

Converting Colors

RGB(169, 163, 192)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(169, 163, 192) contains.

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Color

RGB(169, 163, 192)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A9A3C0
RGB	169, 163, 192
RGB Percent	66%, 64%, 75%
CMY	0.3373, 0.3608, 0.2471
CMYK	0.12, 0.15, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	252°, 19%, 70%
HSV	252°, 15%, 75%
XYZ	38.9738, 38.4352, 55.2338
YIQ	168.1000, -5.7330, 10.2910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

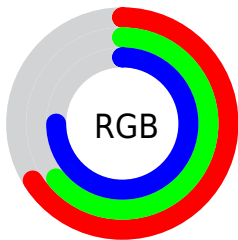
Format	Color
R_{YB}	169, 163, 192
Decimal	11117504
CIE Lab	68.34, 7.93, -14.09
CIE LCh	68, 16.169, 299.359
Yxy	38.4352, 0.2938, 0.2898
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289307584 (0xFFA9A3C0)
YUV	168.1000, 11.7827, 0.7893
Hunter-Lab	61.9961, 3.7207, -9.4256

Details

The RGB color **169, 163, 192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **186, 192, 163**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 218, 248**, and **117, 111, 138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **154, 144, 192**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **184, 182, 192**.

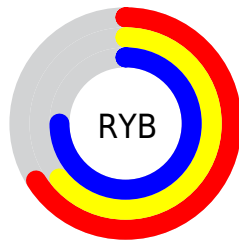
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (64%)

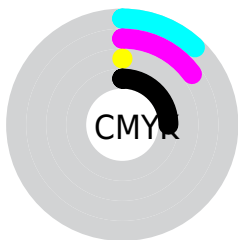
Blue (75%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (75%)

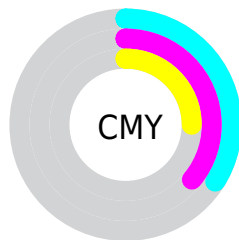


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 169, 163, 192 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, 163, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 169, 163, 192


255, 255, 255

 224, 218, 248

 253, 246, 255

 169, 163, 192

 142, 137, 165

 117, 111, 138

 92, 87, 113

 68, 64, 88

 46, 42, 65


 24, 21, 43

 0, 0, 23


 0, 0, 0

 169, 163, 192

 169, 163, 192

 154, 144, 192


 184, 182, 192

 139, 125, 192

 199, 201, 192

 123, 105, 192

 215, 221, 192

 108, 86, 192

 230, 240, 192

 93, 67, 192

 245, 255, 192

 78, 48, 192

 255, 255, 192

 62, 29, 192

 47, 9, 192

 40, 0, 192

Harmonies

Analogous

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



150, 168, 195



169, 163, 192



185, 159, 182

Triad

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



169, 163, 192



191, 161, 142



133, 175, 166

Complementary

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



169, 163, 192



186, 192, 163

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.



146, 174, 151



169, 163, 192



179, 165, 138

Square

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



169, 163, 192



197, 157, 153



162, 170, 141



128, 175, 180

Rectangle

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



169, 163, 192



193, 157, 172



162, 170, 141



137, 175, 161

Sweetspot

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



169, 163, 192



240, 237, 250



163, 186, 192



119, 117, 125



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125

Same Dimension

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



169, 163, 192



214, 205, 250



183, 163, 192



89, 87, 97



33, 0, 161



7, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



192, 163, 186



250, 205, 241



172, 192, 163



97, 87, 95



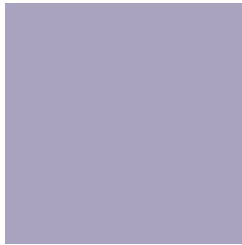
161, 0, 127



33, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 169, 163, 192 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

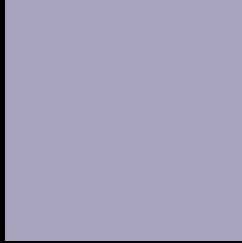
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 163, 192 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

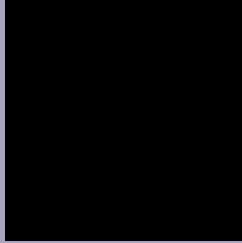
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

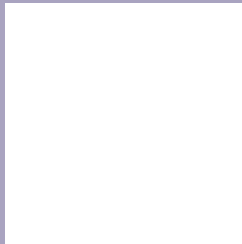
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 169, 163, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 163, 192.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 163, 192.

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, 163, 192

Protanopia
161, 165, 193

Deuteranopia
171, 162, 192



Tritanopia
167, 165, 178

Trichromacy



Original Color

169, 163, 192

Protanomaly

164, 164, 193

Deuteranomaly

170, 162, 192

Tritanomaly

168, 164, 183

Monochromacy



Original Color

169, 163, 192

Achromatopsia

168, 168, 168

Achromatomaly

168, 166, 177

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 169, 163, 192 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, 163, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 163, 192)  
}
```

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, 163, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 163, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 169, 163, 192 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, 163, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 163, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 163, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 163, 192); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 163, 192); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 163, 192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 169, 163, 192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 163, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
163, 192) }
```

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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