

Converting Colors

RGB(198, 100, 228)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(198, 100, 228) contains.

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Color

RGB(198, 100, 228)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C664E4
RGB	198, 100, 228
RGB Percent	78%, 39%, 89%
CMY	0.2235, 0.6078, 0.1059
CMYK	0.13, 0.56, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	286°, 70%, 64%
HSV	286°, 56%, 89%
XYZ	41.8495, 26.7215, 76.3509
YIQ	143.8940, 17.3200, 60.5840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

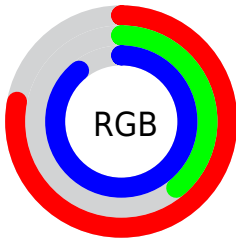
Format	Color
R_{YB}	198, 100, 228
Decimal	13001956
CIE _{Lab}	58.72, 58.33, -48.86
CIE _{LCh}	59, 76.094, 320.048
Yxy	26.7215, 0.2888, 0.1844
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291192036 (0xFFC664E4)
YUV	143.8940, 41.4643, 47.4510
Hunter-Lab	51.6929, 54.0473, -51.3868

Details

The RGB color **198, 100, 228** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC66FF**. A complement of this color would be **130, 228, 100**, and the grayscale version is **143, 143, 143**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 155, 255**, and **141, 45, 172** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **193, 77, 228**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **203, 123, 228**.

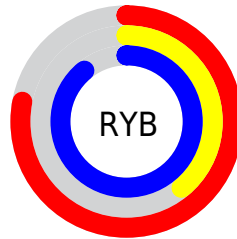
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (39%)

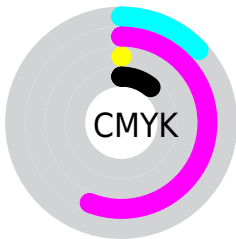
Blue (89%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (89%)

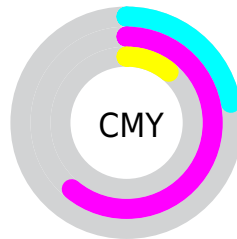


Cyan (13%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (61%)


Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 198, 100, 228 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, 228 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 198, 100, 228

 198, 100, 228

255, 255, 255

 169, 73, 200

 255, 155, 255

 141, 45, 172

 255, 183, 255

 113, 7, 145

 255, 211, 255

 86, 0, 119

 255, 241, 255

 59, 0, 93

 35, 0, 69

 0, 0, 45

 0, 1, 24

 0, 0, 0

■ 198, 100, 228

■ 198, 100, 228

■ 193, 77, 228

■ 203, 123, 228

■ 187, 54, 228

■ 209, 146, 228

■ 182, 32, 228

■ 214, 168, 228

■ 177, 9, 228

■ 219, 191, 228

■ 175, 0, 228

■ 225, 214, 228

■ 230, 237, 228

■ 235, 255, 228

■ 241, 255, 228

■ 246, 255, 228

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82, 133, 255



198, 100, 228



248, 67, 166

Triad

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



198, 100, 228



189, 130, 0



0, 171, 185

Complementary

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



198, 100, 228



130, 228, 100

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, 169, 116



198, 100, 228



128, 151, 0

Square

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



198, 100, 228



234, 100, 36



19, 164, 46



0, 167, 243

Rectangle

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



198, 100, 228



255, 63, 122



19, 164, 46



0, 171, 163

Sweetspot

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



198, 100, 228



245, 212, 255



100, 132, 228



122, 102, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



198, 100, 228



215, 84, 255



228, 100, 196



112, 103, 115



137, 0, 179



39, 0, 51

Inverse Universe

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



228, 100, 130



255, 84, 124



100, 228, 132



115, 103, 106



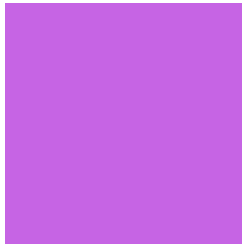
179, 0, 42



51, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 198, 100, 228 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

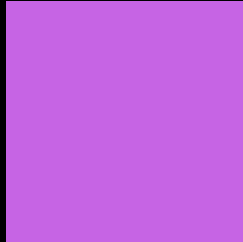
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 228 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

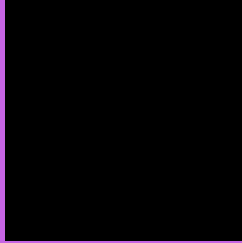
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 228 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 100, 228.

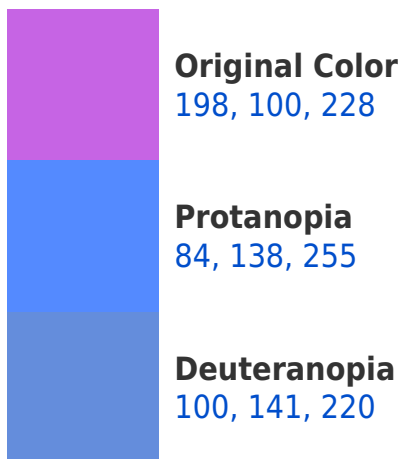


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 100, 228.

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
185, 125, 134

Trichromacy



Original Color

198, 100, 228



Protanomaly

125, 124, 245



Deuteranomaly

136, 126, 223



Tritanomaly

190, 116, 168

Monochromacy



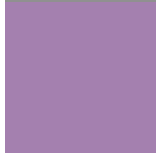
Original Color

198, 100, 228



Achromatopsia

144, 144, 144



Achromatomaly

164, 128, 175

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 198, 100, 228 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, 228)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(198, 100, 228)  
}
```

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, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(198, 100, 228) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 198, 100, 228 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

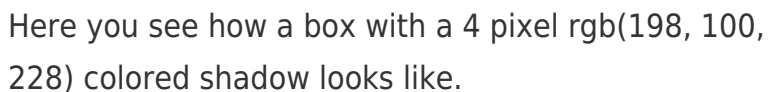
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(198, 100, 228) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(198, 100, 228) }
```

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, 228)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 100, 228); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 100, 228); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 100, 228) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 198, 100, 228 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, 228) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(198,  
100, 228) }
```

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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