

Converting Colors

RGB(169, 192, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(169, 192, 153) contains.

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Color

RGB(169, 192, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A9C099
RGB	169, 192, 153
RGB Percent	66%, 75%, 60%
CMY	0.3373, 0.2471, 0.4000
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.20, 0.25
HSL	95°, 24%, 68%
HSV	95°, 20%, 75%
XYZ	40.9616, 48.4342, 37.3268
YIQ	180.6770, -1.1890, -17.0050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

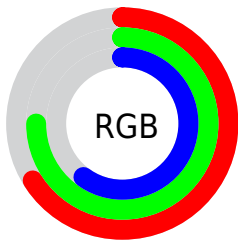
Format	Color
RYB	153, 192, 176
Decimal	11124889
CIELab	75.10, -14.99, 17.09
CIELCh	75, 22.733, 131.255
Yxy	48.4342, 0.3232, 0.3822
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289314969 (0xFFA9C099)
YUV	180.6770, -13.6448, -10.2407
Hunter-Lab	69.5947, -16.7303, 16.9163

Details

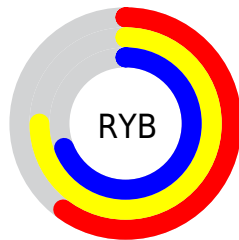
The RGB color **169, 192, 153** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **176, 153, 192**, and the grayscale version is **181, 181, 181**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 248, 207**, and **117, 138, 102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 192, 134**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180, 192, 172**.

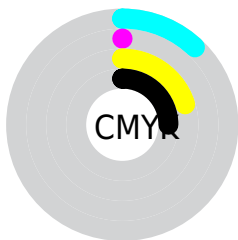
Distribution



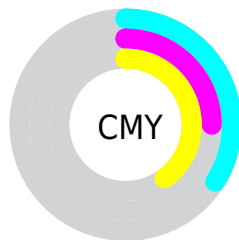
- Red (66%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 169, 192, 153 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, 192, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 169, 192, 153


255, 255, 255

 224, 248, 207


 253, 255, 236

 169, 192, 153

 142, 165, 127

 117, 138, 102

 92, 113, 78

 68, 88, 55

 45, 65, 33

 23, 43, 11


 0, 24, 0

 0, 0, 0

 169, 192, 153


 169, 192, 153

 158, 192, 134

 180, 192, 172

 146, 192, 115

 192, 192, 191

 135, 192, 95


 203, 192, 211

 124, 192, 76


 214, 192, 230

 112, 192, 57


 226, 192, 249

 101, 192, 38

 237, 192, 255

 90, 192, 19

 248, 192, 255

 79, 192, 0

 255, 192, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



193, 186, 144



169, 192, 153



146, 196, 171

Triad

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



169, 192, 153



144, 191, 224



228, 170, 178

Complementary

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



169, 192, 153



176, 153, 192

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.



219, 172, 199



169, 192, 153



171, 184, 226

Square

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



169, 192, 153



128, 195, 212



198, 177, 216



225, 173, 158

Rectangle

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



169, 192, 153



134, 197, 185



198, 177, 216



226, 170, 185

Sweetspot

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



169, 192, 153



241, 250, 235



192, 176, 153



120, 125, 116



252, 252, 252



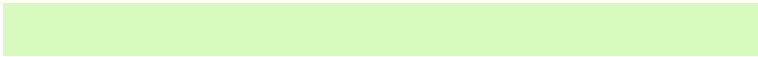
125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



169, 192, 153



215, 250, 190



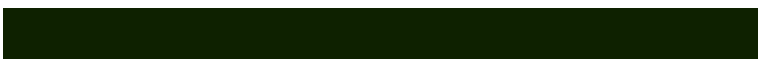
153, 192, 156



91, 97, 87



66, 161, 0



14, 33, 0

Inverse Universe

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



176, 153, 192



225, 190, 250



192, 153, 189



93, 87, 97



95, 0, 161



20, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 169, 192, 153 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, 192, 153 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

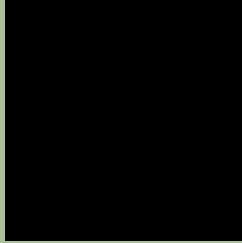
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 192, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 192, 153.



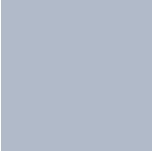
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 192, 153.

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](#).

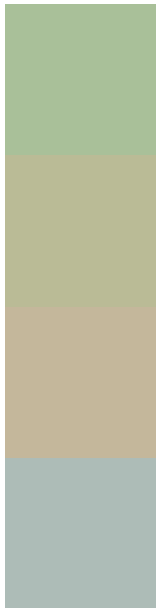
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
176, 186, 200

Trichromacy



Original Color
169, 192, 153

Protanomaly
186, 187, 150

Deuteranomaly
196, 183, 155

Tritanomaly
173, 188, 183

Monochromacy



Original Color
169, 192, 153

Achromatopsia
181, 181, 181

Achromatomaly
177, 185, 171

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 169, 192, 153 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, 192, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 192, 153)  
}
```

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, 192, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 192, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 169, 192, 153 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, 192, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 192, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 192, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 192, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 192, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 192,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 169, 192, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 192, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
192, 153) }
```

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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