

Converting Colors

RGB(169, 58, 232)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(169, 58, 232) contains.

RGB(169, 58, 232)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(169, 58, 232)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A93AE8
RGB	169, 58, 232
RGB Percent	66%, 23%, 91%
CMY	0.3373, 0.7725, 0.0902
CMYK	0.27, 0.75, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	278°, 79%, 57%
HSV	278°, 75%, 91%
XYZ	32.4407, 17.2873, 77.9709
YIQ	111.0250, 10.3020, 77.6460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

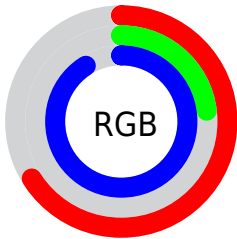
Format	Color
R_{YB}	169, 58, 232
Decimal	11090664
CIE _{Lab}	48.62, 70.89, -67.52
CIE _{LCh}	49, 97.899, 316.396
Yxy	17.2873, 0.2540, 0.1354
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289280744 (0xFFA93AE8)
YUV	111.0250, 59.6407, 50.8441
Hunter-Lab	41.5780, 66.5108, -82.0814

Details

The RGB color **169, 58, 232** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9900CC**. The color can be described as light washed purple. A complement of this color would be **121, 232, 58**, and the grayscale version is **110, 110, 110**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **229, 116, 255**, and **110, 0, 175** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **161, 35, 232**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **177, 81, 232**.

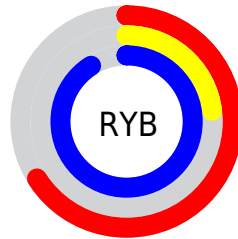
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (23%)

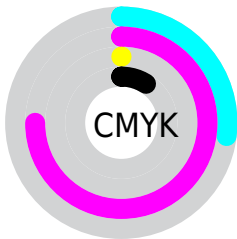
Blue (91%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (23%)

Blue (91%)

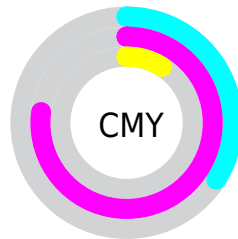


Cyan (27%)

Magenta (75%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (34%)


Magenta (77%)

Yellow (9%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 169, 58, 232 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, 58, 232 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 169, 58, 232

255, 255, 255

 229, 116, 255


 255, 144, 255


 255, 173, 255


 255, 201, 255

 255, 231, 255

 169, 58, 232

 140, 22, 203

 110, 0, 175

 81, 0, 148

 50, 0, 121

 16, 0, 96

 0, 0, 71

 0, 4, 47

 0, 1, 25

 0, 0, 0

■ 169, 58, 232

■ 169, 58, 232

■ 161, 35, 232

■ 177, 81, 232

■ 152, 12, 232

■ 186, 104, 232

■ 148, 0, 232

■ 194, 128, 232

■ 203, 151, 232

■ 211, 174, 232

■ 219, 197, 232

■ 228, 220, 232

■ 236, 244, 232

■ 245, 255, 232

Harmonies

Analogous

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



0, 112, 255



169, 58, 232



238, 0, 157

Triad

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



169, 58, 232



172, 98, 0



0, 147, 161

Complementary

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



169, 58, 232



121, 232, 58

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.



0, 145, 73



169, 58, 232



98, 126, 0

Square

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



169, 58, 232



225, 38, 0



0, 139, 0



0, 146, 236

Rectangle

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



169, 58, 232



252, 0, 102



0, 139, 0



0, 147, 132

Sweetspot

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



169, 58, 232



234, 196, 255



58, 122, 232



115, 92, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



169, 58, 232



172, 25, 255



232, 58, 209



111, 103, 115



114, 0, 179



33, 0, 51

Inverse Universe

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



232, 58, 121



255, 25, 109



58, 232, 81



115, 103, 107



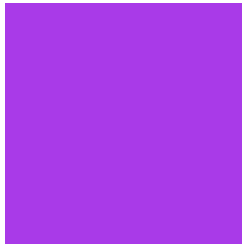
179, 0, 65



51, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 169, 58, 232 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

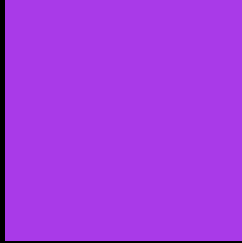
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 169, 58, 232 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

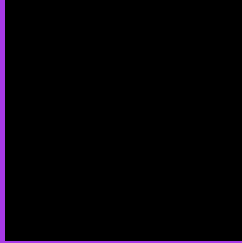
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 169, 58, 232 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 58, 232.

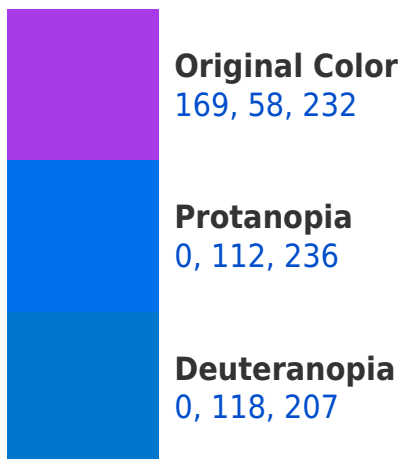



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 58, 232.

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





Tritanopia
149, 103, 111

Trichromacy



Original Color

169, 58, 232



Protanomaly

61, 92, 235



Deuteranomaly

61, 96, 216



Tritanomaly

156, 87, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color

169, 58, 232



Achromatopsia

111, 111, 111



Achromatomaly

132, 92, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 169, 58, 232 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, 58, 232)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(169, 58, 232)  
}
```

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, 58, 232) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 58, 232) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 169, 58, 232 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, 58, 232) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 58, 232) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 58, 232)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 58, 232); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 58, 232); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 58, 232) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 169, 58, 232 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 58, 232) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169, 58,  
232) }
```

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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