

Converting Colors

RGB(169, 246, 232)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(169, 246, 232) contains.

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Color

RGB(169, 246, 232)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A9F6E8
RGB	169, 246, 232
RGB Percent	66%, 96%, 91%
CMY	0.3373, 0.0353, 0.0902
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.06, 0.04
HSL	169°, 81%, 81%
HSV	169°, 31%, 96%
XYZ	63.8834, 80.1727, 88.4518
YIQ	221.3810, -41.3980, -20.6780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

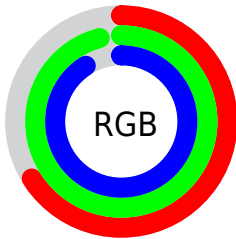
Format	Color
R _Y B	169, 211, 246
Decimal	11138792
CIE Lab	91.76, -26.51, -0.82
CIE LCh	92, 26.526, 181.766
Yxy	80.1727, 0.2748, 0.3448
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289328872 (0xFFA9F6E8)
YUV	221.3810, 5.2352, -45.9381
Hunter-Lab	89.5392, -29.3395, 4.1075

Details

The RGB color **169, 246, 232** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **246, 169, 183**, and the grayscale version is **221, 221, 221**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **226, 255, 255**, and **114, 189, 176** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **144, 246, 228**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **194, 246, 236**.

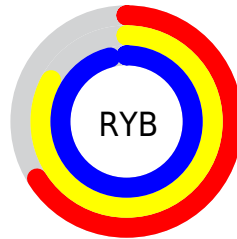
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (96%)

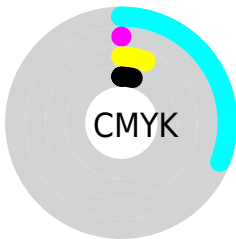
Blue (91%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (83%)

Blue (96%)

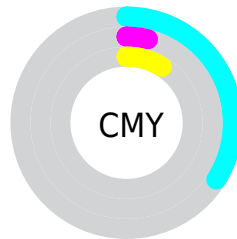


Cyan (31%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (6%)

Black (4%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (9%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 169, 246, 232 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, 246, 232 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 169, 246, 232


255, 255, 255


 226, 255, 255

 169, 246, 232

 141, 217, 204

 114, 189, 176

 87, 162, 150


 60, 136, 124

 30, 110, 99

 0, 85, 75

 0, 62, 53

 0, 39, 32

 0, 12, 8

 169, 246, 232

 169, 246, 232

 144, 246, 228

 194, 246, 236

 120, 246, 223

 218, 246, 241

 95, 246, 219

 243, 246, 245

 71, 246, 214

 255, 246, 250

 46, 246, 210

 255, 246, 254

 21, 246, 205

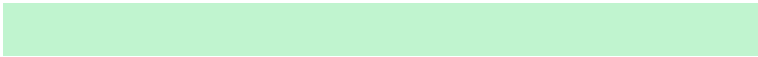
 255, 246, 255

 0, 246, 201

Harmonies

Analogous

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



192, 244, 207



169, 246, 232



160, 245, 255

Triad

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



169, 246, 232



238, 224, 255



255, 222, 187

Complementary

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



169, 246, 232



246, 169, 183

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, 215, 206



169, 246, 232



255, 217, 255

Square

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



169, 246, 232



204, 233, 255



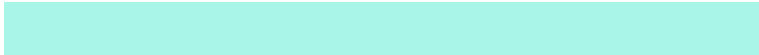
255, 213, 231



249, 230, 181

Rectangle

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



169, 246, 232



167, 242, 255



255, 213, 231



255, 219, 192

Sweetspot

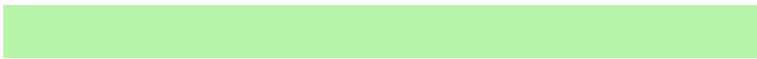
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



169, 246, 232



232, 255, 251



183, 246, 169



113, 128, 125



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

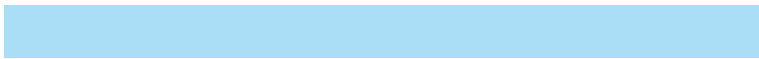
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



169, 246, 232



158, 255, 237



169, 222, 246



110, 122, 120



0, 186, 152



0, 59, 48

Inverse Universe

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



246, 169, 183



255, 158, 176



246, 193, 169



122, 110, 112



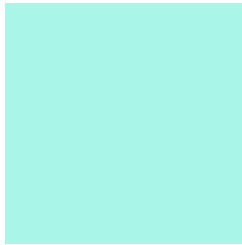
186, 0, 34



59, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 169, 246, 232 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

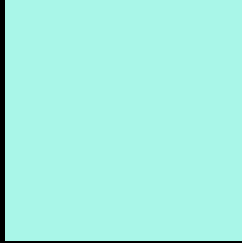
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 246, 232 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

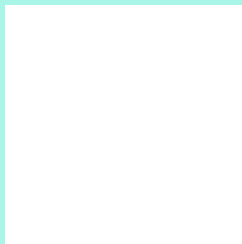
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 169, 246, 232 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 246, 232.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 246, 232.

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





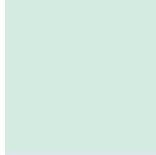
Tritanopia
189, 239, 255

Trichromacy



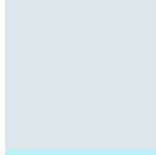
Original Color

169, 246, 232



Protanomaly

212, 235, 226



Deuteranomaly

221, 231, 235



Tritanomaly

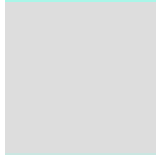
182, 242, 247

Monochromacy



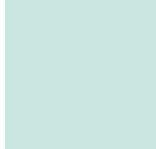
Original Color

169, 246, 232



Achromatopsia

221, 221, 221



Achromatomaly

202, 230, 225

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 169, 246, 232 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, 246, 232)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 246, 232)  
}
```

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, 246, 232) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 246, 232) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 169, 246, 232 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, 246, 232) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 246, 232) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 246, 232)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 246, 232); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 246, 232);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 246,  
232) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 169, 246, 232 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 246, 232) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
246, 232) }
```

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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