

Converting Colors

RGB(198, 129, 150)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(198, 129, 150) contains.

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Color

RGB(198, 129, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C68196
RGB	198, 129, 150
RGB Percent	78%, 51%, 59%
CMY	0.2235, 0.4941, 0.4118
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.24, 0.22
HSL	342°, 38%, 64%
HSV	342°, 35%, 78%
XYZ	36.6440, 29.9083, 32.6957
YIQ	152.0250, 34.3830, 21.1590

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

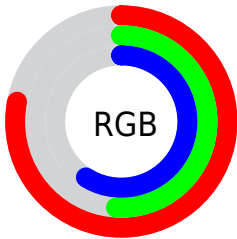
Format	Color
RYB	198, 129, 150
Decimal	13009302
CIELab	61.58, 29.53, -0.18
CIELCh	62, 29.533, 359.653
Yxy	29.9083, 0.3692, 0.3013
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291199382 (0xFFC68196)
YUV	152.0250, -0.9983, 40.3201
Hunter-Lab	54.6885, 23.8990, 2.8352

Details

The RGB color **198, 129, 150** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **129, 198, 177**, and the grayscale version is **152, 152, 152**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 183, 204**, and **143, 78, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **198, 109, 136**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **198, 149, 164**.

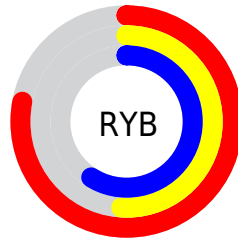
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (51%)

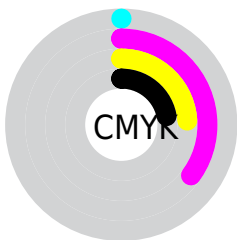
Blue (59%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (59%)

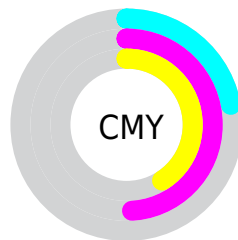


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 198, 129, 150 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, 129, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 198, 129, 150


255, 255, 255

 255, 183, 204

 255, 211, 232


 255, 239, 255

 198, 129, 150

 170, 103, 124

 143, 78, 99

 116, 54, 75

 90, 31, 53

 65, 6, 32

 44, 0, 8


 0, 0, 0

 198, 129, 150


 198, 109, 136

 198, 129, 150

 198, 149, 164

 198, 89, 122

 198, 169, 178

 198, 70, 109

 198, 188, 191

 198, 50, 95

 198, 208, 205

 198, 30, 81

 198, 228, 219

 198, 10, 67

 198, 248, 233

 198, 0, 60

 198, 255, 246

 198, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



182, 133, 176



198, 129, 150



200, 131, 124

Triad

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



198, 129, 150



139, 155, 103



75, 158, 193

Complementary

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



198, 129, 150



129, 198, 177

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.



59, 162, 174



198, 129, 150



109, 160, 121

Square

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



198, 129, 150



167, 147, 96



78, 163, 147



113, 151, 201

Rectangle

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



198, 129, 150



193, 135, 110



78, 163, 147



65, 160, 188

Sweetspot

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



198, 129, 150



255, 230, 237



176, 129, 198



128, 112, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



198, 129, 150



255, 148, 180



198, 142, 129



99, 90, 93



163, 0, 50



36, 0, 11

Inverse Universe

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



198, 129, 150



255, 148, 180



129, 185, 198



99, 90, 93



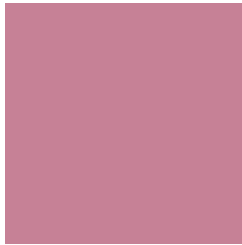
163, 0, 50



36, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 198, 129, 150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

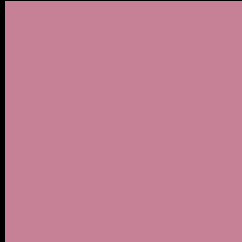
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 129, 150 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, 129, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 129, 150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 129, 150.

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, 129, 150

Protanopia
148, 148, 161

Deuteranopia
164, 144, 147



Tritanopia
197, 131, 140

Trichromacy



Original Color
198, 129, 150

Protanomaly
166, 141, 157

Deuteranomaly
176, 139, 148

Tritanomaly
197, 130, 144

Monochromacy



Original Color
198, 129, 150

Achromatopsia
152, 152, 152

Achromatomaly
169, 144, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 198, 129, 150 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, 129, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(198, 129, 150)  
}
```

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, 129, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(198, 129, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 198, 129, 150 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, 129, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(198, 129, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(198, 129, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(198, 129, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 129, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 129,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 198, 129, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(198, 129, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(198,  
129, 150) }
```

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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