

Converting Colors

RGB(169, 162, 224)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(169, 162, 224) contains.

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Color

RGB(169, 162, 224)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A9A2E0
RGB	169, 162, 224
RGB Percent	66%, 64%, 88%
CMY	0.3373, 0.3647, 0.1216
CMYK	0.25, 0.28, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	247°, 50%, 76%
HSV	247°, 28%, 88%
XYZ	42.7371, 39.6575, 75.9232
YIQ	171.1610, -15.7300, 20.7660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

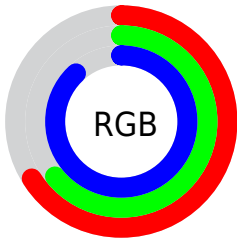
Format	Color
R_{YB}	169, 162, 224
Decimal	11117280
CIE _{Lab}	69.22, 15.70, -30.41
CIE _{LCh}	69, 34.227, 297.311
Yxy	39.6575, 0.2699, 0.2505
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289307360 (0xFFA9A2E0)
YUV	171.1610, 26.0496, -1.8952
Hunter-Lab	62.9742, 10.9331, -27.3995

Details

The RGB color **169, 162, 224** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **217, 224, 162**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 217, 255**, and **116, 110, 169** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149, 140, 224**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189, 184, 224**.

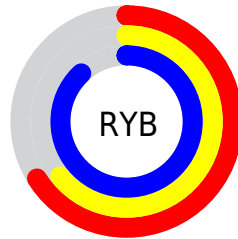
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (64%)

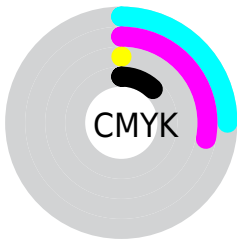
Blue (88%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (88%)

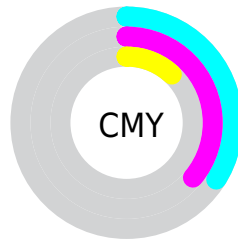


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (12%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (12%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 169, 162, 224 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, 162, 224 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 169, 162, 224

255, 255, 255

■ 225, 217, 255

■ 254, 245, 255

■ 169, 162, 224

■ 142, 136, 196

■ 116, 110, 169

■ 90, 86, 142

■ 65, 63, 116

■ 40, 41, 91

■ 14, 21, 67


■ 0, 0, 45


■ 0, 1, 23

■ 0, 0, 0

 169, 162, 224

 169, 162, 224

 149, 140, 224

 189, 184, 224

 129, 117, 224


 209, 207, 224

 109, 95, 224

 229, 229, 224


 90, 72, 224

 248, 252, 224

 70, 50, 224

 255, 255, 224

 50, 28, 224

 30, 5, 224

 25, 0, 224

Harmonies

Analogous

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



121, 173, 230



169, 162, 224



206, 151, 203

Triad

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



169, 162, 224



217, 155, 118



86, 186, 165

Complementary

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



169, 162, 224



217, 224, 162

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, 182, 135



169, 162, 224



193, 166, 107

Square

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



169, 162, 224



230, 147, 142



161, 176, 113



57, 185, 196

Rectangle

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



169, 162, 224



221, 147, 184



161, 176, 113



99, 185, 154

Sweetspot

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



169, 162, 224



237, 235, 255



162, 218, 224



116, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



169, 162, 224



180, 171, 255



199, 162, 224



102, 101, 112



20, 0, 176



5, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



224, 162, 217



255, 171, 245



187, 224, 162



112, 101, 111



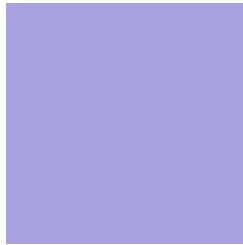
176, 0, 156



48, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 169, 162, 224 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

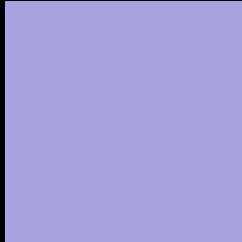
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 162, 224 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

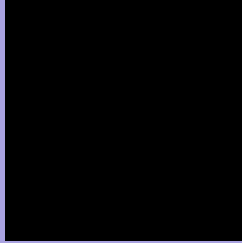
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 162, 224 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 162, 224.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 162, 224.

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](#).

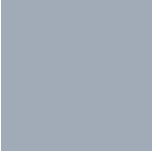
Dichromacy



Original Color
169, 162, 224

Protanopia
152, 167, 228

Deuteranopia
156, 166, 223



Tritanopia
161, 170, 183

Trichromacy



Original Color
169, 162, 224

Protanomaly
158, 165, 227

Deuteranomaly
161, 165, 223

Tritanomaly
164, 167, 198

Monochromacy



Original Color
169, 162, 224

Achromatopsia
171, 171, 171

Achromatomaly
170, 168, 190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 169, 162, 224 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, 162, 224)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 162, 224)  
}
```

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, 162, 224) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 162, 224) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 169, 162, 224 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, 162, 224) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 162, 224) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 162, 224)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 162, 224); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 162, 224);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 162,  
224) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 169, 162, 224 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 162, 224) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
162, 224) }
```

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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