

Converting Colors

RGB(198, 142, 173)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(198, 142, 173) contains.

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Color

RGB(198, 142, 173)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C68EAD
RGB	198, 142, 173
RGB Percent	78%, 56%, 68%
CMY	0.2235, 0.4431, 0.3216
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.13, 0.22
HSL	327°, 33%, 67%
HSV	327°, 28%, 78%
XYZ	40.5045, 34.3689, 44.0342
YIQ	162.2780, 23.4250, 21.5130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

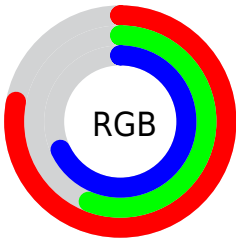
Format	Color
RYB	198, 142, 173
Decimal	13012653
CIELab	65.25, 26.03, -7.81
CIELCh	65, 27.175, 343.302
Yxy	34.3689, 0.3406, 0.2890
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291202733 (0xFFC68EAD)
YUV	162.2780, 5.2859, 31.3282
Hunter-Lab	58.6250, 20.7335, -3.4962

Details

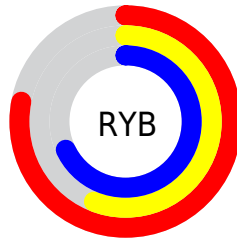
The RGB color **198, 142, 173** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **142, 198, 167**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 196, 228**, and **143, 91, 121** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **198, 122, 164**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **198, 162, 182**.

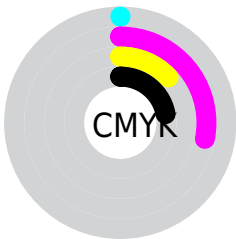
Distribution



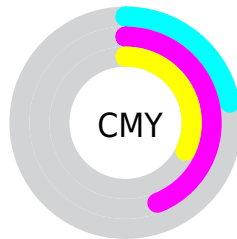
- Red (78%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 198, 142, 173 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, 142, 173 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 198, 142, 173


255, 255, 255

 255, 196, 228

 255, 224, 255

 255, 253, 255

 198, 142, 173

 170, 116, 146

 143, 91, 121

 117, 67, 96

 92, 44, 72

 67, 21, 50

 44, 0, 29

 14, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 198, 142, 173

 198, 142, 173

198, 122, 164

198, 162, 182

198, 102, 155

198, 182, 191

198, 83, 146

198, 201, 200

198, 63, 138

198, 221, 208

198, 43, 129

198, 241, 217

198, 23, 120

198, 255, 226

198, 3, 111

198, 255, 235

198, 0, 110

198, 255, 244

198, 255, 253

Harmonies

Analogous

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



175, 148, 194



198, 142, 173



207, 141, 148

Triad

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



198, 142, 173



165, 160, 111



84, 170, 191

Complementary

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



198, 142, 173



142, 198, 167

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.



87, 172, 169



198, 142, 173



137, 167, 122

Square

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



198, 142, 173



188, 152, 112



109, 171, 144



108, 165, 204

Rectangle

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



198, 142, 173



206, 143, 133



109, 171, 144



82, 171, 184

Sweetspot

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



198, 142, 173



255, 235, 246



166, 142, 198



128, 115, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



198, 142, 173



255, 168, 216



198, 142, 146



99, 90, 95



163, 0, 90



36, 0, 20

Inverse Universe

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



198, 142, 173



255, 168, 216



142, 198, 194



99, 90, 95



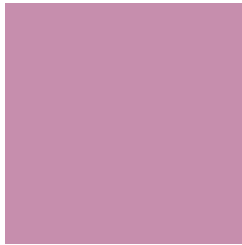
163, 0, 90



36, 0, 20

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 198, 142, 173 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

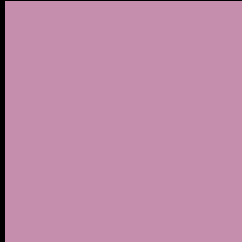
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 142, 173 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

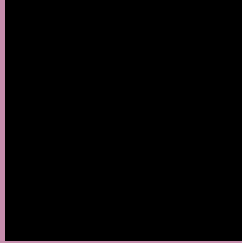
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 142, 173 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 142, 173.

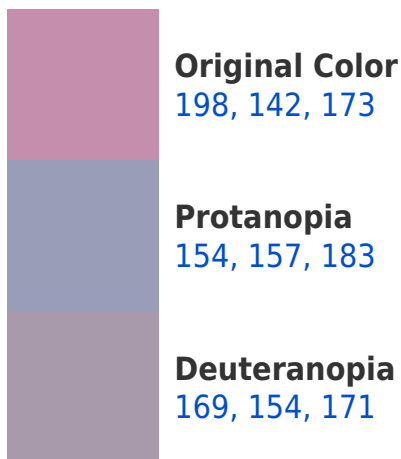



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 142, 173.

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, 145, 156

Trichromacy



Original Color

198, 142, 173

Protanomaly

170, 152, 179

Deuteranomaly

180, 150, 172

Tritanomaly

197, 144, 162

Monochromacy



Original Color

198, 142, 173

Achromatopsia

162, 162, 162

Achromatomaly

175, 155, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 198, 142, 173 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, 142, 173)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(198, 142, 173)  
}
```

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, 142, 173) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(198, 142, 173) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 198, 142, 173 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, 142, 173) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(198, 142, 173) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(198, 142, 173)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(198, 142, 173); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 142, 173);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 142,  
173) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 198, 142, 173 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(198, 142, 173) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(198,  
142, 173) }
```

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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