

Converting Colors

`RYB(169, 156, 178)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(169, 156, 178) contains.

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Color

R_YB(169, 156, 178)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A99CB2
RGB	169, 156, 178
RGB Percent	66%, 61%, 70%
CMY	0.3373, 0.3882, 0.3020
CMYK	0.05, 0.12, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	275°, 12%, 65%
HSV	275°, 12%, 70%
XYZ	36.2865, 35.4263, 47.0449
YIQ	162.3950, 0.6860, 9.5980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

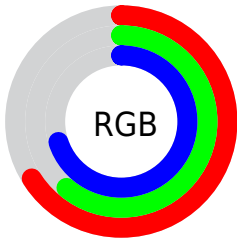
Format	Color
RYB	169, 156, 178
Decimal	11115698
CIELab	66.08, 8.93, -9.68
CIELCh	66, 13.173, 312.687
Yxy	35.4263, 0.3056, 0.2983
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289305778 (0xFFA99CB2)
YUV	162.3950, 7.6933, 5.7926
Hunter-Lab	59.5200, 4.6630, -5.1991

Details

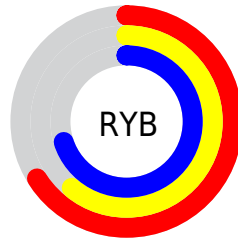
The RYB color **169, 156, 178** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **156, 178, 169**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 210, 234**, and **117, 105, 125** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **162, 138, 178**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **176, 174, 178**.

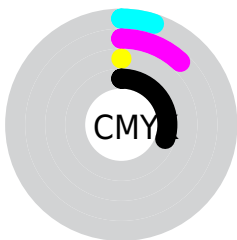
Distribution



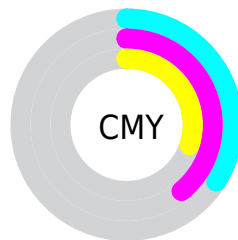
- Red (66%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 169, 156, 178 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, 156, 178 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 169, 156, 178

255, 255, 255

 224, 210, 234

 253, 239, 255

 169, 156, 178

 143, 130, 151

 117, 105, 125

 92, 81, 100

 69, 58, 76

 46, 36, 54

 26, 15, 32

 0, 0, 7

 0, 0, 0

 169, 156, 178

 169, 156, 178

162, 138, 178

176, 174, 178

154, 120, 178

178, 192, 186

147, 103, 178

178, 209, 196

140, 85, 178

178, 227, 207

133, 67, 178

178, 245, 218

125, 49, 178

178, 255, 220

118, 31, 178

178, 255, 213

111, 14, 178

178, 255, 206

105, 0, 178

178, 255, 198

Harmonies

Analogous

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



154, 159, 183



169, 156, 178



180, 153, 168

Triad

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



169, 156, 178



177, 175, 138



131, 150, 168

Complementary

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



169, 156, 178



156, 178, 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.



139, 158, 167



169, 156, 178



143, 165, 138

Square

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



169, 156, 178



184, 157, 145



143, 165, 157



131, 151, 176

Rectangle

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



169, 156, 178



185, 153, 160



143, 165, 157



133, 152, 168

Sweetspot

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



169, 156, 178



228, 223, 232



156, 162, 178



115, 111, 117



245, 245, 245



117, 117, 117

Same Dimension

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



169, 156, 178



218, 197, 232



178, 156, 176



86, 80, 89



90, 0, 153



15, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



178, 156, 165



232, 197, 211



156, 176, 178



89, 80, 84



153, 0, 63



26, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 169, 156, 178 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

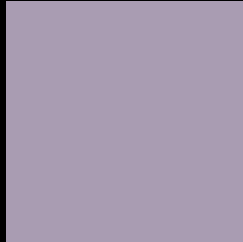
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 156, 178 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

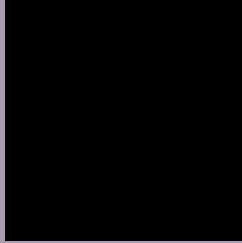
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

R Y B 169, 156, 178 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 169, 156, 178.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 169, 156, 178.

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, 156, 178

Protanopia
158, 159, 180

Deuteranopia
168, 156, 178



Tritanopia
168, 157, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color

169, 156, 178

Protanomaly

162, 158, 179

Deuteranomaly

168, 156, 178

Tritanomaly

168, 157, 173

Monochromacy



Original Color

169, 156, 178

Achromatopsia

162, 162, 162

Achromatomaly

165, 160, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 169, 156, 178 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, 156, 178) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 156, 178)  
}
```

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, 156, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 156, 178) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 169, 156, 178 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

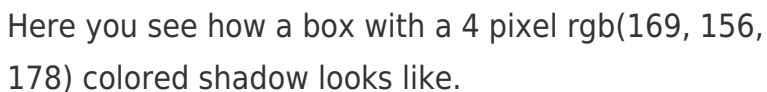
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(169, 156, 178) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 156, 178) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 156, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 156, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 156, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 156,  
178) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 169, 156, 178 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 156, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
156, 178) }
```

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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