

Converting Colors

RGB(169, 198, 141)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(169, 198, 141) contains.

RGB(169, 198, 141)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(169, 198, 141)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A9C68D
RGB	169, 198, 141
RGB Percent	66%, 78%, 55%
CMY	0.3373, 0.2235, 0.4471
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.29, 0.22
HSL	91°, 33%, 66%
HSV	91°, 29%, 78%
XYZ	41.3640, 50.7463, 32.8142
YIQ	182.8310, 1.0130, -23.8750

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

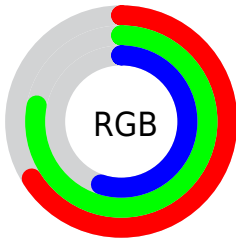
Format	Color
RYB	141, 198, 170
Decimal	11126413
CIELab	76.53, -19.91, 25.44
CIElCh	77, 32.301, 128.051
Yxy	50.7463, 0.3311, 0.4062
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289316493 (0xFFA9C68D)
YUV	182.8310, -20.6227, -12.1298
Hunter-Lab	71.2364, -21.0163, 22.5543

Details

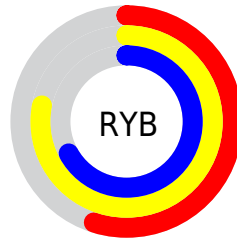
The RGB color **169, 198, 141** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **170, 141, 198**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 255, 195**, and **116, 144, 90** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **159, 198, 121**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **179, 198, 161**.

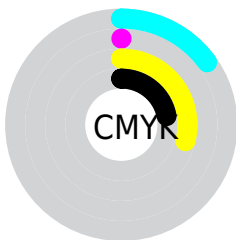
Distribution



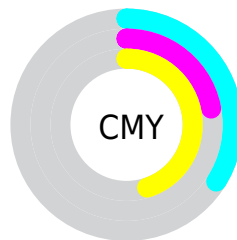
- Red (66%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 169, 198, 141 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, 198, 141 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 169, 198, 141

255, 255, 255

 225, 255, 195

 254, 255, 223

 255, 255, 252

 169, 198, 141

 142, 171, 115

 116, 144, 90

 91, 118, 66

 67, 94, 43

 43, 70, 21

 22, 47, 0

 0, 28, 0

 0, 0, 0


 169, 198, 141

 169, 198, 141


 159, 198, 121

 179, 198, 161

 149, 198, 101

 189, 198, 181


 139, 198, 82

 199, 198, 200

 129, 198, 62


 209, 198, 220


 119, 198, 42

 219, 198, 240


 109, 198, 22

 229, 198, 255

 98, 198, 2

 240, 198, 255

 97, 198, 0

 250, 198, 255

 255, 198, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



202, 190, 129



169, 198, 141



134, 203, 166

Triad

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



169, 198, 141



119, 198, 243



248, 167, 182

Complementary

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



169, 198, 141



170, 141, 198

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.



234, 170, 212



169, 198, 141



162, 189, 248

Square

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



169, 198, 141



93, 204, 225



203, 178, 236



245, 171, 153

Rectangle

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



169, 198, 141



112, 205, 186



203, 178, 236



245, 167, 192

Sweetspot

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



169, 198, 141



243, 255, 232



198, 170, 141



120, 128, 113



0, 0, 0



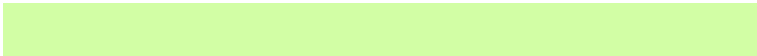
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



169, 198, 141



210, 255, 166



141, 198, 141



94, 99, 90



80, 163, 0



18, 36, 0

Inverse Universe

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



170, 141, 198



211, 166, 255



198, 141, 198



95, 90, 99



83, 0, 163



18, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 169, 198, 141 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

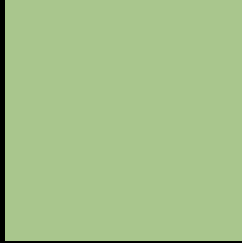
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 198, 141 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

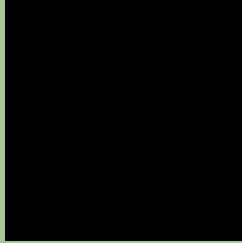
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 198, 141 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 198, 141.

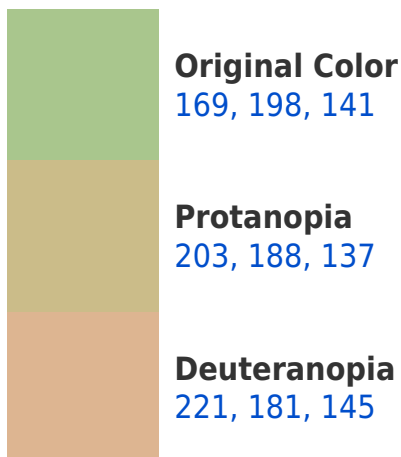


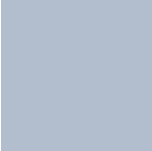
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 198, 141.

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
178, 190, 205

Trichromacy



Original Color
169, 198, 141

Protanomaly
191, 192, 138

Deuteranomaly
202, 187, 144

Tritanomaly
175, 193, 182

Monochromacy



Original Color
169, 198, 141

Achromatopsia
183, 183, 183

Achromatomaly
178, 188, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 169, 198, 141 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, 198, 141)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 198, 141)  
}
```

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, 198, 141) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 198, 141) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 169, 198, 141 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, 198, 141) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 198, 141) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 198, 141)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 198, 141); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 198, 141);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 198,  
141) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 169, 198, 141 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 198, 141) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
198, 141) }
```

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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