

Converting Colors

RGB(169, 176, 164)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(169, 176, 164) contains.

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Color

RGB(169, 176, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A9B0A4
RGB	169, 176, 164
RGB Percent	66%, 69%, 64%
CMY	0.3373, 0.3098, 0.3569
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.07, 0.31
HSL	95°, 7%, 67%
HSV	95°, 7%, 69%
XYZ	38.5884, 42.1660, 41.2270
YIQ	172.5390, -0.3200, -5.2160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

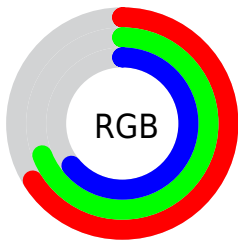
Format	Color
RYB	164, 176, 171
Decimal	11120804
CIELab	70.99, -4.70, 5.28
CIELCh	71, 7.074, 131.663
Yxy	42.1660, 0.3163, 0.3457
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289310884 (0xFFA9B0A4)
YUV	172.5390, -4.2097, -3.1037
Hunter-Lab	64.9354, -7.5618, 7.8120

Details

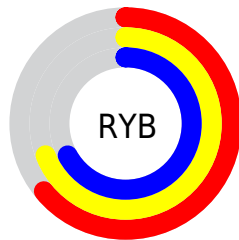
The RGB color **169, 176, 164** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **171, 164, 176**, and the grayscale version is **173, 173, 173**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 232, 219**, and **117, 124, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159, 176, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 176, 182**.

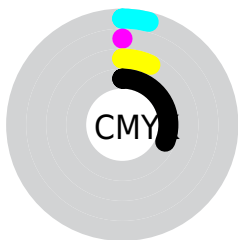
Distribution



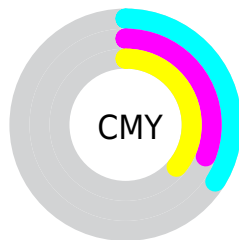
- Red (66%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 169, 176, 164 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, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 169, 176, 164

255, 255, 255

 224, 232, 219


 253, 255, 247

 169, 176, 164

 143, 149, 138

 117, 124, 112

 92, 99, 88

 69, 75, 65

 46, 52, 43

 26, 31, 22

 0, 7, 0

 0, 0, 0


 169, 176, 164

 169, 176, 164


 159, 176, 146


 179, 176, 182


 148, 176, 129


 190, 176, 199


 138, 176, 111

 200, 176, 217


 128, 176, 94

 210, 176, 234


 118, 176, 76

 220, 176, 252


 107, 176, 58

 231, 176, 255

 97, 176, 41

 241, 176, 255

 87, 176, 23

 251, 176, 255

 77, 176, 6

 255, 176, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



177, 174, 161



169, 176, 164



162, 177, 169

Triad

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



169, 176, 164



163, 175, 186



188, 169, 171

Complementary

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



169, 176, 164



171, 164, 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.



185, 170, 178



169, 176, 164



170, 173, 186

Square

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



169, 176, 164



159, 177, 182



178, 171, 183



187, 170, 165

Rectangle

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



169, 176, 164



159, 178, 174



178, 171, 183



187, 169, 174

Sweetspot

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



169, 176, 164



227, 230, 225



176, 171, 164



113, 115, 112



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



169, 176, 164



219, 230, 211



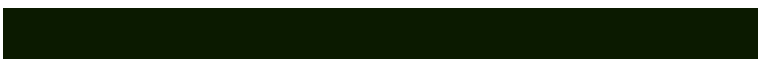
164, 176, 165



84, 89, 80



64, 153, 0



11, 26, 0

Inverse Universe

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



171, 164, 176



222, 211, 230



176, 164, 175



86, 80, 89



89, 0, 153



15, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 169, 176, 164 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

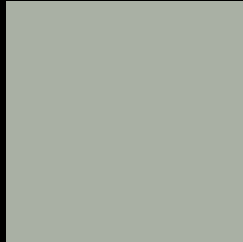
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 164 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

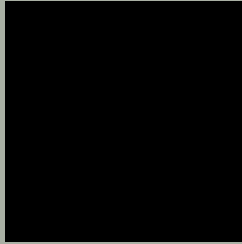
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

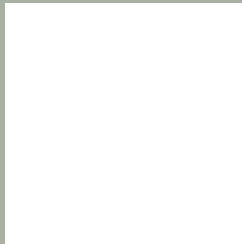
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 169, 176, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 176, 164.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 176, 164.

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](#).

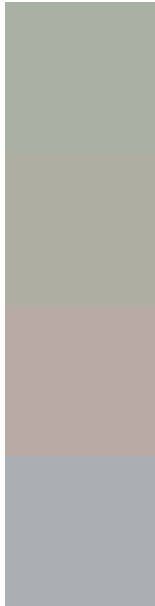
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
172, 173, 186

Trichromacy



Original Color

169, 176, 164

Protanomaly

175, 174, 163

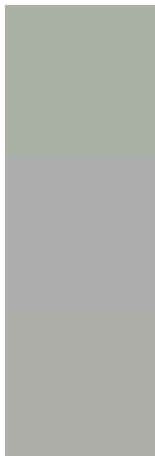
Deuteranomaly

184, 171, 165

Tritanomaly

171, 174, 178

Monochromacy



Original Color

169, 176, 164

Achromatopsia

173, 173, 173

Achromatomaly

172, 174, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 169, 176, 164 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, 164) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 176, 164)  
}
```

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, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 176, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 169, 176, 164 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, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 176, 164) }
```

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, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 176, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 176, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 176,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 169, 176, 164 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, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
176, 164) }
```

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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