

Converting Colors

RGB(198, 144, 179)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(198, 144, 179) contains.

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Color

RGB(198, 144, 179)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C690B3
RGB	198, 144, 179
RGB Percent	78%, 56%, 70%
CMY	0.2235, 0.4353, 0.2980
CMYK	0.00, 0.27, 0.10, 0.22
HSL	321°, 32%, 67%
HSV	321°, 27%, 78%
XYZ	41.3986, 35.2070, 47.2615
YIQ	164.1360, 20.9490, 22.3330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

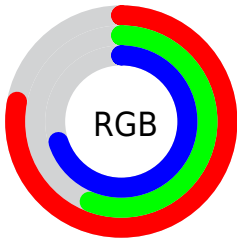
Format	Color
R _Y B	198, 144, 179
Decimal	13013171
CIE Lab	65.91, 25.95, -10.21
CIE LCh	66, 27.889, 338.531
Yxy	35.2070, 0.3342, 0.2842
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291203251 (0xFFC690B3)
YUV	164.1360, 7.3280, 29.6987
Hunter-Lab	59.3355, 20.7033, -5.6905

Details

The RGB color **198, 144, 179** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **144, 198, 163**, and the grayscale version is **164, 164, 164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 198, 235**, and **143, 93, 126** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **198, 124, 172**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **198, 164, 186**.

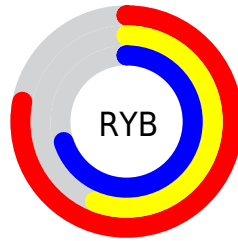
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (56%)

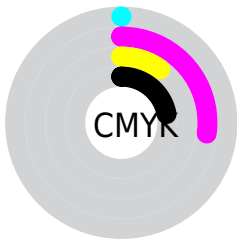
Blue (70%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (70%)

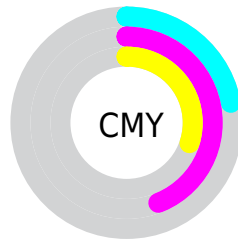


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (27%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (30%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 198, 144, 179 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, 179 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 198, 144, 179

255, 255, 255

 255, 198, 235

 255, 226, 255

 198, 144, 179

 170, 118, 152

 143, 93, 126

 117, 69, 101

 92, 45, 77

 67, 23, 54

 44, 0, 33

 17, 0, 8

 0, 0, 0

 198, 144, 179


 198, 144, 179

 198, 124, 172

 198, 164, 186

 198, 104, 165

 198, 184, 193

 198, 85, 158

 198, 203, 200

 198, 65, 151

 198, 223, 207

 198, 45, 144

 198, 243, 214

 198, 25, 137

 198, 255, 221

 198, 5, 130

 198, 255, 228

 198, 0, 128

 198, 255, 235

 198, 255, 242

Harmonies

Analogous

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



173, 151, 199



198, 144, 179



210, 142, 154

Triad

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



198, 144, 179



171, 161, 110



82, 172, 190

Complementary

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



198, 144, 179



144, 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.



89, 174, 167



198, 144, 179



143, 168, 120

Square

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



198, 144, 179



193, 152, 114



114, 173, 141



103, 168, 206

Rectangle

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



198, 144, 179



210, 143, 137



114, 173, 141



81, 173, 183

Sweetspot

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



198, 144, 179



255, 235, 248



163, 144, 198



128, 115, 123



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



198, 144, 179



255, 171, 225



198, 144, 152



99, 90, 96



163, 0, 106



36, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



198, 144, 179



255, 171, 225



144, 198, 190



99, 90, 96



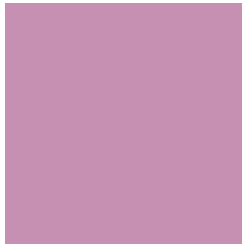
163, 0, 106



36, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 198, 144, 179 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

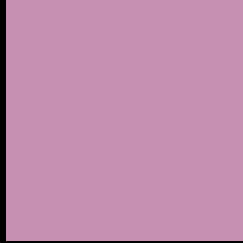
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 179 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

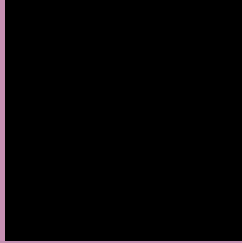
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 179 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 144, 179.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 144, 179.

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
195, 148, 159

Trichromacy



Original Color
198, 144, 179

Protanomaly
171, 154, 185

Deuteranomaly
180, 152, 178

Tritanomaly
196, 147, 166

Monochromacy



Original Color
198, 144, 179

Achromatopsia
164, 164, 164

Achromatomaly
176, 157, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 198, 144, 179 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, 179)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(198, 144, 179)  
}
```

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, 179) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(198, 144, 179) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 198, 144, 179 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, 179) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(198, 144, 179) }
```

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, 179)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(198, 144, 179); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 144, 179);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 144,  
179) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 198, 144, 179 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, 179) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(198,  
144, 179) }
```

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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