

Converting Colors

RGB(149, 117, 169)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(149, 117, 169) contains.

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Color

RGB(149, 117, 169)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9575A9
RGB	149, 117, 169
RGB Percent	58%, 46%, 66%
CMY	0.4157, 0.5412, 0.3373
CMYK	0.12, 0.31, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	277°, 23%, 56%
HSV	277°, 31%, 66%
XYZ	25.9171, 21.9767, 40.4121
YIQ	132.4960, 2.3800, 22.9560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

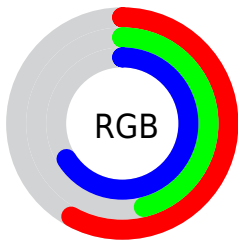
Format	Color
R_{YB}	149, 117, 169
Decimal	9794985
CIE _{Lab}	54.00, 22.50, -23.04
CIE _{LCh}	54, 32.198, 314.320
Yxy	21.9767, 0.2935, 0.2489
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287985065 (0xFF9575A9)
YUV	132.4960, 17.9965, 14.4740
Hunter-Lab	46.8793, 16.6446, -18.2951

Details

The RGB color **149, 117, 169** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **137, 169, 117**, and the grayscale version is **132, 132, 132**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **204, 169, 224**, and **97, 68, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **143, 100, 169**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **156, 134, 169**.

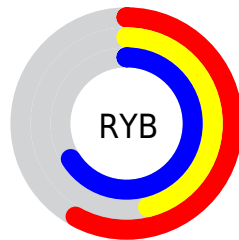
Distribution



Red (58%)

Green (46%)

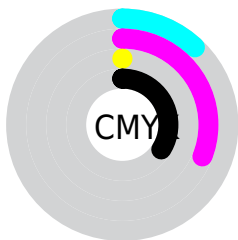
Blue (66%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (66%)

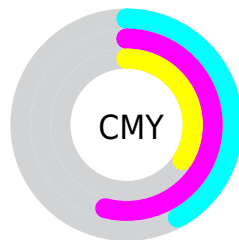


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (42%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (34%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 149, 117, 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 149, 117, 169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 149, 117, 169

255, 255, 255

 204, 169, 224


 232, 197, 253

 255, 225, 255

255, 254, 255

 149, 117, 169

 143, 100, 169

 149, 117, 169

 123, 92, 142

 97, 68, 117


 73, 45, 92

 49, 24, 68

 28, 0, 46

 0, 1, 24


 0, 0, 0

 149, 117, 169

 156, 134, 169

 136, 83, 169

 162, 151, 169

 130, 66, 169


 168, 168, 169

 123, 49, 169

 175, 185, 169

 117, 32, 169


 181, 201, 169

 110, 16, 169

 188, 218, 169

 104, 0, 169

 194, 235, 169

 201, 252, 169

 207, 255, 169

Harmonies

Analogous

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



110, 127, 183



149, 117, 169



174, 109, 145

Triad

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



149, 117, 169



160, 122, 76



17, 144, 142

Complementary

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



149, 117, 169



137, 169, 117

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.



67, 143, 113



149, 117, 169



134, 132, 74

Square

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



149, 117, 169



177, 113, 92



103, 139, 88



0, 142, 167

Rectangle

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



149, 117, 169



182, 107, 126



103, 139, 88



37, 144, 132

Sweetspot

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



149, 117, 169



212, 200, 219



117, 138, 169



105, 98, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



149, 117, 169



188, 138, 219



169, 117, 164



81, 76, 84



91, 0, 148



13, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



169, 117, 137



219, 138, 169



117, 169, 122



84, 76, 79



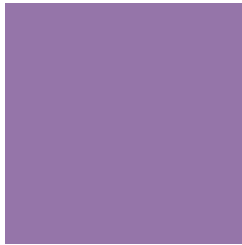
148, 0, 57



20, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 149, 117, 169 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 149, 117, 169 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

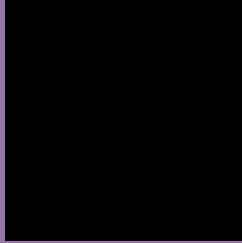
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 149, 117, 169 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 149, 117, 169.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 149, 117, 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



Original Color
149, 117, 169

Protanopia
115, 128, 177

Deuteranopia
122, 127, 167



Tritanopia
143, 124, 134

Trichromacy



Original Color
149, 117, 169

Protanomaly
127, 124, 174

Deuteranomaly
132, 123, 168

Tritanomaly
145, 121, 147

Monochromacy



Original Color
149, 117, 169

Achromatopsia
132, 132, 132

Achromatomaly
138, 127, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 149, 117, 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(149, 117, 169) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 117, 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(149, 117, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 117, 169) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 149, 117, 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(149, 117, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 117, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(149, 117, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 117, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 117, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 117,  
169) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 149, 117, 169 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 117, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149,  
117, 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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