

Converting Colors

RGB(169, 212, 212)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(169, 212, 212) contains.

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Color

RGB(169, 212, 212)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A9D4D4
RGB	169, 212, 212
RGB Percent	66%, 83%, 83%
CMY	0.3373, 0.1686, 0.1686
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	180°, 33%, 75%
HSV	180°, 20%, 83%
XYZ	51.7893, 60.2754, 71.1921
YIQ	199.1430, -25.6280, -9.1160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

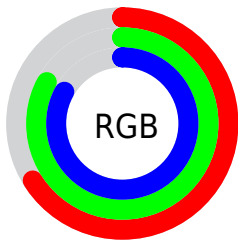
Format	Color
R_{YB}	169, 191, 212
Decimal	11130068
CIE _{Lab}	81.99, -13.97, -4.64
CIE _{LCh}	82, 14.726, 198.382
Y _{xy}	60.2754, 0.2826, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289320148 (0xFFA9D4D4)
YUV	199.1430, 6.3385, -26.4354
Hunter-Lab	77.6373, -16.7936, -0.0219

Details

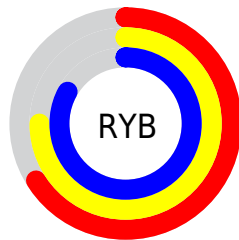
The RGB color **169, 212, 212** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **212, 169, 169**, and the grayscale version is **199, 199, 199**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 255, 255**, and **116, 157, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **148, 212, 212**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **190, 212, 212**.

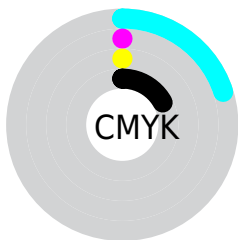
Distribution



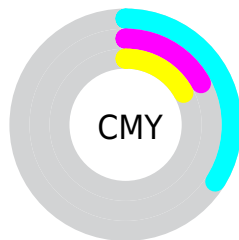
- Red (66%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 169, 212, 212 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, 212, 212 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 169, 212, 212

255, 255, 255


 225, 255, 255


254, 255, 255

 169, 212, 212

 142, 184, 184

 116, 157, 157


 90, 131, 131

 66, 106, 106

 42, 82, 82

 16, 59, 59

 0, 37, 38

 0, 14, 17

 0, 0, 0

 169, 212, 212

 169, 212, 212

 148, 212, 212

 190, 212, 212

 127, 212, 212

 211, 212, 212

 105, 212, 212

 233, 212, 212

 84, 212, 212

 254, 212, 212

 63, 212, 212

 255, 212, 212

 42, 212, 212

 21, 212, 212

 0, 212, 212

Harmonies

Analogous

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



176, 212, 198



169, 212, 212



171, 210, 224

Triad

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



169, 212, 212



217, 198, 222



220, 201, 177

Complementary

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



169, 212, 212



212, 169, 169

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.



230, 197, 184



169, 212, 212



229, 195, 210

Square

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



169, 212, 212



200, 202, 230



234, 195, 196



206, 206, 178

Rectangle

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



169, 212, 212



178, 208, 229



234, 195, 196



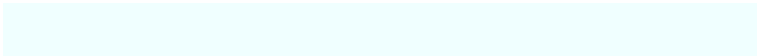
224, 200, 179

Sweetspot

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



169, 212, 212



240, 255, 255



169, 212, 169



119, 128, 128



0, 0, 0



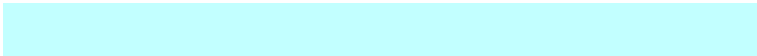
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



169, 212, 212



194, 255, 255



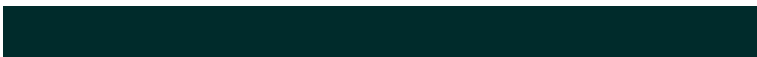
169, 191, 212



96, 107, 107



0, 171, 171



0, 43, 43

Inverse Universe

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



212, 169, 212



255, 194, 255



212, 191, 169



107, 96, 107



171, 0, 171



43, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 169, 212, 212 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

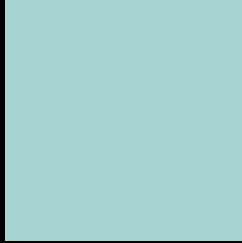
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 212, 212 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

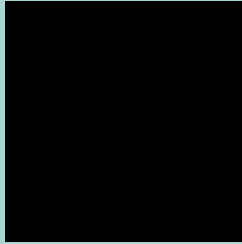
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 212, 212 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 212, 212.

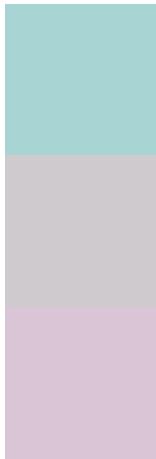


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 212, 212.

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, 212, 212

Protanopia
206, 202, 206

Deuteranopia
218, 197, 215



Tritanopia
172, 210, 227

Trichromacy



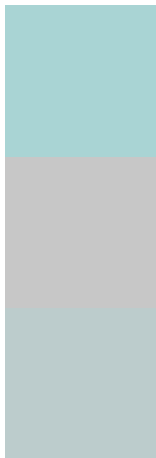
Original Color
169, 212, 212

Protanomaly
193, 206, 208

Deuteranomaly
200, 202, 214

Tritanomaly
171, 211, 222

Monochromacy



Original Color
169, 212, 212

Achromatopsia
199, 199, 199

Achromatomaly
188, 204, 204

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 169, 212, 212 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, 212, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 212, 212)  
}
```

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, 212, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 212, 212) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 169, 212, 212 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, 212, 212) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 212, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 212, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 212, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 212, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 212,  
212) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 169, 212, 212 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 212, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
212, 212) }
```

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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