

Converting Colors

RGB(197, 141, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(197, 141, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(197, 141, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C58DA6
RGB	197, 141, 166
RGB Percent	77%, 55%, 65%
CMY	0.2275, 0.4471, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.16, 0.23
HSL	333°, 33%, 66%
HSV	333°, 28%, 77%
XYZ	39.4338, 33.6732, 40.4976
YIQ	160.5940, 25.3510, 19.6470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

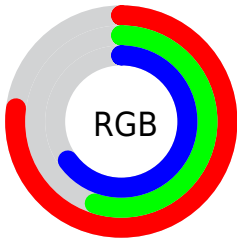
Format	Color
RYB	197, 141, 166
Decimal	12946854
CIELab	64.70, 25.06, -4.69
CIElCh	65, 25.498, 349.403
Yxy	33.6732, 0.3471, 0.2964
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291136934 (0xFFC58DA6)
YUV	160.5940, 2.6652, 31.9281
Hunter-Lab	58.0287, 19.7508, -0.7578

Details

The RGB color **197, 141, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **141, 197, 172**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **254, 195, 221**, and **142, 90, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **197, 121, 155**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **197, 161, 177**.

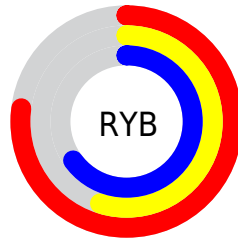
Distribution



Red (77%)

Green (55%)

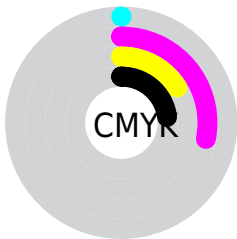
Blue (65%)



Red (77%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (65%)

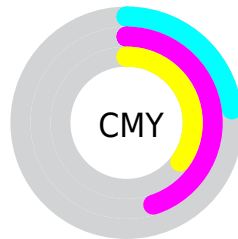


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (23%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (35%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 197, 141, 166 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 197, 141, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 197, 141, 166

255, 255, 255

 254, 195, 221

 255, 223, 250


 255, 252, 255

 197, 141, 166

 169, 115, 140

 142, 90, 114

 116, 66, 90


 91, 43, 66


 66, 20, 44


 43, 0, 24

 6, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 197, 141, 166

 197, 141, 166

 197, 121, 155


 197, 161, 177

 197, 102, 144

 197, 180, 188

 197, 82, 133

 197, 200, 199

 197, 62, 122

 197, 220, 210

 197, 43, 111

 197, 240, 221

 197, 23, 101

 197, 255, 231

 197, 3, 90

 197, 255, 242

 197, 0, 88

 197, 255, 253

 197, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



178, 146, 187



197, 141, 166



203, 141, 143

Triad

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



197, 141, 166



158, 160, 114



92, 167, 191

Complementary

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



197, 141, 166



141, 197, 172

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.



89, 170, 171



197, 141, 166



132, 166, 127

Square

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



197, 141, 166



181, 153, 112



107, 169, 148



117, 162, 201

Rectangle

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



197, 141, 166



200, 143, 129



107, 169, 148



89, 168, 185

Sweetspot

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



197, 141, 166



255, 232, 242



172, 141, 197



128, 113, 120



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



197, 141, 166



255, 168, 207



197, 144, 141



99, 90, 94



163, 0, 73



36, 0, 16

Inverse Universe

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



197, 141, 166



255, 168, 207



141, 194, 197



99, 90, 94



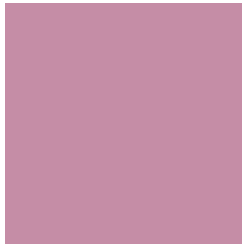
163, 0, 73



36, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 197, 141, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

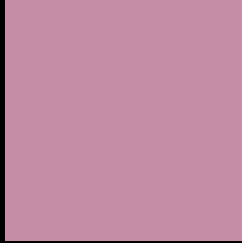
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 197, 141, 166 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](#).

RGB 197, 141, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 197, 141, 166.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 197, 141, 166.

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
196, 143, 154

Trichromacy



Original Color
197, 141, 166

Protanomaly
170, 151, 172

Deuteranomaly
179, 149, 165

Tritanomaly
196, 142, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color
197, 141, 166

Achromatopsia
161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly
174, 154, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 197, 141, 166 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(197, 141, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(197, 141, 166)  
}
```

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(197, 141, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(197, 141, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 197, 141, 166 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(197, 141, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(197, 141, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(197, 141, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(197, 141, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(197, 141, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(197, 141,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 197, 141, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(197, 141, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(197,  
141, 166) }
```

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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