

Converting Colors

RGB(169, 218, 184)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(169, 218, 184) contains.

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Color

RGB(169, 218, 184)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A9DAB8
RGB	169, 218, 184
RGB Percent	66%, 85%, 72%
CMY	0.3373, 0.1451, 0.2784
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 0.16, 0.15
HSL	138°, 40%, 76%
HSV	138°, 22%, 85%
XYZ	50.0853, 62.0385, 54.6823
YIQ	199.4730, -18.2900, -20.9620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

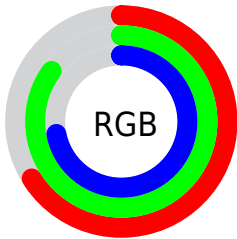
Format	Color
RYB	169, 207, 218
Decimal	11131576
CIELab	82.93, -22.58, 11.60
CIElCh	83, 25.388, 152.808
Yxy	62.0385, 0.3003, 0.3719
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289321656 (0xFFA9DAB8)
YUV	199.4730, -7.6282, -26.7248
Hunter-Lab	78.7645, -24.3322, 13.9731

Details

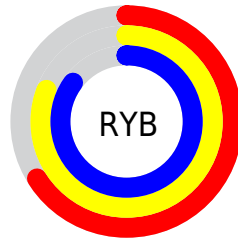
The RGB color **169, 218, 184** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **218, 169, 203**, and the grayscale version is **200, 200, 200**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 255, 240**, and **116, 163, 131** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **147, 218, 169**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **191, 218, 199**.

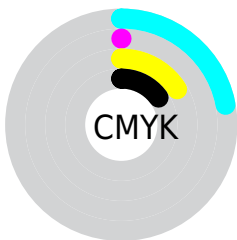
Distribution



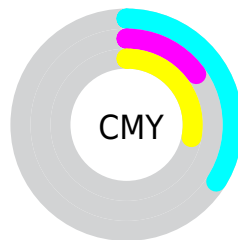
- Red (66%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (72%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 169, 218, 184 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, 218, 184 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 169, 218, 184


255, 255, 255


 225, 255, 240

254, 255, 255

 169, 218, 184

 142, 190, 157

 116, 163, 131

 91, 136, 106

 66, 111, 82

 42, 86, 58

 17, 63, 37

 0, 40, 16


 0, 18, 0

 0, 0, 0

 169, 218, 184

 169, 218, 184

 147, 218, 169

 191, 218, 199

 125, 218, 154

 213, 218, 214

 104, 218, 139

 234, 218, 229

 82, 218, 123

 255, 218, 245

 60, 218, 108

 255, 218, 255

 38, 218, 93

 16, 218, 78

 0, 218, 67

Harmonies

Analogous

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



196, 213, 166



169, 218, 184



147, 220, 208

Triad

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



169, 218, 184



181, 208, 254



255, 192, 182

Complementary

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



169, 218, 184



218, 169, 203

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.



254, 189, 205



169, 218, 184



213, 200, 247

Square

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



169, 218, 184



153, 215, 248



239, 193, 229



243, 198, 165

Rectangle

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



169, 218, 184



140, 220, 224



239, 193, 229



255, 190, 189

Sweetspot

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



169, 218, 184



237, 255, 243



203, 218, 169



117, 128, 120



0, 0, 0



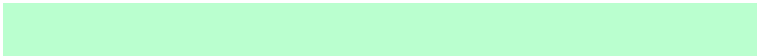
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



169, 218, 184



186, 255, 207



169, 218, 208



99, 110, 102



0, 173, 53



0, 46, 14

Inverse Universe

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



218, 169, 203



255, 186, 234



218, 169, 179



110, 99, 106



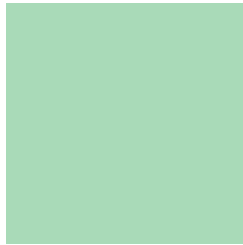
173, 0, 120



46, 0, 32

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 169, 218, 184 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

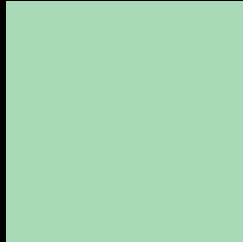
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 218, 184 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

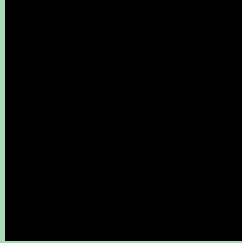
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

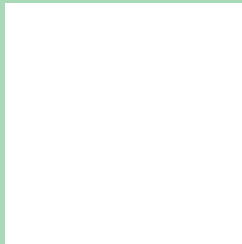
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 169, 218, 184 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 218, 184.

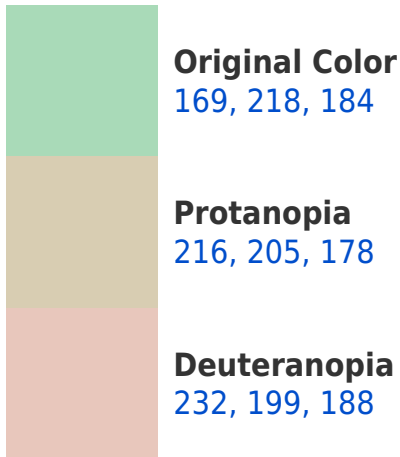


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 218, 184.

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](#).

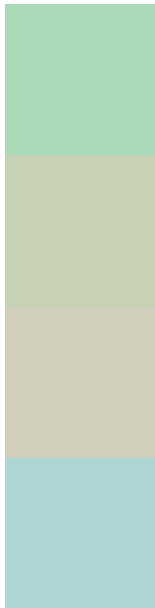
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
177, 212, 229

Trichromacy



Original Color
169, 218, 184

Protanomaly
199, 210, 180

Deuteranomaly
209, 206, 187

Tritanomaly
174, 214, 213

Monochromacy



Original Color
169, 218, 184

Achromatopsia
199, 199, 199

Achromatomaly
188, 206, 194

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 169, 218, 184 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, 218, 184)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 218, 184)  
}
```

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, 218, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 218, 184) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 169, 218, 184 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, 218, 184) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 218, 184) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 218, 184)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 218, 184); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 218, 184);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 218,  
184) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 169, 218, 184 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 218, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
218, 184) }
```

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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