

Converting Colors

RGB(198, 146, 163)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(198, 146, 163) contains.

RGB(198, 146, 163)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(198, 146, 163)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C692A3
RGB	198, 146, 163
RGB Percent	78%, 57%, 64%
CMY	0.2235, 0.4275, 0.3608
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.18, 0.22
HSL	340°, 31%, 67%
HSV	340°, 26%, 78%
XYZ	40.1784, 35.2079, 39.3285
YIQ	163.4860, 25.5350, 16.3110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

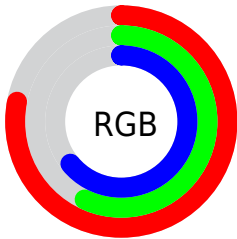
Format	Color
RYB	198, 146, 163
Decimal	13013667
CIELab	65.91, 22.19, -1.21
CIELCh	66, 22.223, 356.881
Yxy	35.2079, 0.3502, 0.3069
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291203747 (0xFFC692A3)
YUV	163.4860, -0.2396, 30.2688
Hunter-Lab	59.3362, 17.0296, 2.2375

Details

The RGB color **198, 146, 163** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **146, 198, 181**, and the grayscale version is **163, 163, 163**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 200, 218**, and **143, 95, 111** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **198, 126, 150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **198, 166, 176**.

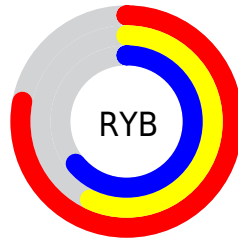
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (57%)

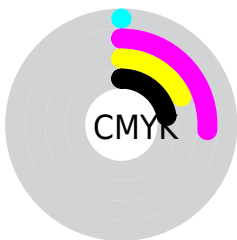
Blue (64%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (64%)

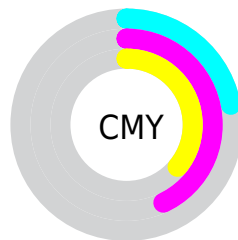


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 198, 146, 163 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, 146, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 198, 146, 163

255, 255, 255

 255, 200, 218

 255, 228, 246

 198, 146, 163

 170, 120, 137

 143, 95, 111

 117, 71, 87

 92, 48, 64

 67, 26, 42

 44, 3, 22

 12, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 198, 146, 163

 198, 146, 163

 198, 126, 150


 198, 166, 176

 198, 106, 136

 198, 186, 190

 198, 87, 123

 198, 205, 203

 198, 67, 110

 198, 225, 216

 198, 47, 96

 198, 245, 230

 198, 27, 83

 198, 255, 243

 198, 7, 70

 198, 255, 255

 198, 0, 65

Harmonies

Analogous

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



184, 149, 182



198, 146, 163



201, 147, 143

Triad

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



198, 146, 163



156, 164, 124



111, 168, 193

Complementary

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



198, 146, 163



146, 198, 181

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.



103, 171, 177



198, 146, 163



133, 169, 138

Square

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



198, 146, 163



177, 158, 121



113, 171, 157



133, 163, 200

Rectangle

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



198, 146, 163



197, 150, 132



113, 171, 157



106, 169, 189

Sweetspot

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



198, 146, 163



255, 235, 241



181, 146, 198



128, 115, 119



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



198, 146, 163



255, 173, 200



198, 155, 146



99, 90, 93



163, 0, 53



36, 0, 12

Inverse Universe

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



198, 146, 163



255, 173, 200



146, 189, 198



99, 90, 93



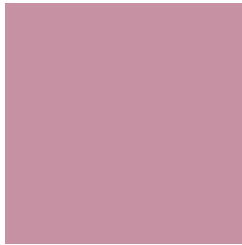
163, 0, 53



36, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 198, 146, 163 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

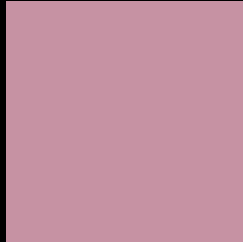
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 146, 163 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

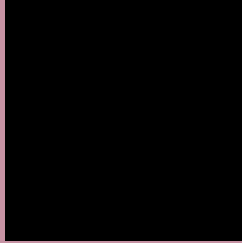
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 146, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 146, 163.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 146, 163.

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, 146, 163

Protanopia
160, 159, 171

Deuteranopia
175, 155, 161



Tritanopia
197, 147, 158

Trichromacy



Original Color

198, 146, 163

Protanomaly

174, 154, 168

Deuteranomaly

183, 152, 162

Tritanomaly

197, 147, 160

Monochromacy



Original Color

198, 146, 163

Achromatopsia

163, 163, 163

Achromatomaly

176, 157, 163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 198, 146, 163 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, 146, 163) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(198, 146, 163)  
}
```

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, 146, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(198, 146, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 198, 146, 163 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, 146, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(198, 146, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(198, 146, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 146, 163); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 146, 163); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 146, 163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 198, 146, 163 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(198, 146, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(198,  
146, 163) }
```

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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