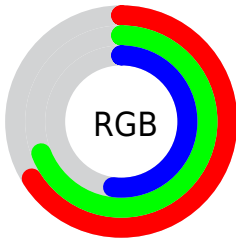
Format	Color
RYB	133, 176, 140
Decimal	11120773
CIELab	70.30, -9.82, 21.26
CIELCh	70, 23.416, 114.793
Yxy	41.1791, 0.3423, 0.3902
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289310853 (0xFFA9B085)
YUV	169.0050, -17.7505, -0.0044
Hunter-Lab	64.1710, -11.8235, 18.8324

Details

The RGB color **169, 176, 133** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **140, 133, 176**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 232, 186**, and **116, 124, 83** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 176, 115**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 176, 151**.

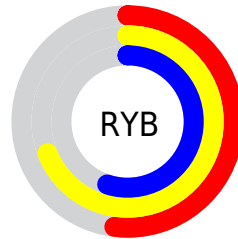
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (69%)

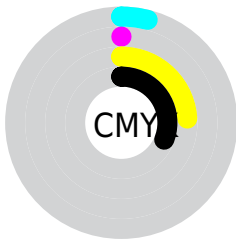
Blue (52%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (55%)

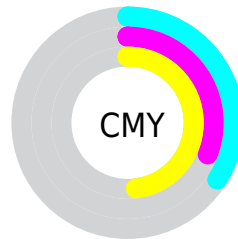


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 169, 176, 133 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, 176, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 169, 176, 133

255, 255, 255

 225, 232, 186


 253, 255, 214

 255, 255, 243

 169, 176, 133

 142, 149, 108

 116, 124, 83

 91, 99, 60

 68, 75, 37

 45, 52, 16

 25, 31, 0

 0, 2, 0

 0, 0, 0

 169, 176, 133

 169, 176, 133

■ 166, 176, 115

■ 172, 176, 151

■ 163, 176, 98

■ 175, 176, 168

■ 160, 176, 80

■ 178, 176, 186

■ 158, 176, 63

■ 180, 176, 203

■ 155, 176, 45

■ 183, 176, 221

■ 152, 176, 27

■ 186, 176, 239

■ 149, 176, 10

■ 189, 176, 255

■ 147, 176, 0

■ 192, 176, 255

■ 195, 176, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



191, 169, 130



169, 176, 133



145, 181, 147

Triad

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



169, 176, 133



118, 181, 206



212, 157, 176

Complementary

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



169, 176, 133



140, 133, 176

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.



196, 161, 197



169, 176, 133



141, 175, 214

Square

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



169, 176, 133



111, 184, 189



171, 168, 210



216, 158, 155

Rectangle

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



169, 176, 133



129, 183, 160



171, 168, 210



208, 158, 184

Sweetspot

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



169, 176, 133



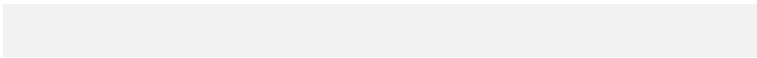
227, 230, 213



176, 139, 133



113, 115, 106



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



169, 176, 133



219, 230, 163



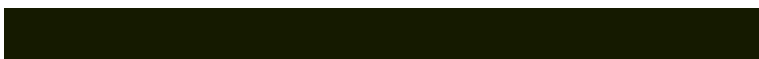
148, 176, 133



88, 89, 80



128, 153, 0



21, 26, 0

Inverse Universe

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



140, 133, 176



174, 163, 230



161, 133, 176



82, 80, 89



25, 0, 153



4, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 169, 176, 133 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

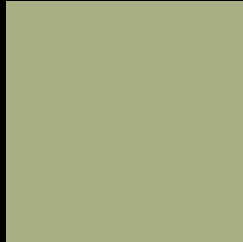
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 176, 133 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

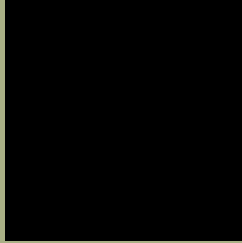
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 176, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 176, 133.

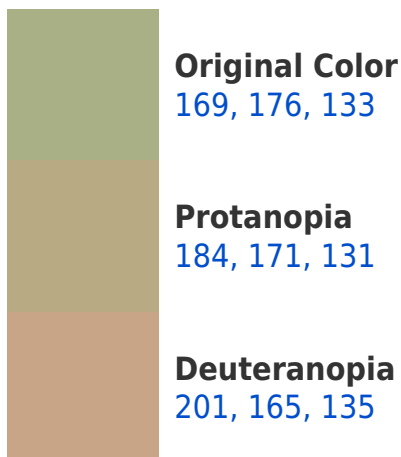



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 176, 133.

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

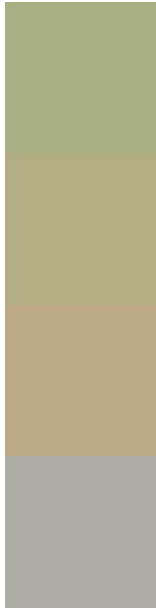




Tritanopia

176, 169, 183

Trichromacy



Original Color
169, 176, 133

Protanomaly
179, 173, 132

Deuteranomaly
189, 169, 134

Tritanomaly
173, 172, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color
169, 176, 133

Achromatopsia
169, 169, 169

Achromatomaly
169, 172, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 169, 176, 133 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, 176, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 176, 133)  
}
```

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, 176, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 176, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 169, 176, 133 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

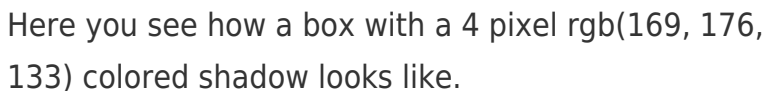
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(169, 176, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 176, 133) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 176, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 176, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 176, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 176,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 169, 176, 133 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 176, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
176, 133) }
```

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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