

Converting Colors

RGB(169, 165, 214)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(169, 165, 214) contains.

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Color

RGB(169, 165, 214)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A9A5D6
RGB	169, 165, 214
RGB Percent	66%, 65%, 84%
CMY	0.3373, 0.3529, 0.1608
CMYK	0.21, 0.23, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	245°, 37%, 74%
HSV	245°, 23%, 84%
XYZ	41.9549, 40.2003, 69.1665
YIQ	171.7820, -13.3450, 16.0870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

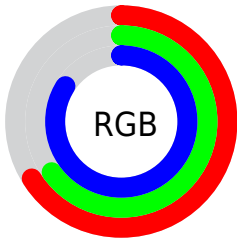
Format	Color
R _{YB}	169, 165, 214
Decimal	11118038
CIE _{Lab}	69.61, 11.68, -24.32
CIE _{LCh}	70, 26.981, 295.663
Yxy	40.2003, 0.2773, 0.2657
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289308118 (0xFFA9A5D6)
YUV	171.7820, 20.8135, -2.4398
Hunter-Lab	63.4037, 7.1588, -20.2963

Details

The RGB color **169, 165, 214** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **210, 214, 165**, and the grayscale version is **172, 172, 172**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 220, 255**, and **116, 113, 159** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **149, 144, 214**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **189, 186, 214**.

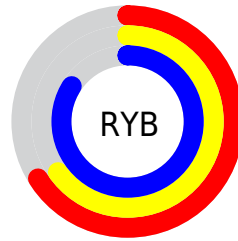
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (65%)

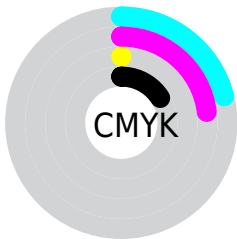
Blue (84%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (84%)

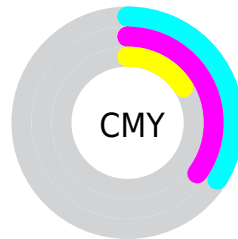


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 169, 165, 214 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, 165, 214 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 169, 165, 214

255, 255, 255


 225, 220, 255

 254, 248, 255


 169, 165, 214

 142, 139, 186

 116, 113, 159

 91, 89, 133

 66, 65, 107

 43, 43, 83

 19, 23, 60

 0, 0, 38

 0, 1, 15

 0, 0, 0

■ 169, 165, 214

■ 169, 165, 214

■ 149, 144, 214

■ 189, 186, 214

■ 130, 122, 214

■ 208, 208, 214

■ 110, 101, 214

■ 228, 229, 214

■ 90, 79, 214

■ 248, 251, 214

■ 71, 58, 214

■ 255, 255, 214

■ 51, 37, 214

■ 31, 15, 214

■ 17, 0, 214

Harmonies

Analogous

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



134, 173, 218



169, 165, 214



198, 157, 198

Triad

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



169, 165, 214



210, 159, 131



111, 184, 165

Complementary

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



169, 165, 214



210, 214, 165

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.



137, 181, 142



169, 165, 214



191, 167, 121

Square

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



169, 165, 214



219, 153, 150



166, 175, 126



96, 183, 190

Rectangle

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



169, 165, 214



211, 153, 183



166, 175, 126



119, 183, 157

Sweetspot

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



169, 165, 214



239, 237, 255



165, 211, 214



118, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



169, 165, 214



192, 186, 255



193, 165, 214



97, 96, 107



14, 0, 171



4, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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



214, 165, 210



255, 186, 249



186, 214, 165



107, 96, 106



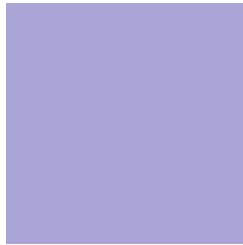
171, 0, 157



43, 0, 40

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 169, 165, 214 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

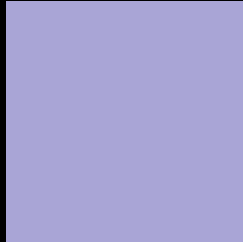
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 165, 214 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

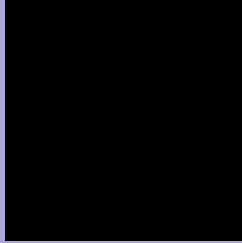
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 165, 214 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 165, 214.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 165, 214.

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

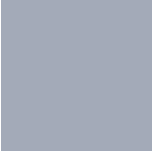
169, 165, 214

Protanopia

158, 168, 216

Deuteranopia

164, 167, 214



Tritanopia
163, 170, 184

Trichromacy



Original Color

169, 165, 214

Protanomaly

162, 167, 215

Deuteranomaly

166, 166, 214

Tritanomaly

165, 168, 195

Monochromacy



Original Color

169, 165, 214

Achromatopsia

172, 172, 172

Achromatomaly

171, 169, 187

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 169, 165, 214 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, 165, 214)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 165, 214)  
}
```

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, 165, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 165, 214) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 169, 165, 214 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, 165, 214) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 165, 214) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 165, 214)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 165, 214); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 165, 214);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 165,  
214) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 169, 165, 214 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 165, 214) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
165, 214) }
```

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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