

Converting Colors

RGB(169, 190, 133)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(169, 190, 133) contains.

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Color

RGB(169, 190, 133)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A9BE85
RGB	169, 190, 133
RGB Percent	66%, 75%, 52%
CMY	0.3373, 0.2549, 0.4784
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.30, 0.25
HSL	82°, 30%, 63%
HSV	82°, 30%, 75%
XYZ	39.0093, 46.9554, 29.1976
YIQ	177.2230, 5.7810, -22.1790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

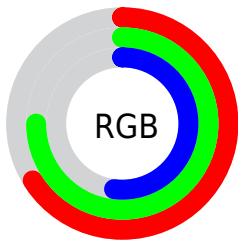
Format	Color
RYB	133, 190, 154
Decimal	11124357
CIELab	74.16, -17.05, 26.48
CIELCh	74, 31.494, 122.779
Yxy	46.9554, 0.3387, 0.4077
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289314437 (0xFFA9BE85)
YUV	177.2230, -21.8019, -7.2116
Hunter-Lab	68.5240, -18.3007, 22.7038

Details

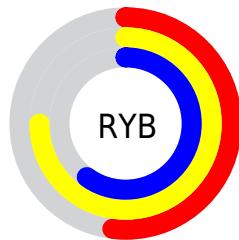
The RGB color **169, 190, 133** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C4C499**. A complement of this color would be **154, 133, 190**, and the grayscale version is **177, 177, 177**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 246, 187**, and **116, 137, 83** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162, 190, 114**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 190, 152**.

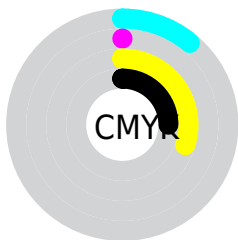
Distribution



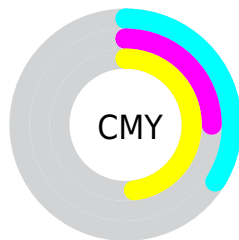
- Red (66%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 169, 190, 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, 190, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 169, 190, 133


255, 255, 255

 225, 246, 187

 254, 255, 214

 255, 255, 243

 169, 190, 133

 142, 163, 107

 116, 137, 83

 91, 111, 59

 67, 87, 36

 43, 63, 14

 23, 41, 0

 0, 23, 0

 0, 0, 0


 169, 190, 133


 169, 190, 133


 162, 190, 114


 176, 190, 152

 155, 190, 95

 183, 190, 171


 148, 190, 76

 190, 190, 190


 141, 190, 57


 197, 190, 209

 134, 190, 38

 204, 190, 228


 127, 190, 19

 211, 190, 247

 120, 190, 0

 218, 190, 255

 225, 190, 255

 232, 190, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



200, 181, 124



169, 190, 133



135, 196, 155

Triad

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



169, 190, 133



108, 192, 233



238, 161, 181

Complementary

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



169, 190, 133



154, 133, 190

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.



222, 165, 209



169, 190, 133



149, 184, 240

Square

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



169, 190, 133



89, 197, 213



190, 174, 231



239, 164, 152

Rectangle

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



169, 190, 133



114, 198, 174



190, 174, 231



235, 161, 191

Sweetspot

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



169, 190, 133



239, 247, 225



190, 154, 133



120, 125, 111



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



169, 190, 133



215, 247, 158



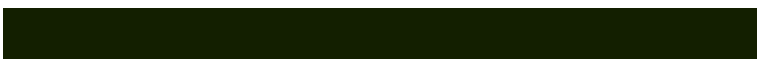
141, 190, 133



91, 94, 85



100, 158, 0



19, 31, 0

Inverse Universe

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



154, 133, 190



191, 158, 247



182, 133, 190



88, 85, 94



58, 0, 158



11, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 169, 190, 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, 190, 133 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

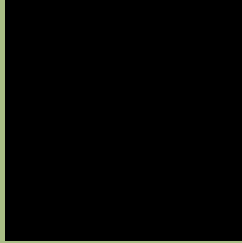
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 190, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 190, 133.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 190, 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](#).

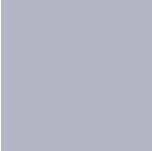
Dichromacy



Original Color
169, 190, 133

Protanopia
196, 182, 130

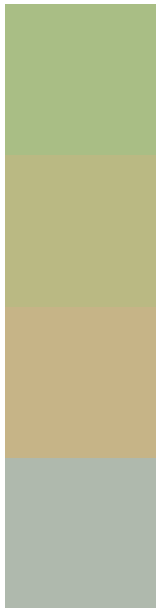
Deuteranopia
215, 175, 136



Tritanopia

178, 182, 196

Trichromacy



Original Color
169, 190, 133

Protanomaly
186, 185, 131

Deuteranomaly
198, 180, 135

Tritanomaly
175, 185, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color
169, 190, 133

Achromatopsia
177, 177, 177

Achromatomaly
174, 182, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 169, 190, 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, 190, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 190, 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, 190, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 190, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 169, 190, 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, 190, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 190, 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, 190, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 190, 133); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 190, 133); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 190, 133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 169, 190, 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, 190, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
190, 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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