

Converting Colors

RGB(198, 131, 106)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(198, 131, 106) contains.

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Color

RGB(198, 131, 106)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C6836A
RGB	198, 131, 106
RGB Percent	78%, 51%, 42%
CMY	0.2235, 0.4863, 0.5843
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.46, 0.22
HSL	16°, 45%, 60%
HSV	16°, 46%, 78%
XYZ	34.0065, 29.2790, 17.4947
YIQ	148.1830, 47.9570, 6.4290

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

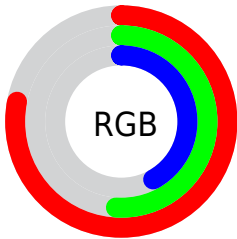
Format	Color
R_{YB}	198, 140, 106
Decimal	13009770
CIE _{Lab}	61.03, 22.95, 24.08
CIE _{LCh}	61, 33.259, 46.377
Yxy	29.2790, 0.4210, 0.3625
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291199850 (0xFFC6836A)
YUV	148.1830, -20.7962, 43.6895
Hunter-Lab	54.1100, 17.4892, 18.7075

Details

The RGB color **198, 131, 106** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **106, 173, 198**, and the grayscale version is **148, 148, 148**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 184, 158**, and **141, 81, 58** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **198, 117, 86**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **198, 145, 126**.

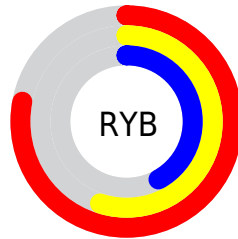
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (51%)

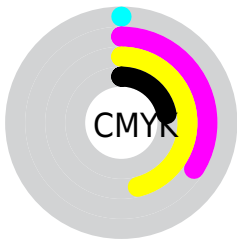
Blue (42%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (42%)

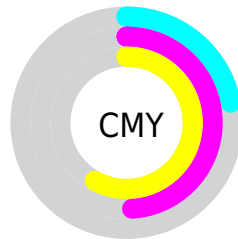


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (46%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 198, 131, 106 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, 131, 106 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 198, 131, 106

255, 255, 255


 255, 184, 158


 255, 212, 184

 255, 241, 212

 255, 255, 241

 198, 131, 106

 169, 106, 82

 141, 81, 58

 114, 57, 36

 87, 35, 15

 61, 12, 0

 39, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 198, 131, 106

 198, 117, 86

 198, 131, 106

 198, 145, 126

198, 102, 66

198, 160, 146

198, 88, 47

198, 174, 165

198, 73, 27

198, 189, 185

198, 59, 7

198, 203, 205

198, 54, 0

198, 218, 225

198, 232, 245

198, 246, 255

198, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



205, 125, 132



198, 131, 106



179, 141, 90

Triad

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



198, 131, 106



80, 162, 132



131, 145, 203

Complementary

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



198, 131, 106



106, 173, 198

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.



82, 154, 204



198, 131, 106



40, 163, 163

Square

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



198, 131, 106



117, 158, 106



33, 160, 189



171, 134, 188

Rectangle

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



198, 131, 106



161, 148, 88



33, 160, 189



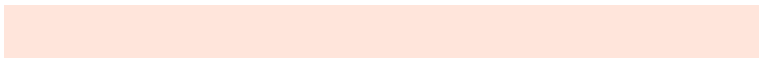
115, 148, 205

Sweetspot

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



198, 131, 106



255, 229, 219



198, 106, 173



128, 112, 106



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



198, 131, 106



255, 151, 112



198, 177, 106



99, 92, 90



163, 44, 0



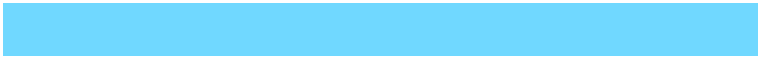
36, 10, 0

Inverse Universe

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



106, 173, 198



112, 216, 255



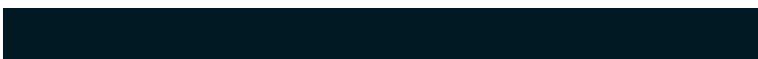
106, 127, 198



90, 97, 99



0, 119, 163



0, 26, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 198, 131, 106 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

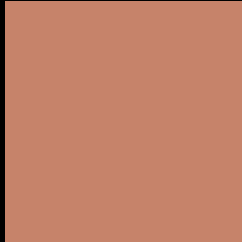
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 131, 106 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

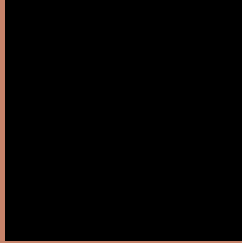
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 131, 106 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 131, 106.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 131, 106.

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, 131, 106

Protanopia
158, 147, 113

Deuteranopia
176, 141, 104



Tritanopia
201, 127, 136

Trichromacy



Original Color

198, 131, 106

Protanomaly

173, 141, 110

Deuteranomaly

184, 137, 105

Tritanomaly

200, 128, 125

Monochromacy



Original Color

198, 131, 106

Achromatopsia

148, 148, 148

Achromatomaly

166, 142, 133

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 198, 131, 106 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, 131, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(198, 131, 106)  
}
```

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, 131, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(198, 131, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 198, 131, 106 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

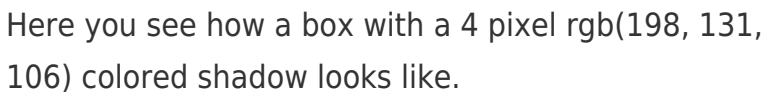
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(198, 131, 106) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(198, 131, 106) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(198, 131, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(198, 131, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 131, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 131,  
106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 198, 131, 106 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(198, 131, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(198,  
131, 106) }
```

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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