

Converting Colors

RGB(169, 156, 169)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(169, 156, 169) contains.

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Color

RGB(169, 156, 169)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A99CA9
RGB	169, 156, 169
RGB Percent	66%, 61%, 66%
CMY	0.3373, 0.3882, 0.3373
CMYK	0.00, 0.08, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	300°, 7%, 64%
HSV	300°, 8%, 66%
XYZ	35.4121, 35.0765, 42.4401
YIQ	161.3690, 3.5750, 6.7990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

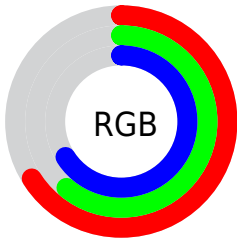
Format	Color
RYB	169, 156, 169
Decimal	11115689
CIELab	65.81, 7.16, -5.05
CIELCh	66, 8.761, 324.830
Yxy	35.0765, 0.3136, 0.3106
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289305769 (0xFFA99CA9)
YUV	161.3690, 3.7621, 6.6924
Hunter-Lab	59.2254, 3.0842, -1.0286

Details

The RGB color **169, 156, 169** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **156, 169, 156**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 210, 224**, and **117, 105, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **169, 139, 169**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 173, 169**.

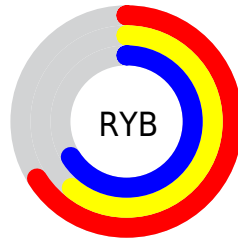
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (61%)

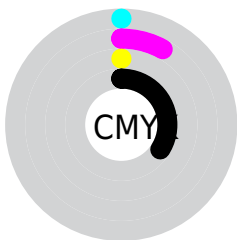
Blue (66%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (66%)

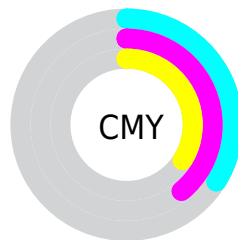


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 169, 156, 169 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, 156, 169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 169, 156, 169

255, 255, 255

 224, 210, 224


 253, 239, 253

 169, 156, 169

 143, 130, 143

 117, 105, 117

 92, 81, 92


 69, 58, 69


 46, 36, 47

 26, 15, 26

 0, 0, 0

 169, 156, 169


 169, 139, 169

 169, 156, 169

 169, 173, 169

 169, 122, 169


 169, 190, 169

 169, 105, 169


 169, 207, 169

 169, 88, 169

 169, 224, 169

 169, 72, 169

 169, 240, 169

 169, 55, 169

 169, 255, 169

 169, 38, 169

 169, 21, 169

 169, 4, 169

Harmonies

Analogous

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



160, 158, 174



169, 156, 169



175, 155, 162

Triad

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



169, 156, 169



168, 159, 144



140, 164, 166

Complementary

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



169, 156, 169



156, 169, 156

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.



143, 165, 158



169, 156, 169



159, 161, 146

Square

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



169, 156, 169



174, 156, 147



150, 163, 151



143, 163, 172

Rectangle

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



169, 156, 169



177, 155, 156



150, 163, 151



141, 165, 164

Sweetspot

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



169, 156, 169



219, 215, 219



156, 156, 169



110, 107, 110



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



169, 156, 169



219, 200, 219



169, 156, 162



84, 76, 84



148, 0, 148



20, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



169, 156, 169



219, 200, 219



156, 169, 162



84, 76, 84



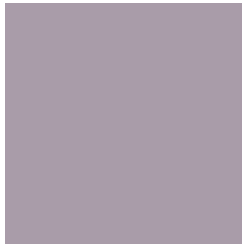
148, 0, 148



20, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 169, 156, 169 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

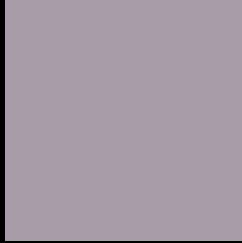
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 156, 169 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

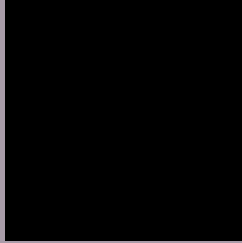
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 156, 169 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 156, 169.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 156, 169.

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, 156, 169

Protanopia

160, 159, 171

Deuteranopia

171, 155, 169



Tritanopia
169, 156, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color

169, 156, 169

Protanomaly

163, 158, 170

Deuteranomaly

170, 155, 169

Tritanomaly

169, 156, 168

Monochromacy



Original Color

169, 156, 169

Achromatopsia

161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly

164, 159, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 169, 156, 169 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, 156, 169) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 156, 169)  
}
```

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, 156, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 156, 169) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 169, 156, 169 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

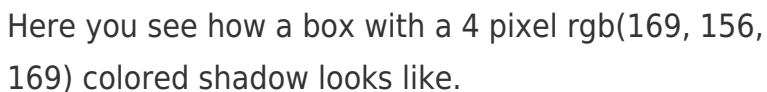
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(169, 156, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 156, 169) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 156, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 156, 169); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 156, 169); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 156, 169) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 169, 156, 169 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 156, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
156, 169) }
```

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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