

Converting Colors

RGB(169, 194, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(169, 194, 156) contains.

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Color

RGB(169, 194, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A9C29C
RGB	169, 194, 156
RGB Percent	66%, 76%, 61%
CMY	0.3373, 0.2392, 0.3882
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.20, 0.24
HSL	99°, 24%, 69%
HSV	99°, 20%, 76%
XYZ	41.6547, 49.4189, 38.7959
YIQ	182.1930, -2.7020, -17.1180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

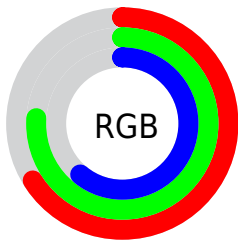
Format	Color
RYB	156, 194, 181
Decimal	11125404
CIELab	75.71, -15.52, 16.34
CIElCh	76, 22.529, 133.526
Yxy	49.4189, 0.3207, 0.3805
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289315484 (0xFFA9C29C)
YUV	182.1930, -12.9131, -11.5703
Hunter-Lab	70.2986, -17.2541, 16.4885

Details

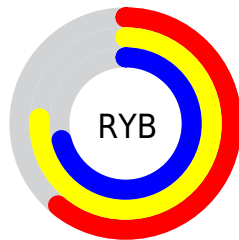
The RGB color **169, 194, 156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **181, 156, 194**, and the grayscale version is **182, 182, 182**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 251, 211**, and **117, 140, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 194, 137**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182, 194, 175**.

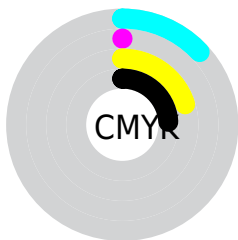
Distribution



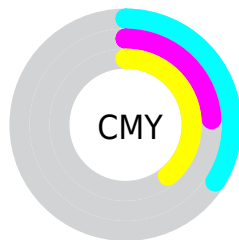
- Red (66%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 169, 194, 156 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, 194, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 169, 194, 156


255, 255, 255


 224, 251, 211

 253, 255, 239

 169, 194, 156

 142, 167, 130

 117, 140, 105

 92, 115, 80

 68, 90, 57

 45, 67, 35

 23, 44, 14

 0, 25, 0


 0, 0, 0

 169, 194, 156


 169, 194, 156

 156, 194, 137


 182, 194, 175


 143, 194, 117


 195, 194, 195


 131, 194, 98


 207, 194, 214

 118, 194, 78


 220, 194, 234

 105, 194, 59

 233, 194, 253


 92, 194, 40

 246, 194, 255

 80, 194, 20

 255, 194, 255

 67, 194, 1

 66, 194, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



193, 188, 146



169, 194, 156



146, 198, 174

Triad

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



169, 194, 156



148, 192, 226



230, 172, 178

Complementary

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



169, 194, 156



181, 156, 194

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.



221, 173, 199



169, 194, 156



175, 185, 227

Square

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



169, 194, 156



131, 197, 214



202, 178, 217



226, 175, 159

Rectangle

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



169, 194, 156



135, 199, 188



202, 178, 217



228, 172, 185

Sweetspot

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



169, 194, 156



242, 252, 237



194, 181, 156



122, 128, 119



0, 0, 0



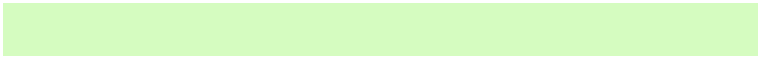
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



169, 194, 156



213, 252, 192



156, 194, 162



91, 97, 87



55, 161, 0



11, 33, 0

Inverse Universe

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



181, 156, 194



232, 192, 252



194, 156, 188



94, 87, 97



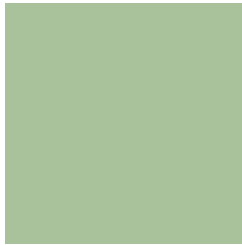
106, 0, 161



22, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 169, 194, 156 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, 194, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

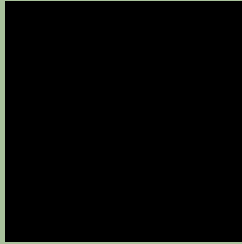
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 194, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 194, 156.

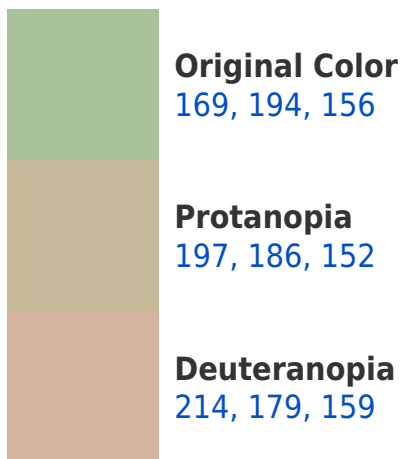


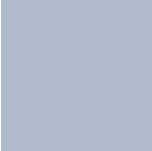
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 194, 156.

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](#).

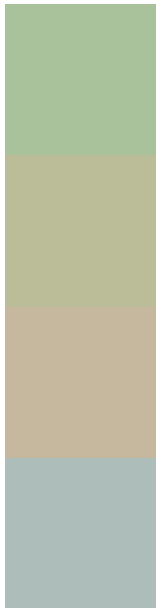
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
176, 188, 203

Trichromacy



Original Color

169, 194, 156

Protanomaly

187, 189, 153

Deuteranomaly

198, 184, 158

Tritanomaly

173, 190, 186

Monochromacy



Original Color

169, 194, 156

Achromatopsia

182, 182, 182

Achromatomaly

177, 186, 173

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 169, 194, 156 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, 194, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 194, 156)  
}
```

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, 194, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 194, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 169, 194, 156 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, 194, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 194, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 194, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 194, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 194, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 194,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 169, 194, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 194, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
194, 156) }
```

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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