

Converting Colors

`RYB(169, 169, 226)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(169, 169, 226) contains.

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Color

`RYB(169, 169, 226)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A9A9E2
RGB	169, 169, 226
RGB Percent	66%, 66%, 89%
CMY	0.3373, 0.3373, 0.1137
CMYK	0.25, 0.25, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	240°, 50%, 77%
HSV	240°, 25%, 89%
XYZ	44.2776, 42.3019, 77.7829
YIQ	175.4980, -18.2970, 17.7270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

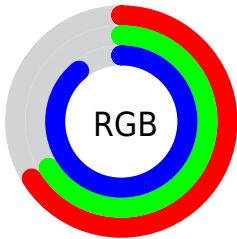
Format	Color
RYB	169, 169, 226
Decimal	11119074
CIELab	71.08, 12.26, -28.65
CIElCh	71, 31.166, 293.170
Yxy	42.3019, 0.2694, 0.2574
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289309154 (0xFFA9A9E2)
YUV	175.4980, 24.8975, -5.6987
Hunter-Lab	65.0399, 7.6986, -25.3785

Details

The RYB color **169, 169, 226** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999CC**. A complement of this color would be **169, 226, 169**, and the grayscale version is **175, 175, 175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **225, 224, 255**, and **116, 117, 170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **146, 146, 226**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **192, 192, 226**.

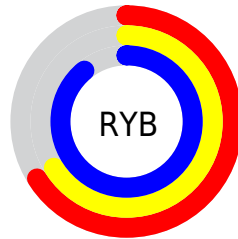
Distribution



Red (66%)

Green (66%)

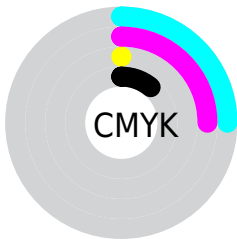
Blue (89%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (89%)

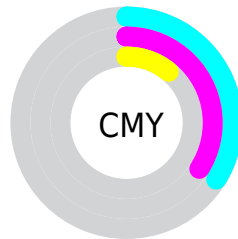


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (34%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 169, 169, 226 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, 169, 226 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 169, 169, 226

255, 255, 255


 225, 224, 255

 254, 253, 255

 169, 169, 226


 142, 143, 198

 116, 117, 170

 90, 92, 144

 65, 69, 118

 40, 46, 93

 14, 24, 69

 0, 0, 47

 0, 1, 25

 0, 0, 0

■ 169, 169, 226

■ 169, 169, 226

■ 146, 146, 226

■ 192, 192, 226

■ 124, 124, 226

■ 214, 214, 226

■ 101, 101, 226

■ 226, 237, 226

■ 79, 79, 226

■ 226, 255, 226

■ 56, 56, 226

■ 33, 33, 226

■ 11, 11, 226

■ 0, 0, 226

Harmonies

Analogous

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



127, 162, 230



169, 169, 226



204, 159, 208

Triad

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



169, 169, 226



221, 175, 130



106, 154, 189

Complementary

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



169, 169, 226



169, 226, 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.



138, 185, 186



169, 169, 226



165, 200, 118

Square

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



169, 169, 226



231, 154, 153



121, 179, 129



83, 137, 195

Rectangle

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



169, 169, 226



220, 155, 191



121, 179, 129



116, 162, 188

Sweetspot

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



169, 169, 226



235, 235, 255



169, 198, 226



115, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



169, 169, 226



179, 179, 255



197, 169, 226



101, 101, 112



0, 0, 176



0, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



226, 169, 226



255, 179, 255



169, 226, 198



112, 101, 112



176, 0, 176



48, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 169, 169, 226 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

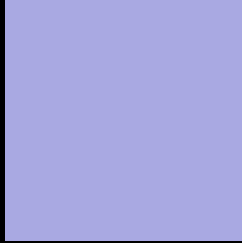
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 169, 226 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

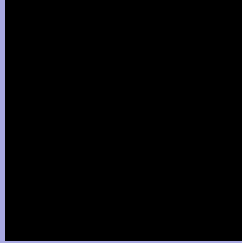
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 169, 226 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 169, 169, 226.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 169, 169, 226.

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, 169, 226

Protanopia
159, 170, 228

Deuteranopia
163, 170, 226



Tritanopia
162, 171, 190

Trichromacy



Original Color

169, 169, 226

Protanomaly

163, 170, 227

Deuteranomaly

165, 170, 226

Tritanomaly

165, 172, 203

Monochromacy



Original Color

169, 169, 226

Achromatopsia

175, 175, 175

Achromatomaly

173, 173, 194

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 169, 169, 226 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, 169, 226)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 169, 226)  
}
```

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, 169, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 169, 226) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 169, 169, 226 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, 169, 226) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 169, 226) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 169, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 169, 226); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 169, 226); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 169, 226) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 169, 169, 226 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 169, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
169, 226) }
```

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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