

Converting Colors

RGB(198, 100, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(198, 100, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(198, 100, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C664A6
RGB	198, 100, 166
RGB Percent	78%, 39%, 65%
CMY	0.2235, 0.6078, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.49, 0.16, 0.22
HSL	320°, 46%, 58%
HSV	320°, 49%, 78%
XYZ	34.7288, 23.8733, 38.8540
YIQ	136.8260, 37.2220, 41.3020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

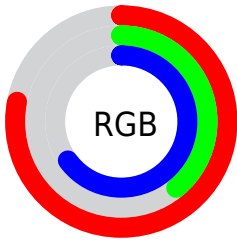
Format	Color
RYB	198, 100, 166
Decimal	13001894
CIELab	55.96, 47.28, -17.79
CIElCh	56, 50.514, 339.382
Yxy	23.8733, 0.3564, 0.2450
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291191974 (0xFFC664A6)
YUV	136.8260, 14.3828, 53.6496
Hunter-Lab	48.8603, 41.3683, -12.9455

Details

The RGB color **198, 100, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **100, 198, 132**, and the grayscale version is **137, 137, 137**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 154, 221**, and **142, 47, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **198, 80, 160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **198, 120, 172**.

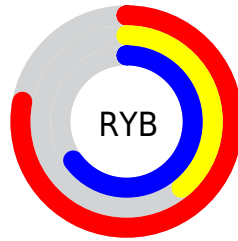
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (39%)

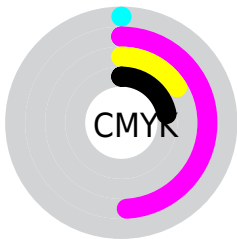
Blue (65%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (65%)

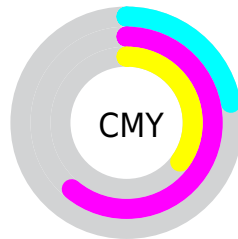


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 198, 100, 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 198, 100, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 198, 100, 166

255, 255, 255


 255, 154, 221

 255, 182, 250

 255, 210, 255

 255, 239, 255

 198, 100, 166

 170, 74, 140

 142, 47, 114

 115, 17, 89

 88, 0, 66

 62, 0, 43

 39, 0, 23

 0, 0, 0

 198, 100, 166

 198, 80, 160

 198, 100, 166


 198, 120, 172

 198, 60, 153

 198, 140, 179

 198, 41, 147

 198, 159, 185

 198, 21, 140

 198, 179, 192

 198, 1, 134

 198, 199, 198

 198, 0, 133

 198, 219, 205

 198, 239, 211

 198, 255, 218

 198, 255, 224

Harmonies

Analogous

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



155, 117, 202



198, 100, 166



215, 94, 122

Triad

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



198, 100, 166



145, 136, 41



0, 154, 189

Complementary

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



198, 100, 166



100, 198, 132

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.



0, 156, 147



198, 100, 166



98, 147, 62

Square

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



198, 100, 166



183, 121, 50



0, 153, 102



0, 147, 216

Rectangle

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



198, 100, 166



212, 99, 94



0, 153, 102



0, 155, 176

Sweetspot

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



198, 100, 166



255, 217, 243



131, 100, 198



128, 105, 120



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



198, 100, 166



255, 105, 206



198, 100, 118



99, 90, 96



163, 0, 110



36, 0, 24

Inverse Universe

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



198, 100, 166



255, 105, 206



100, 198, 180



99, 90, 96



163, 0, 110



36, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 198, 100, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

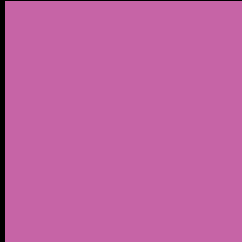
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 198, 100, 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 × Fail

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

RGB 198, 100, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 100, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 100, 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



Original Color
198, 100, 166

Protanopia
117, 133, 190

Deuteranopia
135, 132, 161



Tritanopia
193, 110, 118

Trichromacy



Original Color

198, 100, 166



Protanomaly

146, 121, 181



Deuteranomaly

158, 120, 163



Tritanomaly

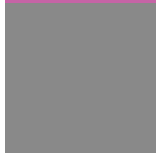
195, 106, 135

Monochromacy



Original Color

198, 100, 166



Achromatopsia

137, 137, 137



Achromatomaly

159, 124, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 198, 100, 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(198, 100, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(198, 100, 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(198, 100, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(198, 100, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 198, 100, 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(198, 100, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(198, 100, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(198, 100, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(198, 100, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 100, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 100,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 198, 100, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(198, 100, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(198,  
100, 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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