

Converting Colors

RGB(169, 183, 111)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(169, 183, 111) contains.

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Color

RGB(169, 183, 111)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A9B76F
RGB	169, 183, 111
RGB Percent	66%, 72%, 44%
CMY	0.3373, 0.2824, 0.5647
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.39, 0.28
HSL	72°, 33%, 58%
HSV	72°, 39%, 72%
XYZ	36.1649, 43.4497, 21.5195
YIQ	170.6060, 14.7680, -25.3600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

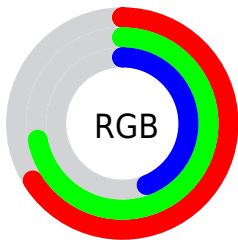
Format	Color
RYB	111, 183, 125
Decimal	11122543
CIELab	71.86, -16.39, 34.98
CIELCh	72, 38.631, 115.101
Yxy	43.4497, 0.3576, 0.4296
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289312623 (0xFFA9B76F)
YUV	170.6060, -29.3858, -1.4085
Hunter-Lab	65.9164, -17.4199, 26.7853

Details

The RGB color **169, 183, 111** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **125, 111, 183**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 239, 164**, and **116, 130, 62** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **165, 183, 93**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **173, 183, 129**.

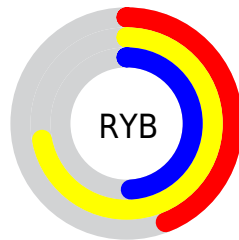
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (72%)

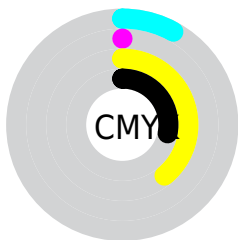
Blue (44%)



Red (44%)

Yellow (72%)

Blue (49%)

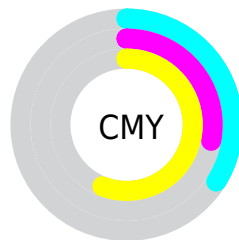


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (39%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 169, 183, 111 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, 183, 111 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 169, 183, 111

255, 255, 255

 225, 239, 164

 254, 255, 191


 255, 255, 219

 255, 255, 248

 169, 183, 111


 142, 156, 86

 116, 130, 62

 90, 105, 38

 65, 81, 13

 42, 58, 0

 18, 36, 0

 0, 13, 0

 0, 0, 0

 169, 183, 111


 169, 183, 111


 165, 183, 93


 173, 183, 129

 162, 183, 74


 176, 183, 148

 158, 183, 56

 180, 183, 166


 155, 183, 38

 183, 183, 184

 151, 183, 20

 187, 183, 203


 148, 183, 1

 190, 183, 221

 147, 183, 0

 194, 183, 239

 197, 183, 255

 201, 183, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



205, 172, 105



169, 183, 111



128, 191, 135

Triad

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



169, 183, 111



50, 190, 233



240, 149, 183

Complementary

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



169, 183, 111



125, 111, 183

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.



215, 157, 217



169, 183, 111



115, 181, 246

Square

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



169, 183, 111



28, 194, 205



172, 169, 240



245, 151, 148

Rectangle

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



169, 183, 111



97, 194, 157



172, 169, 240



234, 151, 195

Sweetspot

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



169, 183, 111



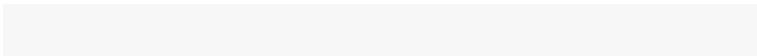
232, 237, 209



183, 124, 111



117, 120, 103



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



169, 183, 111



215, 237, 126



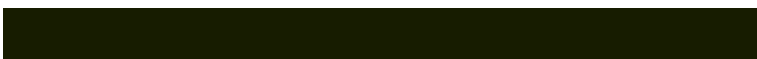
134, 183, 111



90, 92, 83



125, 156, 0



23, 28, 0

Inverse Universe

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



125, 111, 183



147, 126, 237



160, 111, 183



84, 83, 92



30, 0, 156



5, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 169, 183, 111 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, 183, 111 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, 183, 111 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 183, 111.

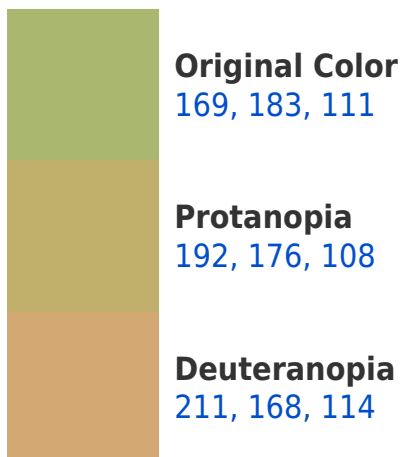


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 183, 111.

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
179, 174, 188

Trichromacy



Original Color
169, 183, 111

Protanomaly
184, 179, 109

Deuteranomaly
196, 173, 113

Tritanomaly
175, 177, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color
169, 183, 111

Achromatopsia
171, 171, 171

Achromatomaly
170, 175, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 169, 183, 111 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, 183, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 183, 111)  
}
```

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, 183, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 183, 111) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 169, 183, 111 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, 183, 111) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 183, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 183, 111)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 183, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 183, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 183,  
111) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 169, 183, 111 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 183, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
183, 111) }
```

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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