

Converting Colors

RGB(169, 120, 154)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(169, 120, 154) contains.

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Color

RGB(169, 120, 154)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A9789A
RGB	169, 120, 154
RGB Percent	66%, 47%, 60%
CMY	0.3373, 0.5294, 0.3961
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.09, 0.34
HSL	318°, 22%, 57%
HSV	318°, 29%, 66%
XYZ	28.9114, 24.2011, 33.7193
YIQ	138.5270, 18.2900, 20.9620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

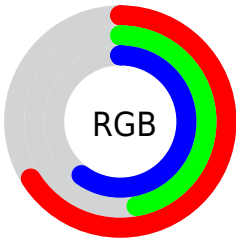
Format	Color
R_{YB}	169, 120, 154
Decimal	11106458
CIE _{Lab}	56.29, 24.68, -10.68
CIE _{LCh}	56, 26.886, 336.603
Yxy	24.2011, 0.3330, 0.2787
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289296538 (0xFFA9789A)
YUV	138.5270, 7.6282, 26.7248
Hunter-Lab	49.1946, 18.8130, -6.2028

Details

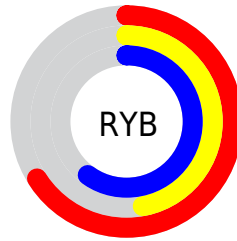
The RGB color **169, 120, 154** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **120, 169, 135**, and the grayscale version is **138, 138, 138**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 173, 208**, and **116, 71, 103** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **169, 103, 149**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 137, 159**.

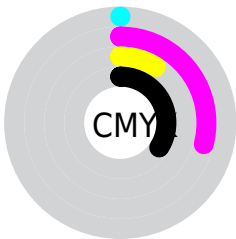
Distribution



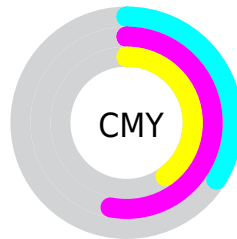
- Red (66%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 169, 120, 154 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, 120, 154 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 169, 120, 154

255, 255, 255

 225, 173, 208


 254, 200, 237

 255, 229, 255

 169, 120, 154

 142, 95, 128

 116, 71, 103

 91, 47, 79

 67, 25, 56

 43, 2, 34

 16, 0, 11

 0, 0, 0

 169, 120, 154

 169, 103, 149

 169, 120, 154

 169, 137, 159

169, 86, 144

169, 154, 164

169, 69, 138

169, 171, 170

169, 52, 133

169, 188, 175

169, 35, 128

169, 204, 180

169, 19, 123

169, 221, 185

169, 2, 118

169, 238, 190

169, 0, 117

169, 255, 195

169, 255, 201

Harmonies

Analogous

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



145, 127, 173



169, 120, 154



181, 117, 131

Triad

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



169, 120, 154



146, 135, 88



56, 147, 162

Complementary

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



169, 120, 154



120, 169, 135

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, 148, 139



169, 120, 154



121, 142, 97

Square

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



169, 120, 154



167, 127, 93



93, 146, 116



77, 142, 177

Rectangle

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



169, 120, 154



181, 119, 115



93, 146, 116



57, 147, 155

Sweetspot

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



169, 120, 154



219, 200, 213



135, 120, 169



110, 98, 106



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



169, 120, 154



219, 143, 196



169, 120, 130



84, 76, 82



148, 0, 103



20, 0, 14

Inverse Universe

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



169, 120, 154



219, 143, 196



120, 169, 159



84, 76, 82



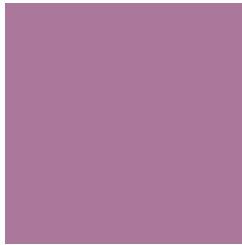
148, 0, 103



20, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 169, 120, 154 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

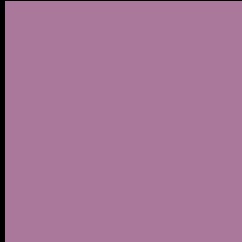
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 120, 154 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

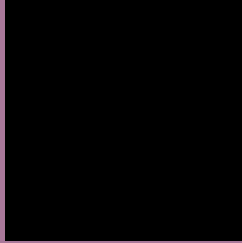
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 120, 154 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 120, 154.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 120, 154.

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, 120, 154

Protanopia
129, 134, 163

Deuteranopia
141, 132, 152



Tritanopia
166, 124, 133

Trichromacy



Original Color
169, 120, 154

Protanomaly
144, 129, 160

Deuteranomaly
151, 128, 153

Tritanomaly
167, 123, 141

Monochromacy



Original Color
169, 120, 154

Achromatopsia
139, 139, 139

Achromatomaly
150, 132, 144

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 169, 120, 154 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, 120, 154) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 120, 154)  
}
```

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, 120, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 120, 154) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 169, 120, 154 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, 120, 154) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 120, 154) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 120, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 120, 154); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 120, 154);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 120,  
154) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 169, 120, 154 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 120, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
120, 154) }
```

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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