

Converting Colors

RGB(172, 223, 169)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(172, 223, 169) contains.

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Color

RGB(172, 223, 169)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ACDFA9
RGB	172, 223, 169
RGB Percent	67%, 87%, 66%
CMY	0.3255, 0.1255, 0.3373
CMYK	0.23, 0.00, 0.24, 0.13
HSL	117°, 46%, 77%
HSV	117°, 24%, 87%
XYZ	50.5624, 64.4106, 47.3037
YIQ	201.5950, -13.0620, -27.6060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

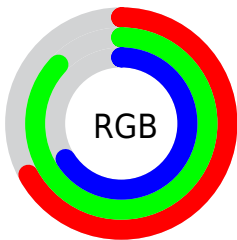
Format	Color
RYB	169, 223, 220
Decimal	11329449
CIELab	84.18, -26.67, 21.25
CIELCh	84, 34.100, 141.458
Yxy	64.4106, 0.3116, 0.3969
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289519529 (0xFFACDFA9)
YUV	201.5950, -16.0693, -25.9548
Hunter-Lab	80.2562, -27.9912, 21.2333

Details

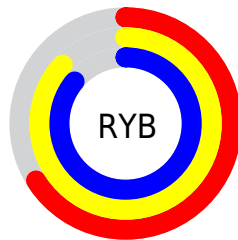
The RGB color **172, 223, 169** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **220, 169, 223**, and the grayscale version is **202, 202, 202**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **228, 255, 224**, and **119, 168, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **151, 223, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **193, 223, 191**.

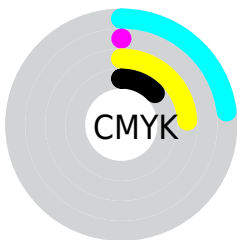
Distribution



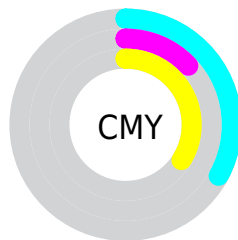
- Red (67%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 172, 223, 169 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 172, 223, 169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 172, 223, 169

255, 255, 255

 228, 255, 224

255, 255, 253

 172, 223, 169

 145, 195, 142

 119, 168, 117

 93, 141, 92

 68, 115, 68

 44, 90, 45

 18, 67, 23


 0, 44, 0

 0, 23, 0

 0, 0, 0

 172, 223, 169

 172, 223, 169

 151, 223, 147

 193, 223, 191

 130, 223, 124

 214, 223, 214

 109, 223, 102

 235, 223, 236

 88, 223, 80

 255, 223, 255

 67, 223, 58

 46, 223, 35

 25, 223, 13

 12, 223, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



209, 215, 150



172, 223, 169



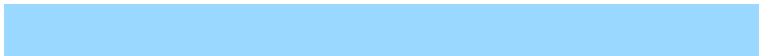
136, 227, 199

Triad

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



172, 223, 169



155, 216, 255



255, 187, 188

Complementary

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



172, 223, 169



220, 169, 223

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, 187, 221



172, 223, 169



202, 205, 255

Square

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



172, 223, 169



117, 224, 255



242, 194, 250



255, 194, 161

Rectangle

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



172, 223, 169



116, 228, 222



242, 194, 250



255, 186, 199

Sweetspot

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



172, 223, 169



238, 255, 237



223, 219, 169



118, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



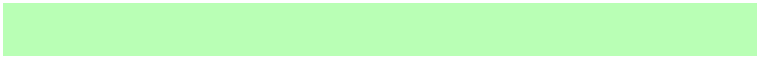
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



172, 223, 169



185, 255, 181



169, 223, 192



102, 112, 101



10, 176, 0



3, 48, 0

Inverse Universe

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



220, 169, 223



251, 181, 255



223, 169, 200



112, 101, 112



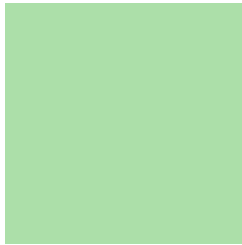
166, 0, 176



46, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 172, 223, 169 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

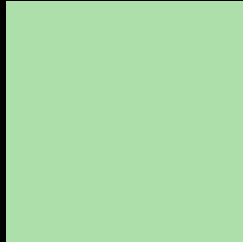
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 172, 223, 169 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

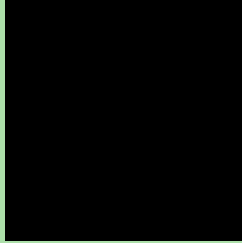
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 172, 223, 169 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 172, 223, 169.

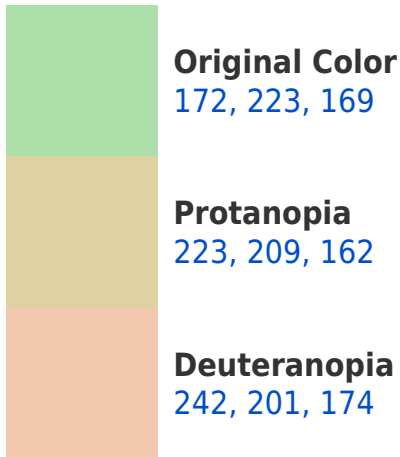


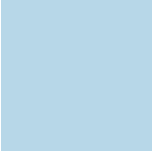
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 172, 223, 169.

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
183, 215, 232

Trichromacy



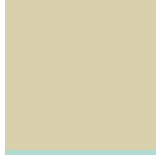
Original Color

172, 223, 169



Protanomaly

204, 214, 165



Deuteranomaly

217, 209, 172



Tritanomaly

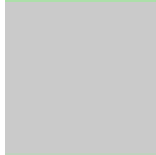
179, 218, 209

Monochromacy



Original Color

172, 223, 169



Achromatopsia

202, 202, 202



Achromatomaly

191, 210, 190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 172, 223, 169 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(172, 223, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(172, 223, 169)  
}
```

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(172, 223, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(172, 223, 169) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 172, 223, 169 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(172, 223, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(172, 223, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(172, 223, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 223, 169); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 223, 169); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 223, 169) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 172, 223, 169 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(172, 223, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(172,  
223, 169) }
```

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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