

Converting Colors

RGB(169, 155, 198)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(169, 155, 198) contains.

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Color

RGB(169, 155, 198)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A99BC6
RGB	169, 155, 198
RGB Percent	66%, 61%, 78%
CMY	0.3373, 0.3922, 0.2235
CMYK	0.15, 0.22, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	260°, 27%, 69%
HSV	260°, 22%, 78%
XYZ	38.2766, 35.9549, 58.3487
YIQ	164.0880, -5.4590, 16.3410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

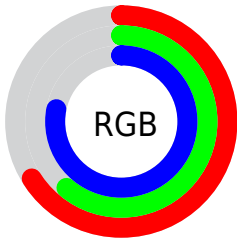
Format	Color
R _Y B	169, 155, 198
Decimal	11115462
CIE Lab	66.49, 13.69, -20.23
CIE LCh	66, 24.432, 304.088
Yxy	35.9549, 0.2887, 0.2712
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289305542 (0xFFA99BC6)
YUV	164.0880, 16.7186, 4.3078
Hunter-Lab	59.9624, 9.0099, -15.7207

Details

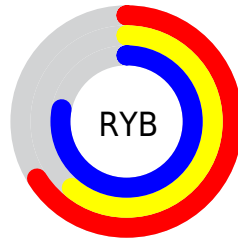
The RGB color **169, 155, 198** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **184, 198, 155**, and the grayscale version is **164, 164, 164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 209, 255**, and **116, 104, 144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **156, 135, 198**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **182, 175, 198**.

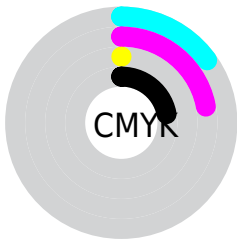
Distribution



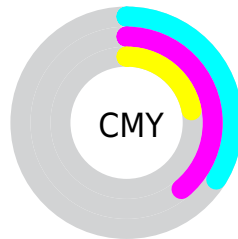
- Red (66%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 169, 155, 198 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, 155, 198 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 169, 155, 198

255, 255, 255

 225, 209, 255

 253, 238, 255

 169, 155, 198

 142, 129, 171

 116, 104, 144

 91, 80, 118

 67, 57, 94

 44, 35, 70

 23, 15, 47

 0, 1, 26


 0, 0, 0

 169, 155, 198

 169, 155, 198

 156, 135, 198

 182, 175, 198

 142, 115, 198

 196, 195, 198

 129, 96, 198

 209, 214, 198

 116, 76, 198

 222, 234, 198

 102, 56, 198

 236, 254, 198

 89, 36, 198

 249, 255, 198

 76, 16, 198

 255, 255, 198

 64, 0, 198

Harmonies

Analogous

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



139, 163, 205



169, 155, 198



193, 148, 181

Triad

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



169, 155, 198



194, 154, 123



104, 174, 164

Complementary

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



169, 155, 198



184, 198, 155

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.



126, 172, 142



169, 155, 198



175, 161, 118

Square

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



169, 155, 198



205, 148, 138



151, 168, 125



97, 173, 185

Rectangle

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



169, 155, 198



202, 146, 167



151, 168, 125



111, 174, 156

Sweetspot

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



169, 155, 198



243, 237, 255



155, 184, 198



121, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



169, 155, 198



210, 189, 255



190, 155, 198



93, 90, 99



53, 0, 163



12, 0, 36

Inverse Universe

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



198, 155, 184



255, 189, 233



163, 198, 155



99, 90, 96



163, 0, 110



36, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 169, 155, 198 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

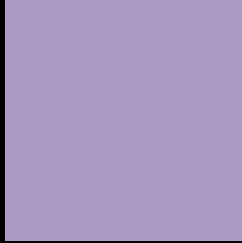
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 155, 198 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

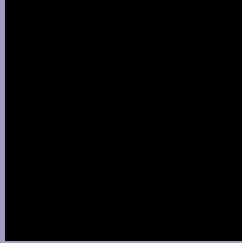
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 155, 198 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 155, 198.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 155, 198.

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](#), [155](#), [198](#)

Protanopia

[152](#), [160](#), [202](#)

Deuteranopia

[160](#), [158](#), [197](#)



Tritanopia
165, 160, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color
169, 155, 198

Protanomaly
158, 158, 201

Deuteranomaly
163, 157, 197

Tritanomaly
166, 158, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color
169, 155, 198

Achromatopsia
164, 164, 164

Achromatomaly
166, 161, 176

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 169, 155, 198 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, 155, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 155, 198)  
}
```

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, 155, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 155, 198) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 169, 155, 198 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, 155, 198) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 155, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 155, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 155, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 155, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 155,  
198) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 169, 155, 198 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 155, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
155, 198) }
```

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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