

Converting Colors

RGB(169, 152, 243)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(169, 152, 243) contains.

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Color

RGB(169, 152, 243)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A998F3
RGB	169, 152, 243
RGB Percent	66%, 60%, 95%
CMY	0.3373, 0.4039, 0.0471
CMYK	0.30, 0.37, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	251°, 79%, 77%
HSV	251°, 37%, 95%
XYZ	43.7681, 37.3626, 89.6989
YIQ	167.4570, -19.0790, 31.9050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

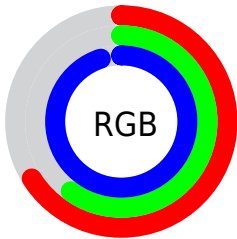
Format	Color
R_{YB}	169, 152, 243
Decimal	11114739
CIE _{Lab}	67.55, 25.99, -43.44
CIE _{LCh}	68, 50.619, 300.890
Yxy	37.3626, 0.2562, 0.2187
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289304819 (0xFFA998F3)
YUV	167.4570, 37.2427, 1.3532
Hunter-Lab	61.1249, 20.8451, -44.2188

Details

The RGB color **169, 152, 243** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **226, 243, 152**, and the grayscale version is **167, 167, 167**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **226, 206, 255**, and **114, 101, 186** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149, 128, 243**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189, 176, 243**.

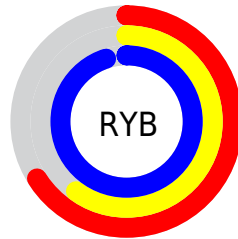
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (60%)

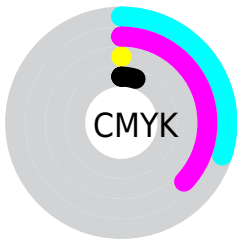
Blue (95%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (95%)

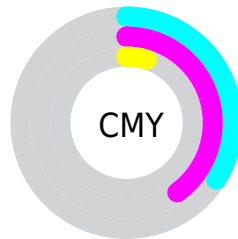


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 169, 152, 243 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, 152, 243 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 169, 152, 243


255, 255, 255

 226, 206, 255

 255, 235, 255

 169, 152, 243

 141, 126, 214

 114, 101, 186

 87, 77, 159

 61, 54, 133


 32, 32, 107

 0, 12, 82

 0, 0, 59

 0, 2, 36


 0, 0, 11

 169, 152, 243


 169, 152, 243

 149, 128, 243


 189, 176, 243

 129, 103, 243

 209, 201, 243

 110, 79, 243


 228, 225, 243

 90, 55, 243

 248, 249, 243

 70, 31, 243

 255, 255, 243

 50, 6, 243

 45, 0, 243

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82, 169, 255



169, 152, 243



222, 135, 210

Triad

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



169, 152, 243



226, 146, 85



0, 187, 164

Complementary

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



169, 152, 243



226, 243, 152

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.



83, 184, 118



169, 152, 243



190, 162, 70

Square

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



169, 152, 243



247, 131, 120



143, 176, 83



0, 187, 210

Rectangle

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



169, 152, 243



242, 127, 180



143, 176, 83



0, 187, 149

Sweetspot

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



169, 152, 243



232, 227, 255



152, 226, 243



114, 111, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



169, 152, 243



162, 140, 255



214, 152, 243



112, 110, 122



35, 0, 186



11, 0, 59

Inverse Universe

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



243, 152, 226



255, 140, 234



181, 243, 152



122, 110, 120



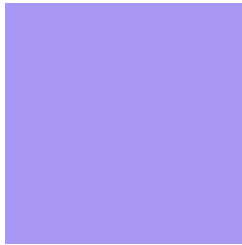
186, 0, 151



59, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 169, 152, 243 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

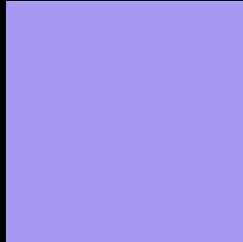
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 152, 243 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

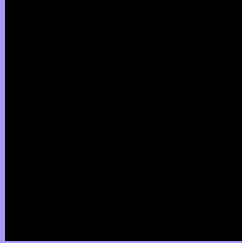
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 152, 243 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 152, 243.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 152, 243.

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](#).

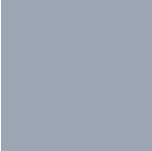
Dichromacy



Original Color
169, 152, 243

Protanopia
133, 162, 251

Deuteranopia
133, 163, 241



Tritanopia
156, 165, 179

Trichromacy



Original Color
169, 152, 243

Protanomaly
146, 158, 248

Deuteranomaly
146, 159, 242

Tritanomaly
161, 160, 202

Monochromacy



Original Color
169, 152, 243

Achromatopsia
167, 167, 167

Achromatomaly
168, 162, 195

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 169, 152, 243 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, 152, 243)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 152, 243)  
}
```

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, 152, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 152, 243) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 169, 152, 243 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

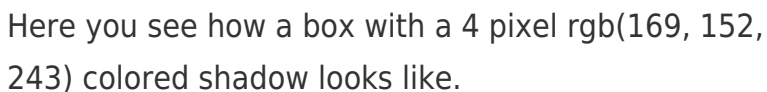
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(169, 152, 243) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 152, 243) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 152, 243)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 152, 243); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 152, 243);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 152,  
243) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 169, 152, 243 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 152, 243) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
152, 243) }
```

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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