

Converting Colors

RGB(169, 145, 219)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(169, 145, 219) contains.

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Color

RGB(169, 145, 219)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A991DB
RGB	169, 145, 219
RGB Percent	66%, 57%, 86%
CMY	0.3373, 0.4314, 0.1412
CMYK	0.23, 0.34, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	259°, 51%, 71%
HSV	259°, 34%, 86%
XYZ	39.2738, 33.8003, 71.4720
YIQ	160.6120, -9.4500, 28.1020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

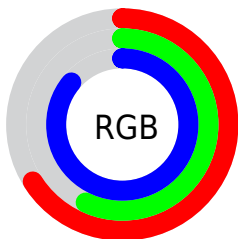
Format	Color
RYB	169, 145, 219
Decimal	11112923
CIELab	64.80, 24.12, -34.50
CIElCh	65, 42.095, 304.961
Yxy	33.8003, 0.2717, 0.2338
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289303003 (0xFFA991DB)
YUV	160.6120, 28.7853, 7.3563
Hunter-Lab	58.1380, 18.8399, -32.1916

Details

The RGB color **169, 145, 219** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **195, 219, 145**, and the grayscale version is **160, 160, 160**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 199, 255**, and **115, 94, 164** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154, 123, 219**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184, 167, 219**.

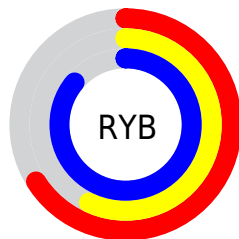
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (57%)

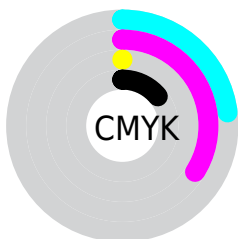
Blue (86%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (86%)

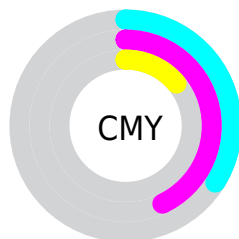


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 169, 145, 219 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, 145, 219 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 169, 145, 219

255, 255, 255

 225, 199, 255

 254, 227, 255

 169, 145, 219

 142, 119, 191

 115, 94, 164

 90, 70, 137

 64, 48, 111

 39, 26, 87

 14, 4, 63


 0, 1, 40

 0, 1, 18

 0, 0, 0

 169, 145, 219

 169, 145, 219

 154, 123, 219

 184, 167, 219

 139, 101, 219

 199, 189, 219

 125, 79, 219

 213, 211, 219

 110, 57, 219


 228, 233, 219

 95, 36, 219

 243, 254, 219

 80, 14, 219

 255, 255, 219

 71, 0, 219

Harmonies

Analogous

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



108, 159, 232



169, 145, 219



209, 132, 190

Triad

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



169, 145, 219



206, 144, 89



0, 177, 162

Complementary

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



169, 145, 219



195, 219, 145

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.



86, 174, 124



169, 145, 219



175, 157, 80

Square

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



169, 145, 219



226, 132, 116



135, 168, 94



0, 175, 199

Rectangle

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



169, 145, 219



224, 127, 165



135, 168, 94



38, 176, 149

Sweetspot

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



169, 145, 219



238, 230, 255



145, 196, 219



117, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



169, 145, 219



184, 150, 255



205, 145, 219



102, 99, 110



56, 0, 173



15, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



219, 145, 195



255, 150, 221



159, 219, 145



110, 99, 106



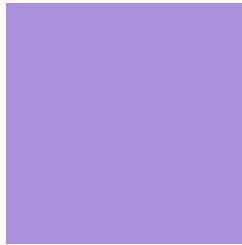
173, 0, 117



46, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 169, 145, 219 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

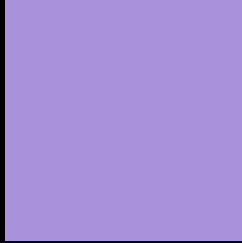
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 145, 219 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, 145, 219 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 145, 219.

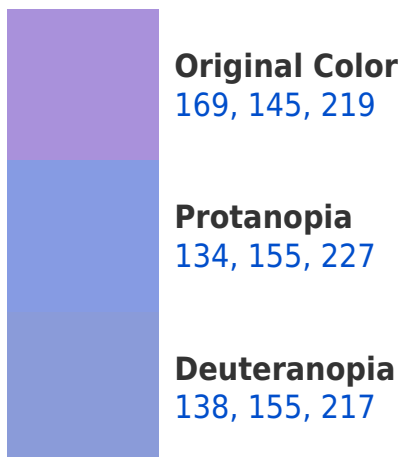


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 145, 219.

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, 155, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color
169, 145, 219

Protanomaly
147, 151, 224

Deuteranomaly
149, 151, 218

Tritanomaly
163, 151, 187

Monochromacy



Original Color
169, 145, 219

Achromatopsia
161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly
164, 155, 182

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 169, 145, 219 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, 145, 219)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 145, 219)  
}
```

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, 145, 219) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 145, 219) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 169, 145, 219 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, 145, 219) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 145, 219) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 145, 219)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 145, 219); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 145, 219); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 145, 219) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 169, 145, 219 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 145, 219) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
145, 219) }
```

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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