

Converting Colors

RGB(169, 128, 212)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(169, 128, 212) contains.

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Color

RGB(169, 128, 212)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A980D4
RGB	169, 128, 212
RGB Percent	66%, 50%, 83%
CMY	0.3373, 0.4980, 0.1686
CMYK	0.20, 0.40, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	269°, 49%, 67%
HSV	269°, 40%, 83%
XYZ	35.9650, 28.6268, 65.9173
YIQ	149.8350, -2.5280, 34.8160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

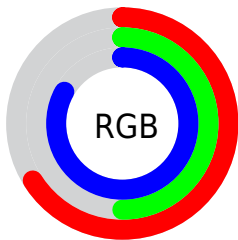
Format	Color
RYB	169, 128, 212
Decimal	11108564
CIELab	60.45, 32.12, -37.38
CIELCh	60, 49.281, 310.670
Yxy	28.6268, 0.2756, 0.2193
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289298644 (0xFFA980D4)
YUV	149.8350, 30.6473, 16.8077
Hunter-Lab	53.5040, 26.3543, -35.5928

Details

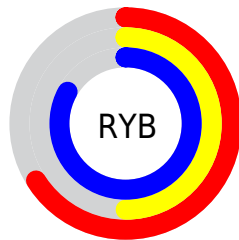
The RGB color **169, 128, 212** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9966CC**. A complement of this color would be **171, 212, 128**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 181, 255**, and **115, 78, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **158, 107, 212**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **180, 149, 212**.

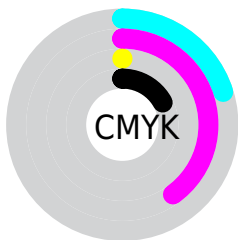
Distribution



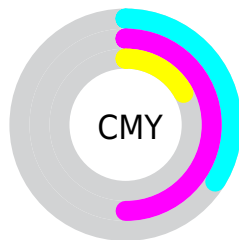
- Red (66%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 169, 128, 212 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, 128, 212 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 169, 128, 212


255, 255, 255

 225, 181, 255

 255, 209, 255

 255, 238, 255

 169, 128, 212

 142, 103, 184

 115, 78, 157

 89, 54, 131

 64, 31, 105

 39, 8, 80

 20, 0, 57


 0, 2, 35


 0, 0, 9

 0, 0, 0


 169, 128, 212


 169, 128, 212


 158, 107, 212

 180, 149, 212

 147, 86, 212


 191, 170, 212

 136, 64, 212

 202, 192, 212

 126, 43, 212

 212, 213, 212

 115, 22, 212

 223, 234, 212

 104, 1, 212

 234, 255, 212

 103, 0, 212

 245, 255, 212

 255, 255, 212

Harmonies

Analogous

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



97, 145, 231



169, 128, 212



211, 113, 176

Triad

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



169, 128, 212



194, 133, 62



0, 168, 160

Complementary

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



169, 128, 212



171, 212, 128

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.



31, 165, 115



169, 128, 212



156, 148, 56

Square

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



169, 128, 212



219, 117, 91



108, 159, 77



0, 165, 201

Rectangle

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



169, 128, 212



224, 108, 147



108, 159, 77



0, 167, 145

Sweetspot

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



169, 128, 212



239, 224, 255



128, 171, 212



118, 110, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



169, 128, 212



192, 133, 255



211, 128, 212



102, 96, 107



83, 0, 171



21, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



212, 128, 171



255, 133, 195



129, 212, 128



107, 96, 102



171, 0, 87



43, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 169, 128, 212 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

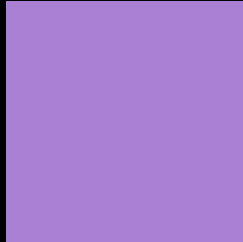
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 128, 212 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

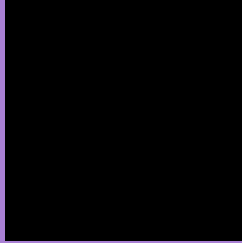
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 128, 212 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 128, 212.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 128, 212.

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, 128, 212

Protanopia
117, 143, 225

Deuteranopia
122, 145, 209



Tritanopia
159, 141, 152

Trichromacy



Original Color
169, 128, 212

Protanomaly
136, 138, 220

Deuteranomaly
139, 139, 210

Tritanomaly
163, 136, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color
169, 128, 212

Achromatopsia
150, 150, 150

Achromatomaly
157, 142, 173

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 169, 128, 212 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, 128, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 128, 212)  
}
```

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, 128, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 128, 212) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 169, 128, 212 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, 128, 212) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 128, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 128, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 128, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 128, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 128,  
212) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 169, 128, 212 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 128, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
128, 212) }
```

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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