

Converting Colors

RGB(198, 121, 226)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(198, 121, 226) contains.

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Color

RGB(198, 121, 226)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C679E2
RGB	198, 121, 226
RGB Percent	78%, 47%, 89%
CMY	0.2235, 0.5255, 0.1137
CMYK	0.12, 0.46, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	284°, 64%, 68%
HSV	284°, 46%, 89%
XYZ	43.8535, 31.1715, 75.6569
YIQ	155.9930, 12.1870, 48.9790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

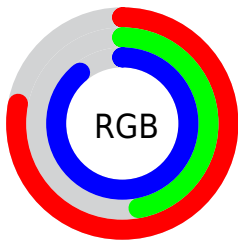
Format	Color
RYB	198, 121, 226
Decimal	13007330
CIELab	62.65, 47.34, -41.54
CIELCh	63, 62.981, 318.737
Yxy	31.1715, 0.2910, 0.2069
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291197410 (0xFFC679E2)
YUV	155.9930, 34.5135, 36.8401
Hunter-Lab	55.8314, 42.5002, -41.2615

Details

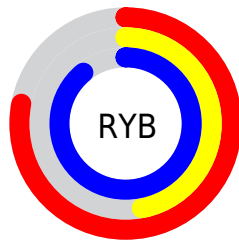
The RGB color **198, 121, 226** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC66CC**. A complement of this color would be **149, 226, 121**, and the grayscale version is **156, 156, 156**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 175, 255**, and **142, 69, 170** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **192, 98, 226**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **204, 144, 226**.

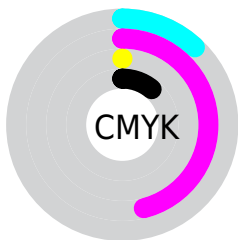
Distribution



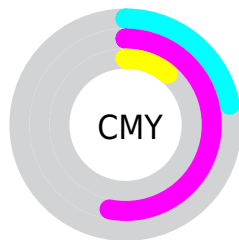
- Red (78%)
- Green (47%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 198, 121, 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 RGB color 198, 121, 226 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 198, 121, 226

255, 255, 255

 255, 175, 255

 255, 203, 255


 255, 232, 255

 198, 121, 226

 170, 95, 198


 142, 69, 170

 115, 43, 143

 88, 14, 117

 62, 0, 92

 38, 0, 68

 1, 0, 45

 0, 1, 23

 0, 0, 0


 198, 121, 226


 198, 121, 226

 192, 98, 226


 204, 144, 226

 186, 76, 226

 210, 166, 226

 180, 53, 226

 216, 189, 226

 174, 31, 226

 222, 211, 226

 168, 8, 226

 228, 234, 226

 166, 0, 226

 234, 255, 226

 240, 255, 226

 246, 255, 226

 252, 255, 226

Harmonies

Analogous

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



111, 145, 255



198, 121, 226



242, 100, 175

Triad

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



198, 121, 226



198, 141, 30



0, 178, 186

Complementary

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



198, 121, 226



149, 226, 121

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, 177, 128



198, 121, 226



146, 159, 30

Square

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



198, 121, 226



235, 118, 69



78, 171, 73



0, 174, 235

Rectangle

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



198, 121, 226



252, 97, 137



78, 171, 73



0, 178, 167

Sweetspot

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



198, 121, 226



245, 219, 255



121, 149, 226



122, 106, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



198, 121, 226



217, 112, 255



226, 121, 202



109, 101, 112



129, 0, 176



36, 0, 48

Inverse Universe

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



226, 121, 149



255, 112, 150



121, 226, 146



112, 101, 104



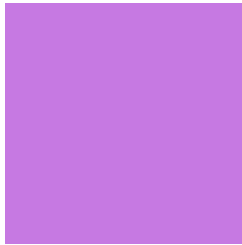
176, 0, 47



48, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 198, 121, 226 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

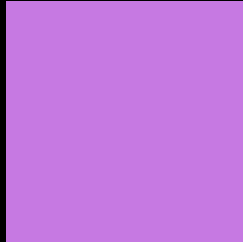
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 198, 121, 226 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

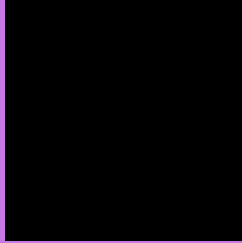
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RGB 198, 121, 226 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 121, 226.

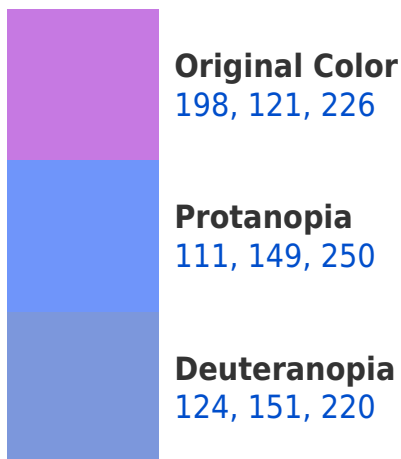


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 121, 226.

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





Tritanopia
187, 139, 149

Trichromacy



Original Color

198, 121, 226



Protanomaly

143, 139, 241



Deuteranomaly

151, 140, 222



Tritanomaly

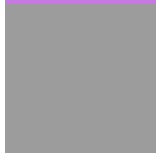
191, 132, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color

198, 121, 226



Achromatopsia

156, 156, 156



Achromatomaly

171, 143, 181

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 198, 121, 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(198, 121, 226)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(198, 121, 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(198, 121, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(198, 121, 226) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 198, 121, 226 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

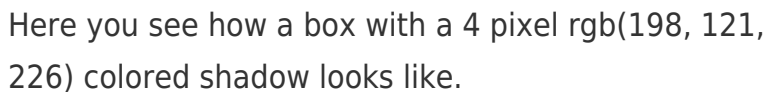
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(198, 121, 226) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(198, 121, 226) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(198, 121, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 121, 226); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 121, 226); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 121, 226) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 198, 121, 226 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(198, 121, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(198,  
121, 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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