

Converting Colors

RGB(169, 138, 225)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(169, 138, 225) contains.

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Color

RGB(169, 138, 225)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A98AE1
RGB	169, 138, 225
RGB Percent	66%, 54%, 88%
CMY	0.3373, 0.4588, 0.1176
CMYK	0.25, 0.39, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	261°, 59%, 71%
HSV	261°, 39%, 88%
XYZ	39.0413, 32.0482, 75.3624
YIQ	157.1870, -9.4510, 33.6290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

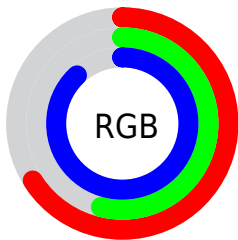
Format	Color
RYB	169, 138, 225
Decimal	11111137
CIELab	63.38, 29.51, -40.05
CIELCh	63, 49.745, 306.386
Yxy	32.0482, 0.2666, 0.2188
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289301217 (0xFFA98AE1)
YUV	157.1870, 33.4318, 10.3600
Hunter-Lab	56.6111, 24.0311, -39.3008

Details

The RGB color **169, 138, 225** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **194, 225, 138**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **226, 192, 255**, and **115, 88, 169** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **155, 115, 225**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **183, 160, 225**.

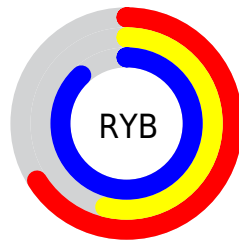
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (54%)

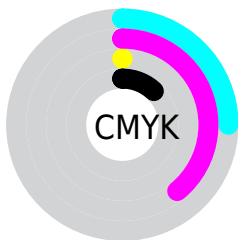
Blue (88%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (88%)

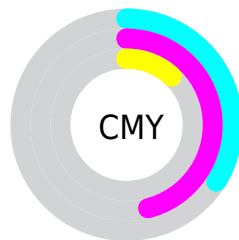


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (12%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (12%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 169, 138, 225 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, 138, 225 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 169, 138, 225


255, 255, 255

 226, 192, 255

 255, 220, 255

 255, 248, 255

 169, 138, 225


 142, 112, 197

 115, 88, 169

 89, 64, 142

 63, 41, 117

 37, 19, 91

 10, 0, 67


 0, 3, 44


 0, 1, 23


 0, 0, 0

 169, 138, 225


 169, 138, 225

 155, 115, 225


 183, 160, 225

 140, 93, 225

 198, 183, 225


 126, 70, 225

 212, 206, 225

 111, 48, 225


 227, 228, 225

 97, 25, 225

 241, 251, 225

 82, 3, 225

 255, 255, 225

 80, 0, 225

Harmonies

Analogous

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



91, 155, 241



169, 138, 225



215, 122, 190

Triad

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



169, 138, 225



207, 138, 72



0, 176, 162

Complementary

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



169, 138, 225



194, 225, 138

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.



58, 173, 116



169, 138, 225



170, 154, 61

Square

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



169, 138, 225



231, 123, 103



123, 166, 79



0, 174, 205

Rectangle

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



169, 138, 225



232, 116, 161



123, 166, 79



0, 175, 146

Sweetspot

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



169, 138, 225



235, 224, 255



138, 195, 225



116, 110, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



169, 138, 225



179, 138, 255



212, 138, 225



105, 101, 112



63, 0, 176



17, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



225, 138, 194



255, 138, 213



151, 225, 138



112, 101, 108



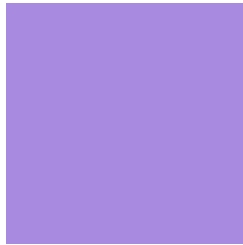
176, 0, 113



48, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 169, 138, 225 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

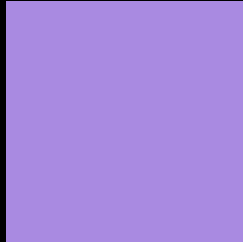
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 138, 225 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

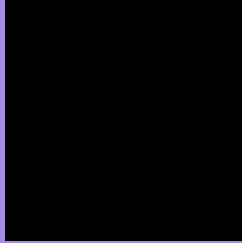
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 138, 225 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 138, 225.

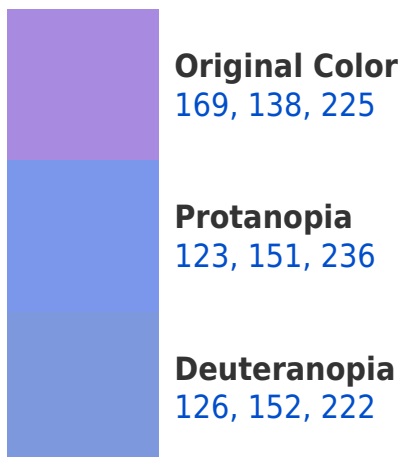



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 138, 225.

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
158, 151, 163

Trichromacy



Original Color
169, 138, 225

Protanomaly
140, 146, 232

Deuteranomaly
142, 147, 223

Tritanomaly
162, 146, 186

Monochromacy



Original Color
169, 138, 225

Achromatopsia
157, 157, 157

Achromatomaly
161, 150, 182

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 169, 138, 225 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, 138, 225)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 138, 225)  
}
```

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, 138, 225) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 138, 225) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 169, 138, 225 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, 138, 225) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 138, 225) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 138, 225)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 138, 225); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 138, 225);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 138,  
225) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 169, 138, 225 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 138, 225) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
138, 225) }
```

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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