

Converting Colors

RGB(169, 91, 161)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(169, 91, 161) contains.

RGB(169, 91, 161)	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, 91, 161)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A95BA1
RGB	169, 91, 161
RGB Percent	66%, 36%, 63%
CMY	0.3373, 0.6431, 0.3686
CMYK	0.00, 0.46, 0.05, 0.34
HSL	306°, 31%, 51%
HSV	306°, 46%, 66%
XYZ	26.5363, 18.4904, 35.8886
YIQ	122.3020, 24.0180, 38.3060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

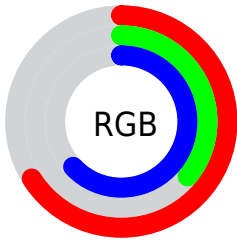
Format	Color
R_{YB}	169, 91, 161
Decimal	11099041
CIE _{Lab}	50.09, 41.94, -24.21
CIE _{LCh}	50, 48.427, 330.001
Yxy	18.4904, 0.3280, 0.2285
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289289121 (0xFFA95BA1)
YUV	122.3020, 19.0781, 40.9541
Hunter-Lab	43.0005, 34.9045, -19.3837

Details

The RGB color **169, 91, 161** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **996699**. A complement of this color would be **91, 169, 99**, and the grayscale version is **122, 122, 122**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **226, 143, 216**, and **115, 40, 109** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **169, 74, 159**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 108, 163**.

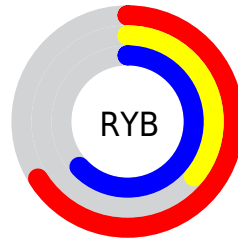
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (36%)

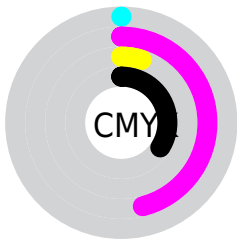
Blue (63%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (63%)

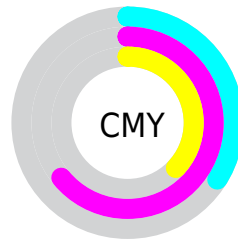


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 169, 91, 161 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, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 169, 91, 161

 169, 91, 161

255, 255, 255

 142, 66, 135

 226, 143, 216

 115, 40, 109

 255, 171, 245

 89, 11, 85

 255, 199, 255

 64, 0, 61

 255, 227, 255

 43, 0, 39


 0, 1, 16

 0, 0, 0

 169, 91, 161

 169, 91, 161

 169, 74, 159

 169, 108, 163

169, 57, 158

169, 125, 164

169, 40, 156

169, 142, 166

169, 23, 154

169, 159, 168

169, 6, 152

169, 175, 170

169, 0, 152

169, 192, 171

169, 209, 173

169, 226, 175

169, 243, 177

Harmonies

Analogous

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



120, 108, 191



169, 91, 161



192, 81, 121

Triad

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



169, 91, 161



141, 117, 29



0, 138, 159

Complementary

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



169, 91, 161



91, 169, 99

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, 139, 118



169, 91, 161



100, 129, 42

Square

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



169, 91, 161



173, 101, 47



39, 136, 76



0, 134, 190

Rectangle

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



169, 91, 161



194, 83, 93



39, 136, 76



0, 139, 146

Sweetspot

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



169, 91, 161



219, 189, 216



99, 91, 169



110, 91, 108



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110

Same Dimension

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



169, 91, 161



219, 99, 207



169, 91, 122



84, 76, 83



148, 0, 133



20, 0, 18

Inverse Universe

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



169, 91, 161



219, 99, 207



91, 169, 138



84, 76, 83



148, 0, 133



20, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 169, 91, 161 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

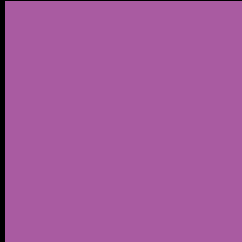
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 169, 91, 161 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

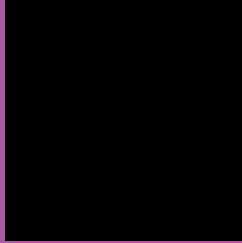
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 91, 161.

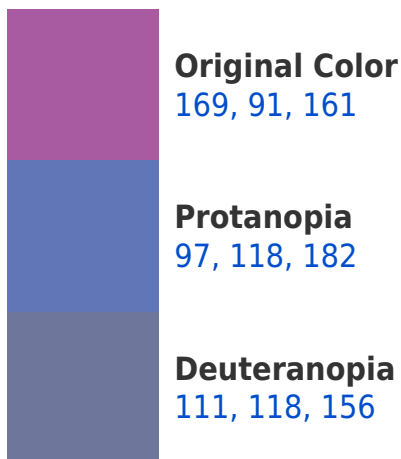


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 169, 91, 161.

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
163, 102, 110

Trichromacy



Original Color

169, 91, 161



Protanomaly

123, 108, 174



Deuteranomaly

132, 108, 158



Tritanomaly

165, 98, 129

Monochromacy



Original Color

169, 91, 161



Achromatopsia

122, 122, 122



Achromatomaly

139, 111, 136

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 169, 91, 161 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, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 91, 161)  
}
```

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, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 91, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 169, 91, 161 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, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 91, 161) }
```

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, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 91, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 91, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 91,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 169, 91, 161 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, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169, 91,  
161) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor