

Converting Colors

RGB(169, 190, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(169, 190, 143) contains.

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Color

RGB(169, 190, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A9BE8F
RGB	169, 190, 143
RGB Percent	66%, 75%, 56%
CMY	0.3373, 0.2549, 0.4392
CMYK	0.11, 0.00, 0.25, 0.25
HSL	87°, 27%, 65%
HSV	87°, 25%, 75%
XYZ	39.7336, 47.2451, 33.0116
YIQ	178.3630, 2.5710, -19.0690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

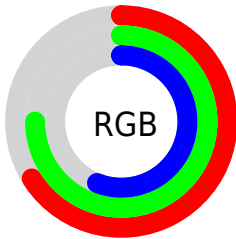
Format	Color
RYB	143, 190, 164
Decimal	11124367
CIELab	74.35, -15.56, 21.41
CIELCh	74, 26.469, 126.012
Yxy	47.2451, 0.3311, 0.3937
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289314447 (0xFFA9BE8F)
YUV	178.3630, -17.4340, -8.2114
Hunter-Lab	68.7351, -17.1012, 19.6391

Details

The RGB color **169, 190, 143** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C9C999**. A complement of this color would be **164, 143, 190**, and the grayscale version is **179, 179, 179**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 246, 197**, and **116, 137, 92** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161, 190, 124**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 190, 162**.

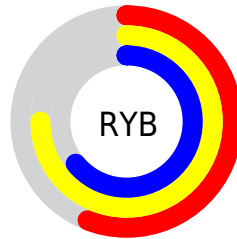
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (75%)

Blue (56%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (64%)

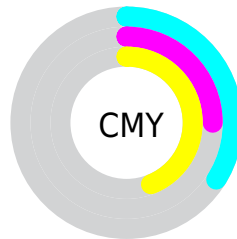


Cyan (11%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 169, 190, 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, 190, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 169, 190, 143


255, 255, 255

 225, 246, 197


 253, 255, 225

255, 255, 254

 169, 190, 143

 142, 163, 117

 116, 137, 92

 91, 111, 68

 67, 87, 46

 44, 63, 24

 24, 41, 0

 0, 22, 0

 0, 0, 0

 169, 190, 143

 169, 190, 143

■ 161, 190, 124

■ 177, 190, 162

■ 152, 190, 105

■ 186, 190, 181

■ 144, 190, 86

■ 194, 190, 200

■ 135, 190, 67

■ 203, 190, 219

■ 127, 190, 48

■ 211, 190, 238

■ 118, 190, 29

■ 220, 190, 255

■ 110, 190, 10

■ 228, 190, 255

■ 105, 190, 0

■ 237, 190, 255

■ 245, 190, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



196, 183, 134



169, 190, 143



141, 195, 162

Triad

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



169, 190, 143



128, 191, 227



231, 165, 179

Complementary

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



169, 190, 143



164, 143, 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.



218, 168, 203



169, 190, 143



160, 183, 231

Square

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



169, 190, 143



112, 195, 211



193, 175, 222



231, 168, 155

Rectangle

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



169, 190, 143



125, 196, 179



193, 175, 222



229, 165, 187

Sweetspot

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



169, 190, 143



240, 247, 230



190, 163, 143



120, 125, 115



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



169, 190, 143



214, 247, 173



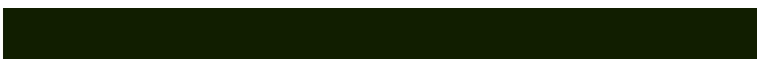
146, 190, 143



90, 94, 85



87, 158, 0



17, 31, 0

Inverse Universe

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



164, 143, 190



206, 173, 247



187, 143, 190



89, 85, 94



71, 0, 158



14, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 169, 190, 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, 190, 143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

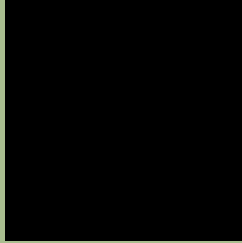
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 190, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 190, 143.

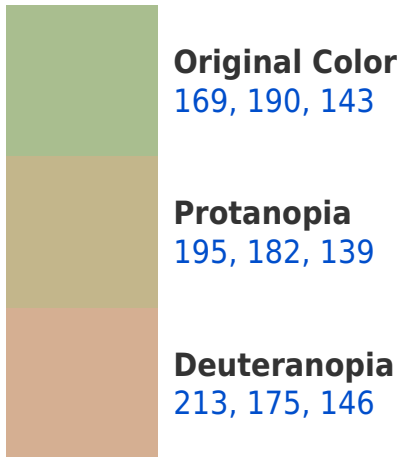


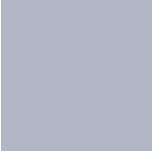
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 190, 143.

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](#).

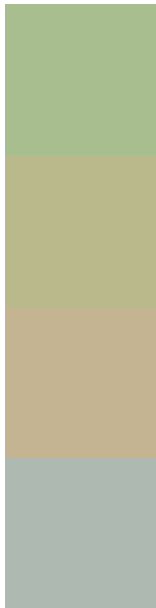
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
177, 183, 197

Trichromacy



Original Color

169, 190, 143

Protanomaly

186, 185, 140

Deuteranomaly

197, 180, 145

Tritanomaly

174, 186, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color

169, 190, 143

Achromatopsia

178, 178, 178

Achromatomaly

175, 182, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 169, 190, 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, 190, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 190, 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, 190, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 190, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 169, 190, 143 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

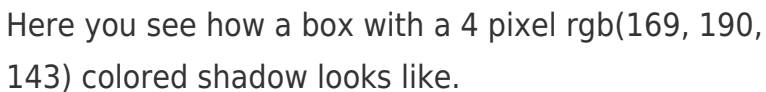
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(169, 190, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 190, 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, 190, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 190, 143); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 190, 143); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 190, 143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 169, 190, 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, 190, 143) }
```

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

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