

Converting Colors

RGB(198, 144, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(198, 144, 148) contains.

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Color

RGB(198, 144, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C69094
RGB	198, 144, 148
RGB Percent	78%, 56%, 58%
CMY	0.2235, 0.4353, 0.4196
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.25, 0.22
HSL	356°, 32%, 67%
HSV	356°, 27%, 78%
XYZ	38.6073, 34.0904, 32.5623
YIQ	160.6020, 30.9000, 12.6920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

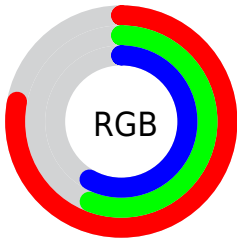
Format	Color
RYB	198, 144, 148
Decimal	13013140
CIELab	65.03, 21.01, 5.97
CIELCh	65, 21.840, 15.859
Yxy	34.0904, 0.3668, 0.3239
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291203220 (0xFFC69094)
YUV	160.6020, -6.2128, 32.7980
Hunter-Lab	58.3870, 15.8524, 7.8050

Details

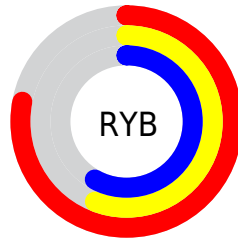
The RGB color **198, 144, 148** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **144, 198, 194**, and the grayscale version is **161, 161, 161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 198, 202**, and **143, 93, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **198, 124, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **198, 164, 166**.

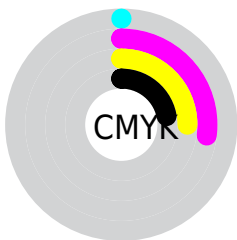
Distribution



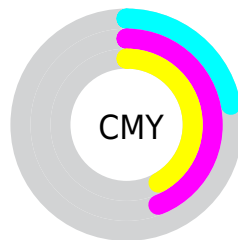
- Red (78%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 198, 144, 148 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, 144, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 198, 144, 148

255, 255, 255

 255, 198, 202


 255, 226, 230

 198, 144, 148

 170, 118, 122

 143, 93, 97

 117, 69, 74

 91, 46, 51


 66, 24, 30

 44, 1, 5

 0, 0, 0

 198, 144, 148

 198, 124, 130

 198, 144, 148

 198, 164, 166

 198, 104, 111

 198, 184, 185

 198, 85, 93

 198, 203, 203

 198, 65, 75

 198, 223, 221

 198, 45, 56

 198, 243, 240

 198, 25, 38

 198, 255, 255

 198, 5, 20

 198, 0, 15

Harmonies

Analogous

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



191, 145, 168



198, 144, 148



194, 147, 131

Triad

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



198, 144, 148



139, 165, 130



122, 162, 195

Complementary

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



198, 144, 148



144, 198, 194

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.



105, 167, 185



198, 144, 148



118, 168, 148

Square

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



198, 144, 148



162, 160, 120



104, 169, 168



149, 156, 195

Rectangle

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



198, 144, 148



186, 151, 123



104, 169, 168



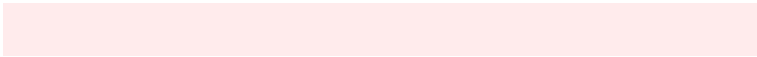
115, 164, 193

Sweetspot

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



198, 144, 148



255, 235, 236



194, 144, 198



128, 115, 116



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



198, 144, 148



255, 171, 177



198, 167, 144



99, 90, 90



163, 0, 12



36, 0, 3

Inverse Universe

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



198, 144, 148



255, 171, 177



144, 176, 198



99, 90, 90



163, 0, 12



36, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 198, 144, 148 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

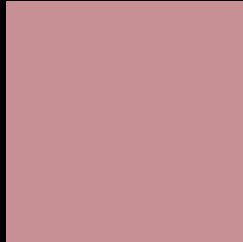
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 144, 148 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, 144, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 144, 148.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 144, 148.

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, 144, 148

Protanopia
162, 157, 155

Deuteranopia
178, 153, 146



Tritanopia
199, 143, 154

Trichromacy



Original Color

198, 144, 148

Protanomaly

175, 152, 152

Deuteranomaly

185, 150, 147

Tritanomaly

199, 143, 152

Monochromacy



Original Color

198, 144, 148

Achromatopsia

161, 161, 161

Achromatomaly

174, 155, 156

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 198, 144, 148 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, 144, 148)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(198, 144, 148)  
}
```

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, 144, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(198, 144, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 198, 144, 148 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, 144, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(198, 144, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(198, 144, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(198, 144, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 144, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 144,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 198, 144, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(198, 144, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(198,  
144, 148) }
```

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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