

Converting Colors

RGB(169, 113, 182)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(169, 113, 182) contains.

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Color

RGB(169, 113, 182)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A971B6
RGB	169, 113, 182
RGB Percent	66%, 44%, 71%
CMY	0.3373, 0.5569, 0.2863
CMYK	0.07, 0.38, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	289°, 32%, 58%
HSV	289°, 38%, 71%
XYZ	30.7108, 23.6227, 47.1970
YIQ	137.6100, 11.2270, 33.3310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

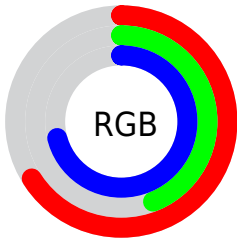
Format	Color
RYB	169, 113, 182
Decimal	11104694
CIELab	55.71, 34.01, -27.73
CIELCh	56, 43.883, 320.815
Yxy	23.6227, 0.3025, 0.2327
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289294774 (0xFFA971B6)
YUV	137.6100, 21.8843, 27.5290
Hunter-Lab	48.6032, 27.7330, -23.5524

Details

The RGB color **169, 113, 182** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **126, 182, 113**, and the grayscale version is **137, 137, 137**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 166, 238**, and **116, 63, 129** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 95, 182**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 131, 182**.

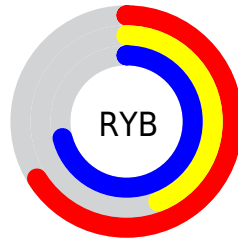
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (44%)

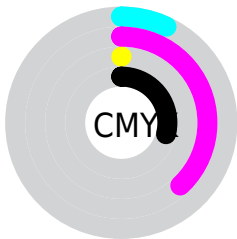
Blue (71%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (71%)

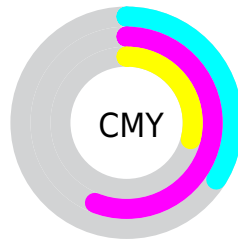


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 169, 113, 182 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, 113, 182 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 169, 113, 182

255, 255, 255

 225, 166, 238

 254, 193, 255

 255, 221, 255


 255, 250, 255

 169, 113, 182

 142, 88, 155

 116, 63, 129

 90, 40, 103

 65, 15, 79

 42, 0, 56

 15, 0, 34


 0, 0, 8


 0, 0, 0


 169, 113, 182


 169, 113, 182

 166, 95, 182

 172, 131, 182

 162, 77, 182


 176, 149, 182

 159, 58, 182

 179, 168, 182

 155, 40, 182

 183, 186, 182

 152, 22, 182

 186, 204, 182

 148, 4, 182

 190, 222, 182

 148, 0, 182

 193, 240, 182

 196, 255, 182

 200, 255, 182

Harmonies

Analogous

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



117, 128, 205



169, 113, 182



198, 102, 147

Triad

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



169, 113, 182



166, 127, 56



0, 153, 159

Complementary

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



169, 113, 182



126, 182, 113

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.



0, 152, 120



169, 113, 182



130, 139, 59

Square

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



169, 113, 182



192, 113, 76



85, 148, 83



0, 149, 192

Rectangle

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



169, 113, 182



205, 101, 121



85, 148, 83



0, 153, 147

Sweetspot

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



169, 113, 182



232, 211, 237



113, 127, 182



117, 104, 120



247, 247, 247



120, 120, 120

Same Dimension

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



169, 113, 182



217, 130, 237



182, 113, 161



90, 83, 92



126, 0, 156



23, 0, 28

Inverse Universe

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



182, 113, 126



237, 130, 151



113, 182, 134



92, 83, 84



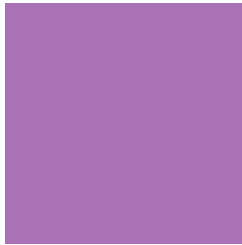
156, 0, 29



28, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 169, 113, 182 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

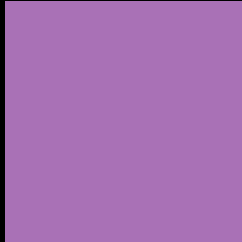
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 113, 182 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

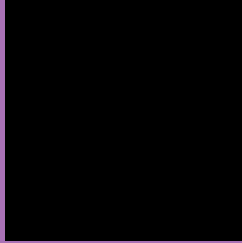
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 113, 182 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 113, 182.

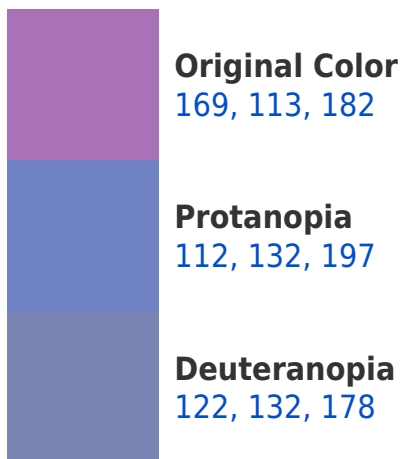


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 113, 182.

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
162, 123, 133

Trichromacy



Original Color
169, 113, 182

Protanomaly
133, 125, 192

Deuteranomaly
139, 125, 179

Tritanomaly
165, 119, 151

Monochromacy



Original Color
169, 113, 182

Achromatopsia
138, 138, 138

Achromatomaly
149, 129, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 169, 113, 182 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, 113, 182)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 113, 182)  
}
```

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, 113, 182) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 113, 182) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 169, 113, 182 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, 113, 182) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 113, 182) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 113, 182)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 113, 182); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 113, 182);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 113,  
182) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 169, 113, 182 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 113, 182) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
113, 182) }
```

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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