

Converting Colors

RGB(198, 134, 169)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(198, 134, 169) contains.

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Color

RGB(198, 134, 169)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C686A9
RGB	198, 134, 169
RGB Percent	78%, 53%, 66%
CMY	0.2235, 0.4745, 0.3373
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.15, 0.22
HSL	327°, 36%, 65%
HSV	327°, 32%, 78%
XYZ	38.9752, 31.9205, 41.6432
YIQ	157.1260, 26.9090, 24.4530

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

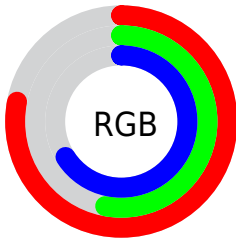
Format	Color
R_{YB}	198, 134, 169
Decimal	13010601
CIE _{Lab}	63.28, 29.76, -8.49
CIE _{LCh}	63, 30.943, 344.075
Yxy	31.9205, 0.3463, 0.2836
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291200681 (0xFFC686A9)
YUV	157.1260, 5.8539, 35.8465
Hunter-Lab	56.4983, 24.2660, -4.1521

Details

The RGB color **198, 134, 169** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **134, 198, 163**, and the grayscale version is **157, 157, 157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 188, 224**, and **143, 83, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **198, 114, 160**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **198, 154, 178**.

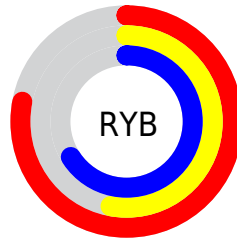
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (53%)

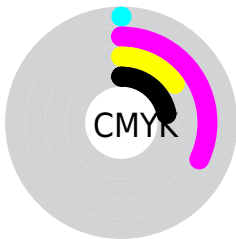
Blue (66%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (66%)

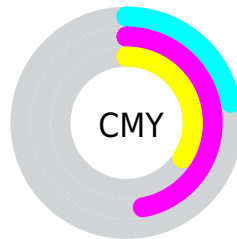


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 198, 134, 169 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, 134, 169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 198, 134, 169


255, 255, 255

 255, 188, 224

 255, 216, 253


 255, 245, 255

 198, 134, 169

 170, 108, 143

 143, 83, 117

 117, 59, 92

 91, 35, 69


 66, 11, 46

 44, 0, 26

 2, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 198, 134, 169


 198, 134, 169


 198, 114, 160


 198, 154, 178

 198, 94, 151


 198, 174, 187

 198, 75, 142


 198, 193, 196

 198, 55, 133

 198, 213, 205

 198, 35, 124

 198, 233, 214

 198, 15, 115

 198, 253, 223

 198, 0, 108

 198, 255, 232

 198, 255, 241

 198, 255, 250

Harmonies

Analogous

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



173, 141, 193



198, 134, 169



208, 132, 141

Triad

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



198, 134, 169



159, 156, 99



59, 166, 191

Complementary

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



198, 134, 169



134, 198, 163

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.



64, 168, 166



198, 134, 169



128, 163, 113

Square

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



198, 134, 169



185, 146, 101



95, 167, 137



92, 160, 206

Rectangle

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



198, 134, 169



206, 135, 124



95, 167, 137



56, 167, 183

Sweetspot

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



198, 134, 169



255, 230, 243



163, 134, 198



128, 112, 121



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



198, 134, 169



255, 156, 210



198, 134, 137



99, 90, 95



163, 0, 89



36, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



198, 134, 169



255, 156, 210



134, 198, 195



99, 90, 95



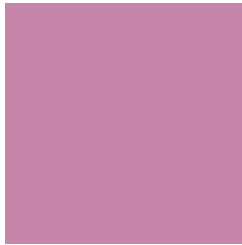
163, 0, 89



36, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 198, 134, 169 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

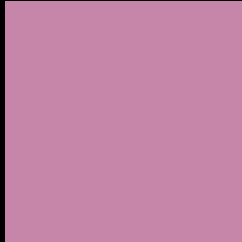
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 134, 169 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, 134, 169 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 134, 169.

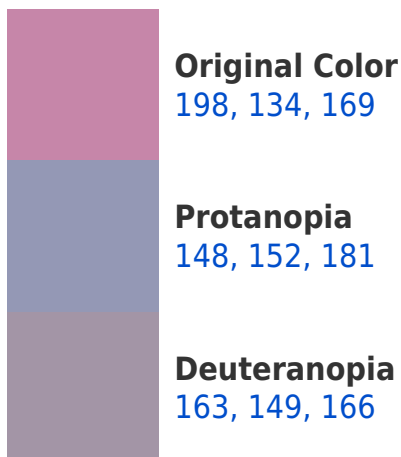



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 134, 169.

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

196, 138, 148

Trichromacy



Original Color
198, 134, 169

Protanomaly
166, 145, 177

Deuteranomaly
176, 144, 167

Tritanomaly
197, 137, 156

Monochromacy



Original Color
198, 134, 169

Achromatopsia
157, 157, 157

Achromatomaly
172, 149, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 198, 134, 169 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, 134, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(198, 134, 169)  
}
```

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, 134, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(198, 134, 169) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 198, 134, 169 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, 134, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(198, 134, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(198, 134, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(198, 134, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 134, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 134,  
169) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 198, 134, 169 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(198, 134, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(198,  
134, 169) }
```

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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