

Converting Colors

RGB(169, 132, 177)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(169, 132, 177) contains.

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Color

RGB(169, 132, 177)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A984B1
RGB	169, 132, 177
RGB Percent	66%, 52%, 69%
CMY	0.3373, 0.4824, 0.3059
CMYK	0.05, 0.25, 0.00, 0.31
HSL	289°, 22%, 61%
HSV	289°, 25%, 69%
XYZ	32.5493, 28.1119, 45.3056
YIQ	148.1930, 7.6070, 21.8390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

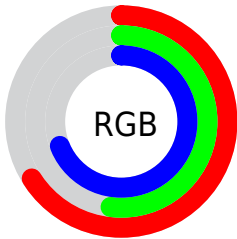
Format	Color
RYB	169, 132, 177
Decimal	11109553
CIELab	59.99, 22.27, -18.30
CIELCh	60, 28.823, 320.600
Yxy	28.1119, 0.3072, 0.2653
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289299633 (0xFFA984B1)
YUV	148.1930, 14.2019, 18.2477
Hunter-Lab	53.0206, 16.7947, -13.5482

Details

The RGB color **169, 132, 177** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **140, 177, 132**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 185, 233**, and **116, 82, 124** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 114, 177**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 150, 177**.

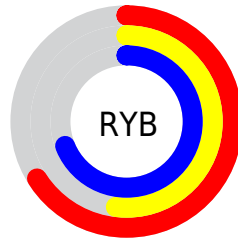
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (52%)

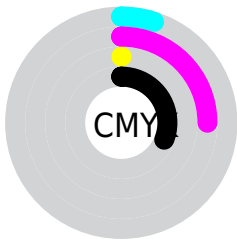
Blue (69%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (69%)

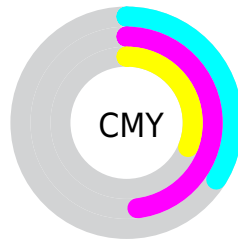


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (31%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 169, 132, 177 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, 132, 177 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 169, 132, 177

255, 255, 255

 225, 185, 233


 253, 213, 255

 255, 242, 255


 169, 132, 177

 142, 107, 150

 116, 82, 124

 91, 59, 99

 67, 36, 75

 44, 15, 52

 27, 0, 32

 0, 0, 3

 0, 0, 0

 169, 132, 177

 169, 132, 177

■ 166, 114, 177

■ 172, 150, 177

■ 163, 97, 177

■ 175, 167, 177

■ 160, 79, 177

■ 178, 185, 177

■ 156, 61, 177

■ 182, 203, 177

■ 153, 44, 177

■ 185, 221, 177

■ 150, 26, 177

■ 188, 238, 177

■ 147, 8, 177

■ 191, 255, 177

■ 146, 0, 177

■ 194, 255, 177

■ 197, 255, 177

Harmonies

Analogous

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



137, 141, 192



169, 132, 177



189, 126, 154

Triad

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



169, 132, 177



169, 140, 95



61, 158, 161

Complementary

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



169, 132, 177



140, 177, 132

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.



85, 158, 135



169, 132, 177



144, 148, 96

Square

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



169, 132, 177



187, 132, 106



115, 155, 112



65, 155, 183

Rectangle

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



169, 132, 177



195, 125, 136



115, 155, 112



67, 158, 153

Sweetspot

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



169, 132, 177



226, 211, 230



132, 140, 177



113, 103, 115



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



169, 132, 177



217, 158, 230



177, 132, 163



88, 80, 89



126, 0, 153



21, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



177, 132, 140



230, 158, 171



132, 177, 146



89, 80, 82



153, 0, 27



26, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 169, 132, 177 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

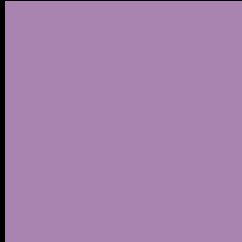
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 132, 177 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, 132, 177 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 132, 177.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 132, 177.

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, 132, 177

Protanopia
134, 143, 185

Deuteranopia
144, 142, 175



Tritanopia
165, 137, 148

Trichromacy



Original Color
169, 132, 177

Protanomaly
147, 139, 182

Deuteranomaly
153, 138, 176

Tritanomaly
166, 135, 159

Monochromacy



Original Color
169, 132, 177

Achromatopsia
148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly
156, 142, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 169, 132, 177 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, 132, 177)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 132, 177)  
}
```

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, 132, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 132, 177) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 169, 132, 177 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, 132, 177) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 132, 177) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 132, 177)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 132, 177); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 132, 177); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 132, 177) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 169, 132, 177 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 132, 177) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
132, 177) }
```

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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