

Converting Colors

RGB(169, 148, 174)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(169, 148, 174) contains.

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Color

RGB(169, 148, 174)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A994AE
RGB	169, 148, 174
RGB Percent	66%, 58%, 68%
CMY	0.3373, 0.4196, 0.3176
CMYK	0.03, 0.15, 0.00, 0.32
HSL	288°, 14%, 63%
HSV	288°, 15%, 68%
XYZ	34.5921, 32.6708, 44.5273
YIQ	157.2430, 4.1700, 12.5380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

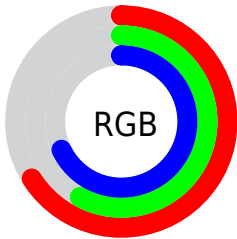
Format	Color
RYB	169, 148, 174
Decimal	11113646
CIELab	63.89, 12.62, -10.70
CIElCh	64, 16.545, 319.686
Yxy	32.6708, 0.3094, 0.2923
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289303726 (0xFFA994AE)
YUV	157.2430, 8.2612, 10.3109
Hunter-Lab	57.1584, 8.0004, -6.1770

Details

The RGB color **169, 148, 174** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **153, 174, 148**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 202, 229**, and **117, 97, 122** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **166, 131, 174**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **172, 165, 174**.

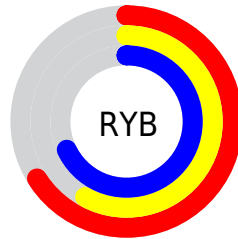
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (58%)

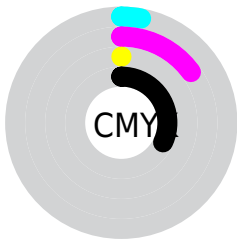
Blue (68%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (68%)

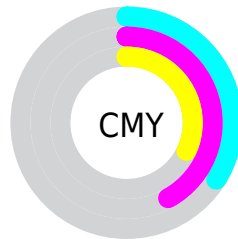


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (32%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 169, 148, 174 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, 148, 174 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 169, 148, 174

255, 255, 255

 224, 202, 229


 253, 230, 255

 169, 148, 174

 142, 122, 147

 117, 97, 122

 92, 73, 97

 68, 51, 73

 46, 29, 50

 26, 5, 30

 0, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 169, 148, 174

 169, 148, 174

 166, 131, 174

 172, 165, 174

 162, 113, 174


 176, 183, 174

 159, 96, 174

 179, 200, 174

 156, 78, 174

 182, 218, 174

 152, 61, 174

 186, 235, 174

 149, 44, 174

 189, 252, 174

 146, 26, 174

 192, 255, 174

 142, 9, 174

 196, 255, 174

 141, 0, 174

 199, 255, 174

Harmonies

Analogous

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



151, 153, 182



169, 148, 174



181, 145, 161

Triad

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



169, 148, 174



171, 152, 126



116, 163, 164

Complementary

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



169, 148, 174



153, 174, 148

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.



124, 163, 149



169, 148, 174



156, 157, 127

Square

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



169, 148, 174



182, 148, 133



139, 161, 135



118, 161, 177

Rectangle

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



169, 148, 174



185, 145, 150



139, 161, 135



117, 163, 159

Sweetspot

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



169, 148, 174



225, 218, 227



148, 153, 174



114, 109, 115



242, 242, 242



115, 115, 115

Same Dimension

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



169, 148, 174



219, 186, 227



174, 148, 166



85, 78, 87



122, 0, 150



19, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



174, 148, 153



227, 186, 194



148, 174, 156



87, 78, 80



150, 0, 29



23, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 169, 148, 174 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

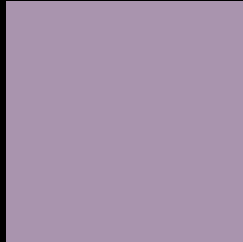
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 148, 174 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

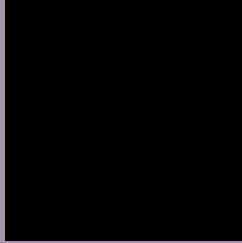
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 148, 174 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 148, 174.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 148, 174.

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, 148, 174

Protanopia
151, 154, 178

Deuteranopia
161, 151, 173



Tritanopia
167, 150, 162

Trichromacy



Original Color

169, 148, 174

Protanomaly

158, 152, 177

Deuteranomaly

164, 150, 173

Tritanomaly

168, 149, 166

Monochromacy



Original Color

169, 148, 174

Achromatopsia

157, 157, 157

Achromatomaly

161, 154, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 169, 148, 174 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, 148, 174) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 148, 174)  
}
```

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, 148, 174) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 148, 174) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 169, 148, 174 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, 148, 174) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 148, 174) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 148, 174)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 148, 174); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 148, 174);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 148,  
174) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 169, 148, 174 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 148, 174) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
148, 174) }
```

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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