

Converting Colors

RGB(169, 142, 233)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(169, 142, 233) contains.

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Color

RGB(169, 142, 233)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A98EE9
RGB	169, 142, 233
RGB Percent	66%, 56%, 91%
CMY	0.3373, 0.4431, 0.0863
CMYK	0.27, 0.39, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	258°, 67%, 74%
HSV	258°, 39%, 91%
XYZ	40.7432, 33.6642, 81.4412
YIQ	160.4470, -13.1190, 34.0250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

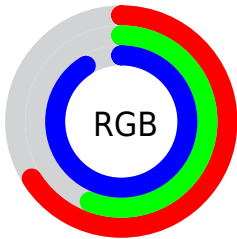
Format	Color
RYB	169, 142, 233
Decimal	11112169
CIELab	64.70, 29.18, -42.42
CIELCh	65, 51.484, 304.521
Yxy	33.6642, 0.2614, 0.2160
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289302249 (0xFFA98EE9)
YUV	160.4470, 35.7686, 7.5010
Hunter-Lab	58.0209, 23.8090, -42.6081

Details

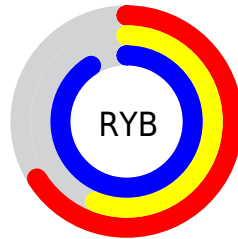
The RGB color **169, 142, 233** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **206, 233, 142**, and the grayscale version is **160, 160, 160**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **226, 196, 255**, and **115, 91, 177** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **153, 119, 233**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **185, 165, 233**.

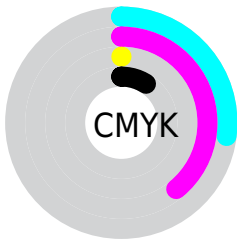
Distribution



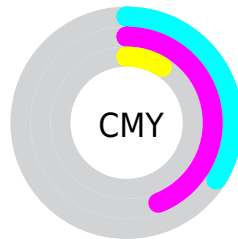
- Red (66%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (9%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 169, 142, 233 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, 142, 233 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 169, 142, 233


255, 255, 255

 226, 196, 255

 255, 224, 255

 255, 253, 255

 169, 142, 233

 141, 116, 205

 115, 91, 177

 88, 68, 150

 62, 45, 124

 35, 23, 98

 2, 1, 74

 0, 0, 51

 0, 2, 28

 0, 0, 0

■ 169, 142, 233

■ 169, 142, 233

■ 153, 119, 233

■ 185, 165, 233

■ 136, 95, 233

■ 202, 189, 233

■ 120, 72, 233

■ 218, 212, 233

■ 103, 49, 233

■ 235, 235, 233

■ 87, 26, 233

■ 251, 255, 233

■ 71, 2, 233

■ 255, 255, 233

■ 69, 0, 233

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83, 160, 249



169, 142, 233



219, 125, 197

Triad

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



169, 142, 233



215, 140, 73



0, 180, 163

Complementary

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



169, 142, 233



206, 233, 142

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.



62, 177, 116



169, 142, 233



177, 157, 60

Square

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



169, 142, 233



238, 124, 107



129, 169, 77



0, 179, 208

Rectangle

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



169, 142, 233



237, 118, 167



129, 169, 77



0, 179, 147

Sweetspot

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



169, 142, 233



233, 224, 255



142, 207, 233



115, 110, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



169, 142, 233



171, 135, 255



213, 142, 233



109, 106, 117



54, 0, 181



16, 0, 54

Inverse Universe

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



233, 142, 206



255, 135, 219



162, 233, 142



117, 106, 114



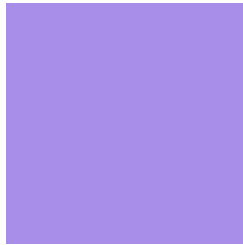
181, 0, 127



54, 0, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 169, 142, 233 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

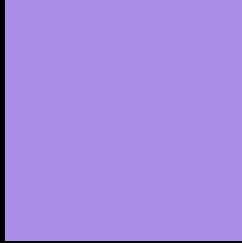
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 142, 233 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

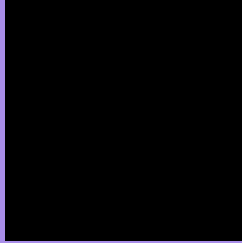
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 142, 233 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 142, 233.

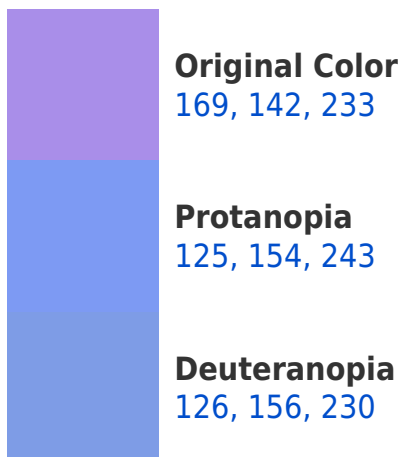


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 142, 233.

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
157, 156, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color
169, 142, 233

Protanomaly
141, 150, 239

Deuteranomaly
142, 151, 231

Tritanomaly
161, 151, 192

Monochromacy



Original Color
169, 142, 233

Achromatopsia
160, 160, 160

Achromatomaly
163, 153, 187

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 169, 142, 233 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, 142, 233)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 142, 233)  
}
```

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, 142, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 142, 233) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 169, 142, 233 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, 142, 233) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 142, 233) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 142, 233)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 142, 233); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 142, 233);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 142,  
233) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 169, 142, 233 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 142, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
142, 233) }
```

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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