

Converting Colors

RGB(169, 112, 164)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(169, 112, 164) contains.

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Color

RGB(169, 112, 164)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A970A4
RGB	169, 112, 164
RGB Percent	66%, 44%, 64%
CMY	0.3373, 0.5608, 0.3569
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.03, 0.34
HSL	305°, 25%, 55%
HSV	305°, 34%, 66%
XYZ	28.8572, 22.7037, 37.9833
YIQ	134.9710, 17.2800, 28.2560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

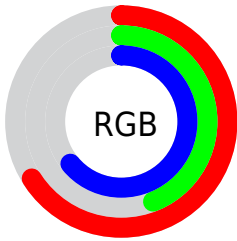
Format	Color
R _Y B	169, 112, 164
Decimal	11104420
CIE Lab	54.77, 31.03, -18.78
CIE LCh	55, 36.270, 328.815
Yxy	22.7037, 0.3223, 0.2535
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289294500 (0xFFA970A4)
YUV	134.9710, 14.3113, 29.8434
Hunter-Lab	47.6484, 24.7199, -13.9096

Details

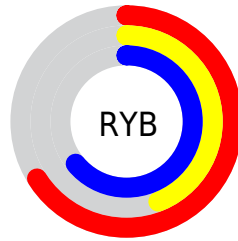
The RGB color **169, 112, 164** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **112, 169, 117**, and the grayscale version is **135, 135, 135**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 165, 219**, and **116, 63, 112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **169, 95, 163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 129, 165**.

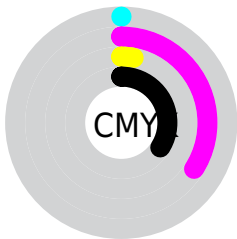
Distribution



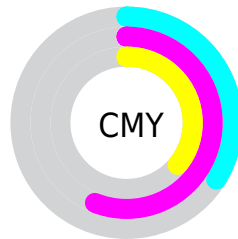
- Red (66%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 169, 112, 164 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, 112, 164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 169, 112, 164

255, 255, 255

 225, 165, 219

 254, 192, 248


 255, 220, 255

 255, 249, 255

 169, 112, 164


 142, 87, 138

 116, 63, 112

 90, 39, 88

 66, 15, 64

 43, 0, 42

 11, 0, 21

 0, 0, 0

 169, 112, 164

 169, 95, 163

 169, 112, 164

 169, 129, 165

169, 78, 161

169, 146, 167

169, 61, 160

169, 163, 168

169, 44, 158

169, 180, 170

169, 27, 157

169, 196, 171

169, 11, 155

169, 213, 173

169, 0, 154

169, 230, 174

169, 247, 176

169, 255, 177

Harmonies

Analogous

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



132, 123, 186



169, 112, 164



188, 106, 134

Triad

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



169, 112, 164



152, 129, 67



0, 147, 160

Complementary

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



169, 112, 164



112, 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.



23, 147, 129



169, 112, 164



120, 138, 75

Square

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



169, 112, 164



176, 118, 78



81, 144, 97



0, 143, 184

Rectangle

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



169, 112, 164



191, 106, 112



81, 144, 97



0, 147, 150

Sweetspot

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



169, 112, 164



219, 197, 217



117, 112, 169



110, 96, 108



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



169, 112, 164



219, 132, 212



169, 112, 136



84, 76, 83



148, 0, 135



20, 0, 19

Inverse Universe

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



169, 112, 164



219, 132, 212



112, 169, 145



84, 76, 83



148, 0, 135



20, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 169, 112, 164 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

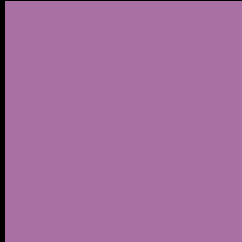
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 169, 112, 164 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

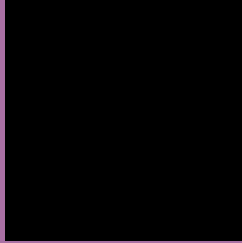
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 169, 112, 164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 112, 164.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 112, 164.

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
169, 112, 164

Protanopia
118, 130, 177

Deuteranopia
129, 129, 161



Tritanopia
164, 119, 128

Trichromacy



Original Color
169, 112, 164

Protanomaly
137, 123, 172

Deuteranomaly
144, 123, 162

Tritanomaly
166, 116, 141

Monochromacy



Original Color
169, 112, 164

Achromatopsia
135, 135, 135

Achromatomaly
147, 127, 146

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 169, 112, 164 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, 112, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 112, 164)  
}
```

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, 112, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 112, 164) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 169, 112, 164 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, 112, 164) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 112, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 112, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 112, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 112, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 112,  
164) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 169, 112, 164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 112, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
112, 164) }
```

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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