

Converting Colors

RGB(169, 177, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(169, 177, 143) contains.

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Color

RGB(169, 177, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A9B18F
RGB	169, 177, 143
RGB Percent	66%, 69%, 56%
CMY	0.3373, 0.3059, 0.4392
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.19, 0.31
HSL	74°, 18%, 63%
HSV	74°, 19%, 69%
XYZ	37.0423, 41.8625, 32.1145
YIQ	170.7320, 6.1460, -12.2700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

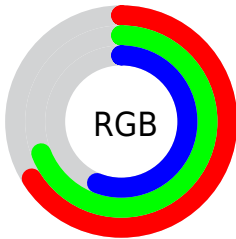
Format	Color
RYB	143, 177, 151
Decimal	11121039
CIELab	70.78, -8.81, 16.48
CIELCh	71, 18.691, 118.131
Yxy	41.8625, 0.3337, 0.3771
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289311119 (0xFFA9B18F)
YUV	170.7320, -13.6719, -1.5190
Hunter-Lab	64.7012, -11.0336, 15.8622

Details

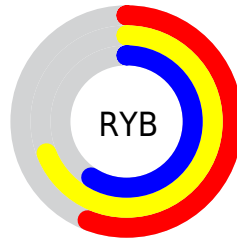
The RGB color **169, 177, 143** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **151, 143, 177**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 233, 197**, and **117, 124, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **165, 177, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173, 177, 161**.

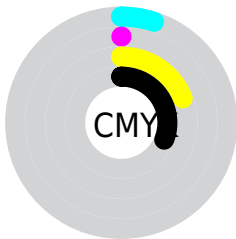
Distribution



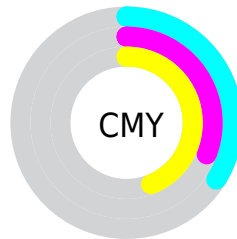
- Red (66%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 169, 177, 143 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, 177, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 169, 177, 143

255, 255, 255

 224, 233, 197

 253, 255, 225

255, 255, 254

 169, 177, 143

 142, 150, 117

 117, 124, 93

 92, 100, 69

 68, 76, 46

 45, 53, 25

 26, 32, 0

 0, 5, 0

 0, 0, 0

 169, 177, 143

 169, 177, 143

■ 165, 177, 125

■ 173, 177, 161

■ 161, 177, 108

■ 177, 177, 178

■ 157, 177, 90

■ 181, 177, 196

■ 152, 177, 72

■ 186, 177, 214

■ 148, 177, 55

■ 190, 177, 232

■ 144, 177, 37

■ 194, 177, 249

■ 140, 177, 19

■ 198, 177, 255

■ 136, 177, 1

■ 202, 177, 255

■ 135, 177, 0

■ 206, 177, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



187, 172, 139



169, 177, 143



150, 181, 155

Triad

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



169, 177, 143



134, 180, 201



206, 161, 175

Complementary

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



169, 177, 143



151, 143, 177

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.



194, 164, 191



169, 177, 143



152, 175, 207

Square

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



169, 177, 143



127, 183, 189



175, 169, 203



209, 162, 158

Rectangle

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



169, 177, 143



138, 183, 166



175, 169, 203



203, 162, 181

Sweetspot

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



169, 177, 143



226, 230, 216



177, 151, 143



113, 115, 107



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



169, 177, 143



217, 230, 177



152, 177, 143



87, 89, 80



117, 153, 0



20, 26, 0

Inverse Universe

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



151, 143, 177



189, 177, 230



168, 143, 177



82, 80, 89



36, 0, 153



6, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 169, 177, 143 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

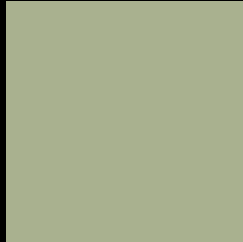
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 177, 143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

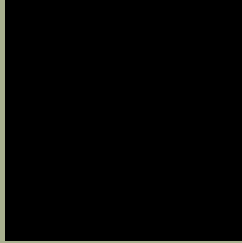
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

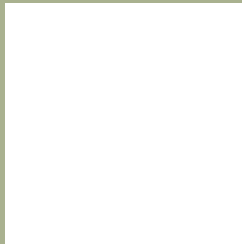
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 169, 177, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 177, 143.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 177, 143.

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, 177, 143

Protanopia
183, 173, 141

Deuteranopia
199, 166, 145



Tritanopia
175, 171, 185

Trichromacy



Original Color
169, 177, 143

Protanomaly
178, 174, 142

Deuteranomaly
188, 170, 144

Tritanomaly
173, 173, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color
169, 177, 143

Achromatopsia
171, 171, 171

Achromatomaly
170, 173, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 169, 177, 143 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, 177, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 177, 143)  
}
```

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, 177, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 177, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 169, 177, 143 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, 177, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 177, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 177, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 177, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 177, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 177,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 169, 177, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 177, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
177, 143) }
```

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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