

Converting Colors

RGB(198, 127, 153)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(198, 127, 153) contains.

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Color

RGB(198, 127, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C67F99
RGB	198, 127, 153
RGB Percent	78%, 50%, 60%
CMY	0.2235, 0.5020, 0.4000
CMYK	0.00, 0.36, 0.23, 0.22
HSL	338°, 38%, 64%
HSV	338°, 36%, 78%
XYZ	36.6278, 29.4844, 33.8976
YIQ	151.1930, 33.9700, 23.1380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

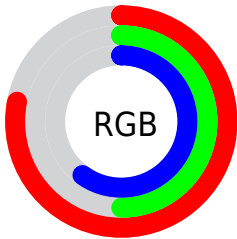
Format	Color
RYB	198, 127, 153
Decimal	13008793
CIELab	61.21, 31.07, -2.43
CIElCh	61, 31.162, 355.519
Yxy	29.4844, 0.3662, 0.2948
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291198873 (0xFFC67F99)
YUV	151.1930, 0.8909, 41.0497
Hunter-Lab	54.2996, 25.3832, 0.9968

Details

The RGB color **198, 127, 153** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **127, 198, 172**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 181, 207**, and **143, 76, 102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **198, 107, 140**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **198, 147, 166**.

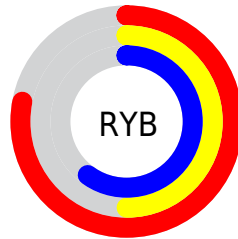
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (50%)

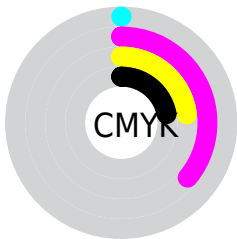
Blue (60%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (60%)

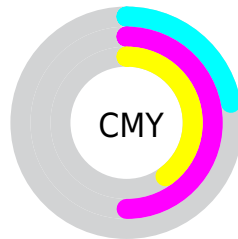


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (23%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 198, 127, 153 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, 127, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 198, 127, 153

255, 255, 255

 255, 181, 207

 255, 209, 235

 255, 237, 255

 198, 127, 153

 170, 101, 127

 143, 76, 102

 116, 52, 78

 90, 28, 55

 65, 3, 34

 44, 0, 12


 0, 0, 0

 198, 127, 153


 198, 107, 140

 198, 127, 153

 198, 147, 166

 198, 87, 128

 198, 167, 178

 198, 68, 115

 198, 186, 191

 198, 48, 103

 198, 206, 203

 198, 28, 90

 198, 226, 216

 198, 8, 78

 198, 246, 228

 198, 0, 73

 198, 255, 241

 198, 255, 253

 198, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



179, 133, 179



198, 127, 153



202, 128, 125

Triad

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



198, 127, 153



142, 153, 97



61, 159, 192

Complementary

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



198, 127, 153



127, 198, 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.



48, 162, 170



198, 127, 153



110, 159, 116

Square

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



198, 127, 153



170, 145, 93



76, 162, 142



103, 152, 202

Rectangle

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



198, 127, 153



196, 132, 110



76, 162, 142



51, 160, 186

Sweetspot

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



198, 127, 153



255, 227, 237



172, 127, 198



128, 111, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



198, 127, 153



255, 145, 186



198, 136, 127



99, 90, 93



163, 0, 60



36, 0, 13

Inverse Universe

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



198, 127, 153



255, 145, 186



127, 189, 198



99, 90, 93



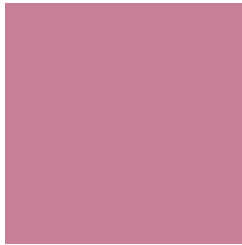
163, 0, 60



36, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 198, 127, 153 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

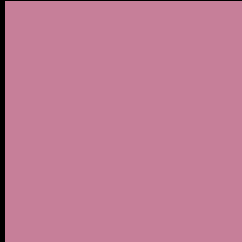
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 127, 153 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, 127, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 127, 153.

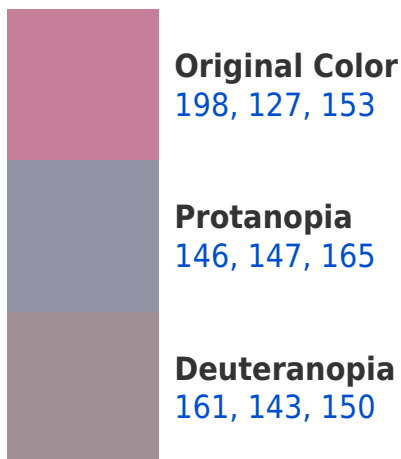


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 127, 153.

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
197, 129, 139

Trichromacy



Original Color
198, 127, 153

Protanomaly
165, 140, 161

Deuteranomaly
174, 137, 151

Tritanomaly
197, 128, 144

Monochromacy



Original Color
198, 127, 153

Achromatopsia
151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly
168, 142, 152

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 198, 127, 153 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, 127, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(198, 127, 153)  
}
```

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, 127, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(198, 127, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 198, 127, 153 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, 127, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(198, 127, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(198, 127, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(198, 127, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 127, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 127,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 198, 127, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(198, 127, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(198,  
127, 153) }
```

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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