

Converting Colors

RGB(198, 156, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(198, 156, 156) contains.

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Color

RGB(198, 156, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C69C9C
RGB	198, 156, 156
RGB Percent	78%, 61%, 61%
CMY	0.2235, 0.3882, 0.3882
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.21, 0.22
HSL	0°, 27%, 69%
HSV	0°, 21%, 78%
XYZ	41.1779, 38.1830, 36.6522
YIQ	168.5580, 25.0320, 8.9040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

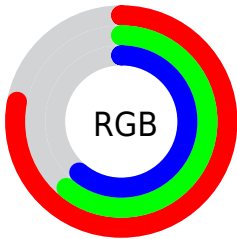
Format	Color
R_{YB}	198, 156, 156
Decimal	13016220
CIE _{Lab}	68.16, 15.60, 5.97
CIE _{LCh}	68, 16.702, 20.939
Yxy	38.1830, 0.3549, 0.3291
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291206300 (0xFFC69C9C)
YUV	168.5580, -6.1911, 25.8206
Hunter-Lab	61.7924, 10.8142, 8.0867

Details

The RGB color **198, 156, 156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **156, 198, 198**, and the grayscale version is **169, 169, 169**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 211, 210**, and **143, 105, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **198, 136, 136**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **198, 176, 176**.

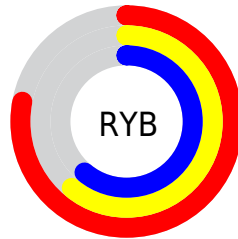
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (61%)

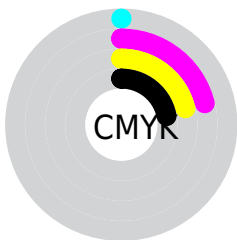
Blue (61%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (61%)

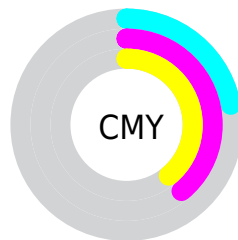


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 198, 156, 156 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, 156, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 198, 156, 156

255, 255, 255

 255, 211, 210

 255, 239, 239


 198, 156, 156


 170, 130, 130

 143, 105, 105

 117, 80, 81

 92, 57, 58


 68, 35, 36

 44, 14, 15

 18, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 198, 156, 156

 198, 156, 156

 198, 136, 136

 198, 176, 176

 198, 116, 116

 198, 196, 196

 198, 97, 97

 198, 215, 215

 198, 77, 77

 198, 235, 235

 198, 57, 57

 198, 255, 255

 198, 37, 37

 198, 17, 17

 198, 0, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



194, 156, 171



198, 156, 156



194, 159, 143

Triad

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



198, 156, 156



149, 172, 147



144, 169, 196

Complementary

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



198, 156, 156



156, 198, 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.



130, 173, 189



198, 156, 156



134, 175, 161

Square

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



198, 156, 156



167, 168, 138



126, 175, 176



163, 164, 194

Rectangle

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



198, 156, 156



187, 162, 138



126, 175, 176



138, 170, 194

Sweetspot

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



198, 156, 156



255, 240, 240



198, 156, 198



128, 119, 119



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



198, 156, 156



255, 191, 191



198, 177, 156



99, 90, 90



163, 0, 0



36, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



156, 198, 198



191, 255, 255



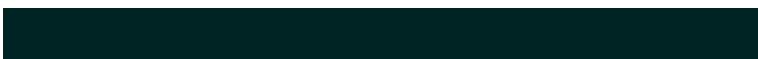
156, 177, 198



90, 99, 99



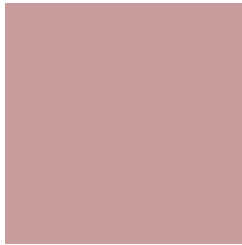
0, 163, 163



0, 36, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 198, 156, 156 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

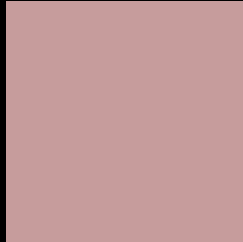
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 156, 156 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, 156, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 156, 156.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 156, 156.

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, 156, 156

Protanopia
170, 166, 161

Deuteranopia
187, 161, 155



Tritanopia
199, 154, 166

Trichromacy



Original Color

198, 156, 156

Protanomaly

180, 162, 159

Deuteranomaly

191, 159, 155

Tritanomaly

199, 155, 162

Monochromacy



Original Color

198, 156, 156

Achromatopsia

169, 169, 169

Achromatomaly

180, 164, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 198, 156, 156 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, 156, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(198, 156, 156)  
}
```

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, 156, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(198, 156, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 198, 156, 156 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, 156, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(198, 156, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(198, 156, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(198, 156, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 156, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 156,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 198, 156, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(198, 156, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(198,  
156, 156) }
```

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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