

# Converting Colors

`RYB(169, 138, 159)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(169, 138, 159) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(169, 138, 159)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A98A9F
RGB	169, 138, 159
RGB Percent	66%, 54%, 62%
CMY	0.3373, 0.4588, 0.3765
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.06, 0.34
HSL	319°, 15%, 60%
HSV	319°, 18%, 66%
XYZ	31.7087, 29.1152, 36.7495
YIQ	149.6630, 11.7350, 13.1030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

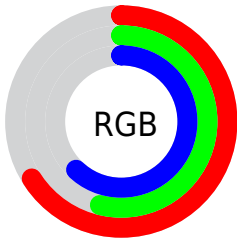
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	169, 138, 159
Decimal	11111071
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	60.88, 15.38, -6.69
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	61, 16.776, 336.490
Yxy	29.1152, 0.3250, 0.2984
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289301151 (0xFFA98A9F)
YUV	149.6630, 4.6031, 16.9585
Hunter-Lab	53.9585, 10.4681, -2.6096

# Details

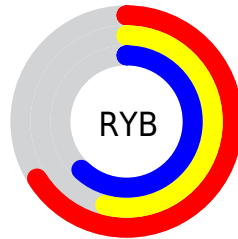
The RYB color **169, 138, 159** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **138, 161, 169**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 192, 214**, and **117, 88, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **169, 121, 154**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **169, 155, 164**.

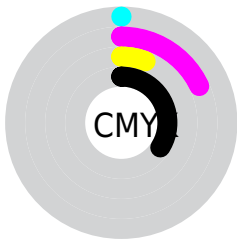
# Distribution



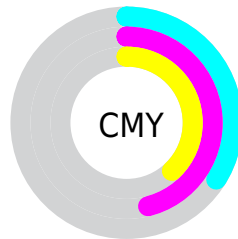
- Red (66%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (38%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 169, 138, 159 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 RYB color 169, 138, 159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 169, 138, 159


255, 255, 255

 224, 192, 214

 253, 219, 242

 255, 248, 255

 169, 138, 159

 142, 112, 133

 117, 88, 108

 92, 64, 83

 68, 42, 60


 45, 21, 39

 27, 0, 18

 0, 0, 0

 169, 138, 159

 169, 121, 154

 169, 138, 159


 169, 155, 164

 169, 104, 148


 169, 171, 172

 169, 87, 143


 169, 184, 189

 169, 70, 137


 169, 197, 206

 169, 53, 132

 169, 209, 222

 169, 37, 126

 169, 222, 239

 169, 20, 121

 169, 234, 255

 169, 3, 115

 169, 231, 255

 169, 0, 114

 169, 228, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



154, 142, 171



169, 138, 159



177, 136, 144

# Triad

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



169, 138, 159



128, 155, 118



107, 133, 164

# Complementary

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



169, 138, 159



138, 161, 169

# 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.



110, 135, 156



169, 138, 159



123, 151, 136

# Square

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



169, 138, 159



169, 160, 120



122, 145, 154



116, 138, 174

# Rectangle

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



169, 138, 159



178, 137, 134



122, 145, 154



107, 132, 159



# Sweetspot

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



169, 138, 159



219, 206, 215



148, 138, 169



110, 102, 107



237, 237, 237



110, 110, 110



# Same Dimension

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



169, 138, 159



219, 171, 204



169, 138, 144



84, 76, 81



148, 0, 100



20, 0, 14



# Inverse Universe

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



169, 138, 159



219, 171, 204



138, 155, 169



84, 76, 81



148, 0, 100

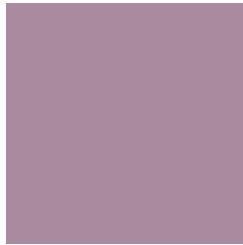


20, 0, 14



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 169, 138, 159 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

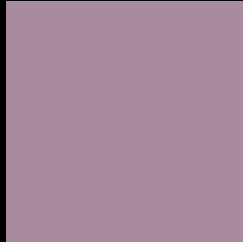
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 169, 138, 159 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

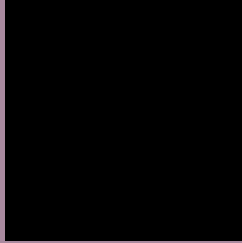
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## **RYB 169, 138, 159 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 169, 138, 159.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 169, 138, 159.

# 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, 138, 159

**Protanopia**

145, 146, 164

**Deuteranopia**

156, 143, 158



**Tritanopia**  
168, 139, 150

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
169, 138, 159

**Protanomaly**  
154, 143, 162

**Deuteranomaly**  
161, 141, 158

**Tritanomaly**  
168, 139, 153

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
169, 138, 159

**Achromatopsia**  
150, 150, 150

**Achromatomaly**  
157, 146, 153

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 169, 138, 159 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, 138, 159) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 138, 159)  
}
```

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, 138, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 138, 159) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 169, 138, 159 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, 138, 159) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 138, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 138, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 138, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 138, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 138,  
159) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 169, 138, 159 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 138, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
138, 159) }
```

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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