

Converting Colors

RGB(169, 91, 147)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(169, 91, 147) contains.

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Color

RGB(169, 91, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A95B93
RGB	169, 91, 147
RGB Percent	66%, 36%, 58%
CMY	0.3373, 0.6431, 0.4235
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.13, 0.34
HSL	317°, 31%, 51%
HSV	317°, 46%, 66%
XYZ	25.3697, 18.0238, 29.7456
YIQ	120.7060, 28.5120, 33.9520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

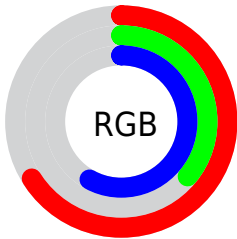
Format	Color
R_{YB}	169, 91, 147
Decimal	11099027
CIE _{Lab}	49.52, 39.50, -16.80
CIE _{LCh}	50, 42.920, 336.958
Yxy	18.0238, 0.3469, 0.2464
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289289107 (0xFFA95B93)
YUV	120.7060, 12.9629, 42.3538
Hunter-Lab	42.4544, 32.3721, -11.8233

Details

The RGB color **169, 91, 147** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **91, 169, 113**, and the grayscale version is **121, 121, 121**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **226, 143, 201**, and **115, 41, 96** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **169, 74, 142**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 108, 152**.

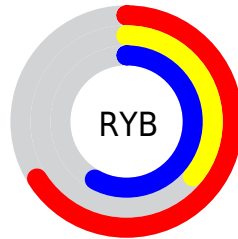
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (36%)

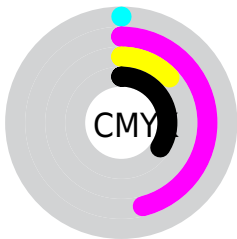
Blue (58%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (58%)

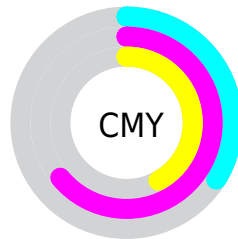


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 169, 91, 147 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, 91, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



169, 91, 147



169, 91, 147

255, 255, 255



142, 66, 121



226, 143, 201



115, 41, 96



255, 170, 229



89, 13, 72



255, 198, 255



64, 0, 50



255, 227, 255



43, 0, 29



0, 0, 0



169, 91, 147



169, 91, 147



169, 74, 142



169, 108, 152



169, 57, 137



169, 125, 157

169, 40, 133

169, 142, 161

169, 23, 128

169, 159, 166

169, 6, 123

169, 175, 171

169, 0, 121

169, 192, 176

169, 209, 180

169, 226, 185

169, 243, 190

Harmonies

Analogous

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



131, 105, 176



169, 91, 147



185, 86, 111

Triad

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



169, 91, 147



130, 119, 41



0, 135, 161

Complementary

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



169, 91, 147



91, 169, 113

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, 136, 125



169, 91, 147



92, 128, 57

Square

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



169, 91, 147



161, 106, 50



34, 134, 88



0, 129, 184

Rectangle

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



169, 91, 147



184, 89, 87



34, 134, 88



0, 135, 150

Sweetspot

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



169, 91, 147



219, 189, 211



112, 91, 169



110, 91, 104



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



169, 91, 147



219, 99, 185



169, 91, 109



84, 76, 82



148, 0, 106



20, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



169, 91, 147



219, 99, 185



91, 169, 151



84, 76, 82



148, 0, 106



20, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 169, 91, 147 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

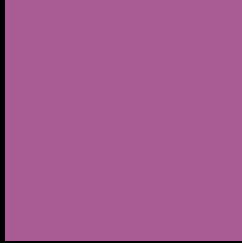
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 91, 147 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

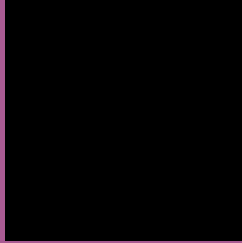
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 169, 91, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 91, 147.

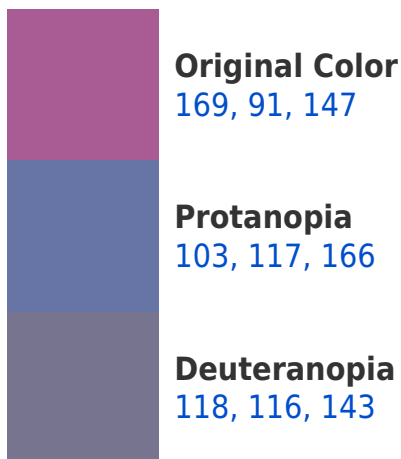



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 91, 147.

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
165, 99, 107

Trichromacy



Original Color

169, 91, 147



Protanomaly

127, 108, 159



Deuteranomaly

137, 107, 144



Tritanomaly

166, 96, 122

Monochromacy



Original Color

169, 91, 147



Achromatopsia

121, 121, 121



Achromatomaly

138, 110, 130

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 169, 91, 147 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, 91, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 91, 147)  
}
```

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, 91, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 91, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 169, 91, 147 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, 91, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 91, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(169, 91, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 91, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 91, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 91,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 169, 91, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 91, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169, 91,  
147) }
```

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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