

Converting Colors

`RYB(169, 145, 189)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(169, 145, 189) contains.

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Color

R_YB(169, 145, 189)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A991BD
RGB	169, 145, 189
RGB Percent	66%, 57%, 74%
CMY	0.3373, 0.4314, 0.2588
CMYK	0.11, 0.23, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	273°, 25%, 65%
HSV	273°, 23%, 74%
XYZ	35.6729, 32.3599, 52.5100
YIQ	157.1920, 0.1800, 18.7720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

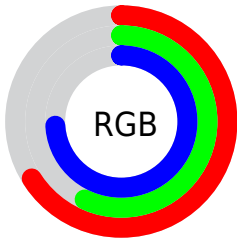
Format	Color
RYB	169, 145, 189
Decimal	11112893
CIELab	63.64, 17.39, -19.53
CIELCh	64, 26.152, 311.684
Yxy	32.3599, 0.2959, 0.2685
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289302973 (0xFFA991BD)
YUV	157.1920, 15.6813, 10.3556
Hunter-Lab	56.8858, 12.3866, -14.9093

Details

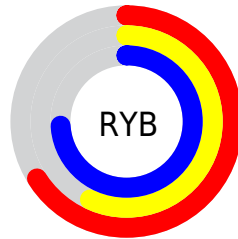
The RYB color **169, 145, 189** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **145, 189, 169**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 199, 245**, and **116, 94, 136** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **160, 126, 189**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **178, 164, 189**.

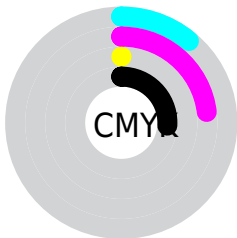
Distribution



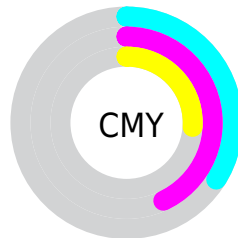
- Red (66%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 169, 145, 189 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, 145, 189 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 169, 145, 189

255, 255, 255

 225, 199, 245


 253, 227, 255

 169, 145, 189

 142, 119, 162

 116, 94, 136

 92, 71, 110

 68, 48, 86

 45, 27, 62

 25, 2, 40

 0, 1, 19

 0, 0, 0

 169, 145, 189

 169, 145, 189

160, 126, 189

178, 164, 189

152, 107, 189

186, 183, 189

143, 88, 189

189, 202, 196

135, 69, 189

189, 221, 207

126, 50, 189

189, 239, 216

117, 32, 189

189, 255, 223

109, 13, 189

189, 255, 215

103, 0, 189

189, 255, 206

189, 255, 198

Harmonies

Analogous

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



138, 150, 199



169, 145, 189



191, 139, 169

Triad

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



169, 145, 189



177, 183, 110



87, 128, 167

Complementary

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



169, 145, 189



145, 189, 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.



109, 146, 166



169, 145, 189



115, 162, 108

Square

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



169, 145, 189



198, 146, 124



119, 162, 145



83, 128, 184

Rectangle

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



169, 145, 189



199, 137, 154



119, 162, 145



93, 133, 167

Sweetspot

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



169, 145, 189



237, 228, 245



145, 159, 189



118, 113, 122



250, 250, 250



122, 122, 122

Same Dimension

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



169, 145, 189



214, 176, 245



189, 145, 188



90, 85, 94



86, 0, 158



17, 0, 31

Inverse Universe

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



189, 145, 165



245, 176, 207



145, 188, 189



94, 85, 89



158, 0, 72



31, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 169, 145, 189 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

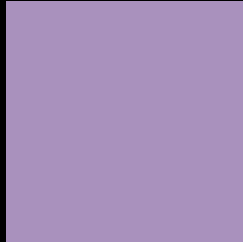
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 169, 145, 189 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

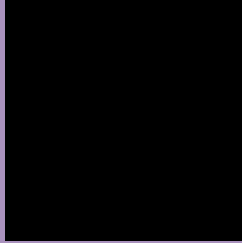
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYB 169, 145, 189 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 169, 145, 189.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 169, 145, 189.

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, 145, 189

Protanopia

144, 152, 194

Deuteranopia

152, 151, 188



Tritanopia
165, 150, 162

Trichromacy



Original Color
169, 145, 189

Protanomaly
153, 150, 192

Deuteranomaly
158, 149, 188

Tritanomaly
166, 148, 172

Monochromacy



Original Color
169, 145, 189

Achromatopsia
157, 157, 157

Achromatomaly
161, 153, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 169, 145, 189 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, 145, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 145, 189)  
}
```

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, 145, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 145, 189) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 169, 145, 189 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, 145, 189) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 145, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 145, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 145, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 145, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 145,  
189) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 169, 145, 189 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 145, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
145, 189) }
```

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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