

Converting Colors

RGB(198, 136, 103)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(198, 136, 103) contains.

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Color

RGB(198, 136, 103)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C68867
RGB	198, 136, 103
RGB Percent	78%, 53%, 40%
CMY	0.2235, 0.4667, 0.5961
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.48, 0.22
HSL	21°, 45%, 59%
HSV	21°, 48%, 78%
XYZ	34.5410, 30.5934, 16.9166
YIQ	150.7760, 47.5450, 2.8810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

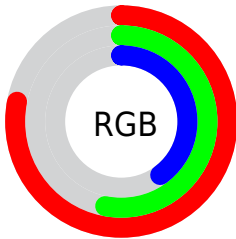
Format	Color
RYB	198, 154, 103
Decimal	13011047
CIELab	62.16, 19.90, 27.25
CIELCh	62, 33.739, 53.856
Yxy	30.5934, 0.4210, 0.3729
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291201127 (0xFFC68867)
YUV	150.7760, -23.5536, 41.4154
Hunter-Lab	55.3113, 14.6758, 20.5845

Details

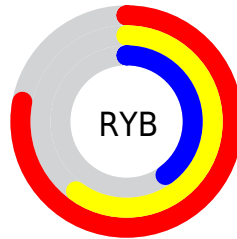
The RGB color **198, 136, 103** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **103, 165, 198**, and the grayscale version is **151, 151, 151**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 190, 154**, and **141, 86, 55** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **198, 123, 83**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **198, 149, 123**.

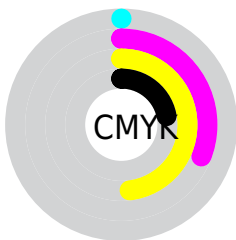
Distribution



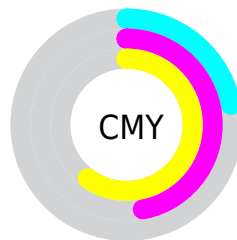
- Red (78%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 198, 136, 103 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, 136, 103 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 198, 136, 103


255, 255, 255

 255, 190, 154


 255, 217, 181

 255, 246, 209

 255, 255, 237

 198, 136, 103

 169, 110, 79

 141, 86, 55

 114, 62, 33

 87, 40, 11

 62, 18, 0

 38, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 198, 136, 103

 198, 123, 83

 198, 136, 103

 198, 149, 123

198, 110, 63

198, 162, 143

198, 97, 44

198, 175, 162

198, 84, 24

198, 188, 182

198, 71, 4

198, 201, 202

198, 69, 0

198, 214, 222

198, 226, 242

198, 239, 255

198, 252, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



209, 128, 128



198, 136, 103



176, 146, 91

Triad

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



198, 136, 103



72, 166, 143



145, 145, 205

Complementary

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



198, 136, 103



103, 165, 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.



97, 155, 209



198, 136, 103



32, 166, 173

Square

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



198, 136, 103



111, 162, 114



45, 162, 198



182, 134, 186

Rectangle

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



198, 136, 103



156, 153, 91



45, 162, 198



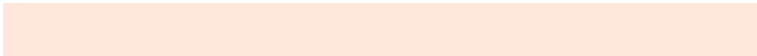
130, 148, 208

Sweetspot

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



198, 136, 103



255, 232, 219



198, 103, 166



128, 113, 106



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



198, 136, 103



255, 158, 107



198, 182, 103



99, 93, 90



163, 57, 0



36, 12, 0

Inverse Universe

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



103, 165, 198



107, 204, 255



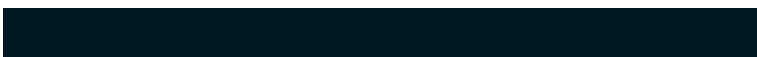
103, 119, 198



90, 96, 99



0, 107, 163



0, 23, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 198, 136, 103 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

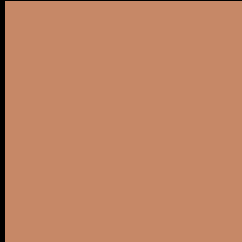
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 136, 103 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

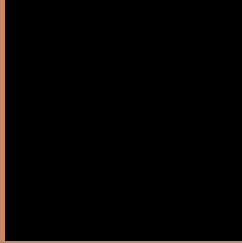
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 136, 103 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 136, 103.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 136, 103.

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
201, 131, 141

Trichromacy



Original Color

198, 136, 103

Protanomaly

175, 145, 107

Deuteranomaly

187, 141, 102

Tritanomaly

200, 133, 127

Monochromacy



Original Color

198, 136, 103

Achromatopsia

151, 151, 151

Achromatomaly

168, 146, 134

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 198, 136, 103 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, 136, 103)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(198, 136, 103)  
}
```

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, 136, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(198, 136, 103) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 198, 136, 103 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, 136, 103) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(198, 136, 103) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(198, 136, 103)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(198, 136, 103); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 136, 103);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 136,  
103) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 198, 136, 103 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(198, 136, 103) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(198,  
136, 103) }
```

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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