

Converting Colors

RGB(169, 137, 214)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(169, 137, 214) contains.

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Color

RGB(169, 137, 214)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A989D6
RGB	169, 137, 214
RGB Percent	66%, 54%, 84%
CMY	0.3373, 0.4627, 0.1608
CMYK	0.21, 0.36, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	265°, 48%, 69%
HSV	265°, 36%, 84%
XYZ	37.4454, 31.1814, 67.6633
YIQ	155.3460, -5.6450, 30.7310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

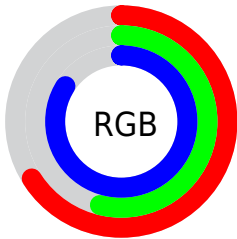
Format	Color
RYB	169, 137, 214
Decimal	11110870
CIELab	62.66, 27.49, -35.05
CIELCh	63, 44.543, 308.105
Yxy	31.1814, 0.2747, 0.2288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289300950 (0xFFA989D6)
YUV	155.3460, 28.9164, 11.9746
Hunter-Lab	55.8403, 21.9782, -32.7553

Details

The RGB color **169, 137, 214** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **182, 214, 137**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 191, 255**, and **115, 87, 159** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 116, 214**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182, 158, 214**.

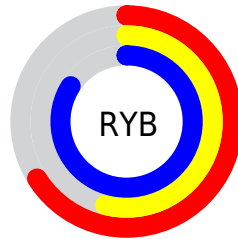
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (54%)

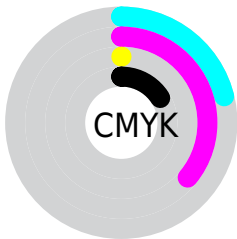
Blue (84%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (84%)

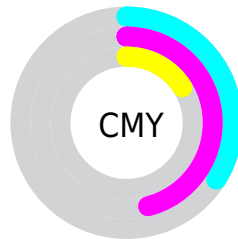


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 169, 137, 214 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, 137, 214 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 169, 137, 214


255, 255, 255

 225, 191, 255


 254, 219, 255

 255, 247, 255

 169, 137, 214


 142, 111, 186

 115, 87, 159

 90, 63, 133

 64, 40, 107

 40, 19, 82

 18, 0, 59


 0, 2, 36


 0, 0, 12


 0, 0, 0

 169, 137, 214


 169, 137, 214

 156, 116, 214

 182, 158, 214

 144, 94, 214


 194, 180, 214

 131, 73, 214

 207, 201, 214

 119, 51, 214

 219, 223, 214

 106, 30, 214

 232, 244, 214

 94, 9, 214

 244, 255, 214

 89, 0, 214

 255, 255, 214

Harmonies

Analogous

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



105, 152, 230



169, 137, 214



209, 123, 182

Triad

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



169, 137, 214



199, 139, 78



0, 172, 161

Complementary

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



169, 137, 214



182, 214, 137

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, 170, 121



169, 137, 214



165, 153, 71

Square

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



169, 137, 214



221, 125, 105



123, 163, 87



0, 170, 199

Rectangle

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



169, 137, 214



223, 119, 156



123, 163, 87



0, 172, 148

Sweetspot

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



169, 137, 214



239, 227, 255



137, 183, 214



118, 111, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



169, 137, 214



191, 145, 255



206, 137, 214



101, 96, 107



71, 0, 171



18, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



214, 137, 182



255, 145, 209



145, 214, 137



107, 96, 103



171, 0, 100



43, 0, 25

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 169, 137, 214 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

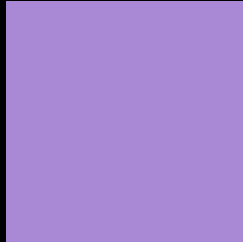
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 137, 214 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

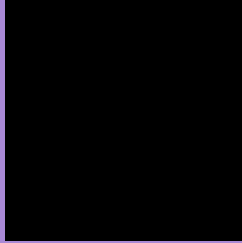
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 169, 137, 214 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 137, 214.

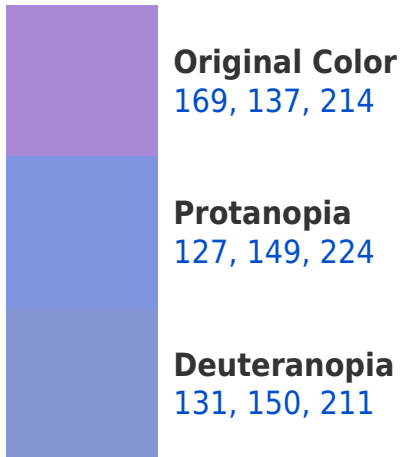


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 137, 214.

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
160, 148, 160

Trichromacy



Original Color
169, 137, 214

Protanomaly
142, 145, 220

Deuteranomaly
145, 145, 212

Tritanomaly
163, 144, 180

Monochromacy



Original Color
169, 137, 214

Achromatopsia
155, 155, 155

Achromatomaly
160, 148, 176

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 169, 137, 214 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, 137, 214)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 137, 214)  
}
```

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, 137, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 137, 214) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 169, 137, 214 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, 137, 214) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 137, 214) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 137, 214)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 137, 214); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 137, 214);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 137,  
214) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 169, 137, 214 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 137, 214) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
137, 214) }
```

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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