

Converting Colors

RGB(169, 227, 174)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(169, 227, 174) contains.

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Color

RGB(169, 227, 174)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A9E3AE
RGB	169, 227, 174
RGB Percent	66%, 89%, 68%
CMY	0.3373, 0.1098, 0.3176
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 0.23, 0.11
HSL	125°, 51%, 78%
HSV	125°, 26%, 89%
XYZ	51.4713, 66.4292, 50.1537
YIQ	203.6160, -17.5550, -28.7790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

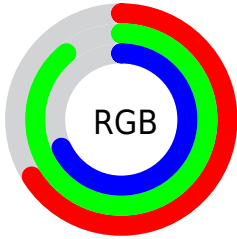
Format	Color
RYB	169, 222, 227
Decimal	11133870
CIELab	85.21, -28.72, 20.05
CIELCh	85, 35.029, 145.083
Yxy	66.4292, 0.3063, 0.3953
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289323950 (0xFFA9E3AE)
YUV	203.6160, -14.6007, -30.3582
Hunter-Lab	81.5041, -29.9063, 20.5687

Details

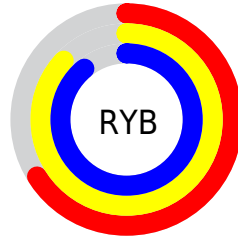
The RGB color **169, 227, 174** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **227, 169, 222**, and the grayscale version is **204, 204, 204**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 255, 230**, and **115, 171, 121** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 227, 153**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **192, 227, 195**.

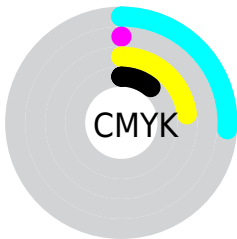
Distribution



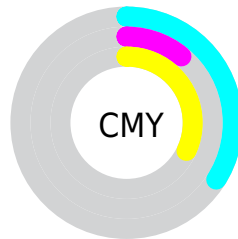
- Red (66%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 169, 227, 174 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, 227, 174 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 169, 227, 174

255, 255, 255


 225, 255, 230

254, 255, 255

 169, 227, 174


 142, 199, 147


 115, 171, 121

 90, 145, 96

 64, 119, 72

 39, 94, 49

 11, 70, 28

 0, 47, 4

 0, 27, 0

 0, 0, 0

 169, 227, 174

 169, 227, 174

 146, 227, 153

 192, 227, 195

 124, 227, 133

 214, 227, 215

 101, 227, 112

 237, 227, 236

 78, 227, 91

 255, 227, 255

 56, 227, 70

 33, 227, 50

 10, 227, 29

 0, 227, 20

Harmonies

Analogous

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



207, 219, 152



169, 227, 174



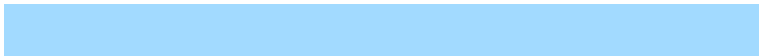
132, 231, 206

Triad

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



169, 227, 174



162, 218, 255



255, 190, 186

Complementary

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



169, 227, 174



227, 169, 222

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.



255, 189, 220



169, 227, 174



210, 206, 255

Square

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



169, 227, 174



119, 226, 255



250, 195, 251



255, 198, 160

Rectangle

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



169, 227, 174



113, 231, 229



250, 195, 251



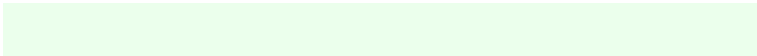
255, 189, 197

Sweetspot

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



169, 227, 174



235, 255, 236



222, 227, 169



115, 128, 116



0, 0, 0



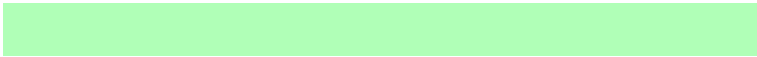
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



169, 227, 174



176, 255, 183



169, 227, 203



103, 115, 104



0, 179, 15



0, 51, 4

Inverse Universe

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



227, 169, 222



255, 176, 248



227, 169, 193



115, 103, 114



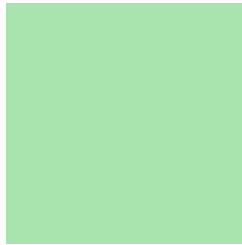
179, 0, 163



51, 0, 47

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 169, 227, 174 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, 227, 174 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

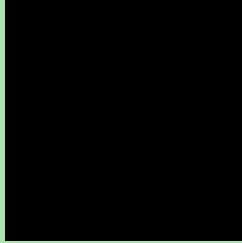
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 227, 174 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 227, 174.

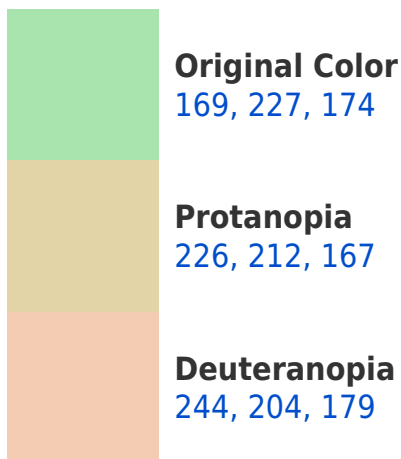


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 227, 174.

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
180, 219, 236

Trichromacy



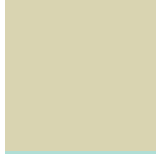
Original Color

169, 227, 174



Protanomaly

205, 217, 170



Deuteranomaly

217, 212, 177



Tritanomaly

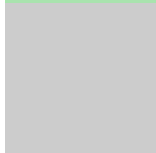
176, 222, 213

Monochromacy



Original Color

169, 227, 174



Achromatopsia

204, 204, 204



Achromatomaly

191, 212, 193

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 169, 227, 174 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, 227, 174)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 227, 174)  
}
```

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, 227, 174) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 227, 174) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 169, 227, 174 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, 227, 174) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 227, 174) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 227, 174)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 227, 174); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 227, 174);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 227,  
174) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 169, 227, 174 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 227, 174) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
227, 174) }
```

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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