

Converting Colors

RGB(198, 161, 139)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(198, 161, 139) contains.

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Color

RGB(198, 161, 139)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C6A18B
RGB	198, 161, 139
RGB Percent	78%, 63%, 55%
CMY	0.2235, 0.3686, 0.4549
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.30, 0.22
HSL	22°, 34%, 66%
HSV	22°, 30%, 78%
XYZ	40.6938, 39.3596, 29.8785
YIQ	169.5550, 29.1140, 1.0020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

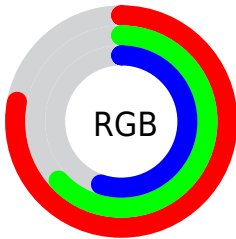
Format	Color
R _Y B	198, 174, 139
Decimal	13017483
CIE Lab	69.01, 10.42, 16.60
CIE LCh	69, 19.604, 57.886
Yxy	39.3596, 0.3702, 0.3580
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291207563 (0xFFC6A18B)
YUV	169.5550, -15.0636, 24.9463
Hunter-Lab	62.7372, 5.9918, 15.6793

Details

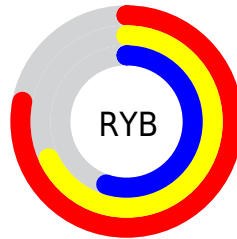
The RGB color **198, 161, 139** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **139, 176, 198**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 216, 193**, and **143, 109, 89** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **198, 149, 119**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **198, 173, 159**.

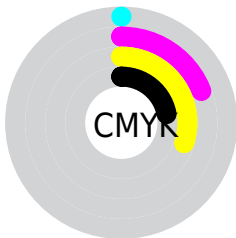
Distribution



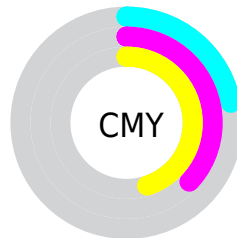
- Red (78%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 198, 161, 139 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, 161, 139 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 198, 161, 139

255, 255, 255

 255, 216, 193

 255, 244, 220


 255, 255, 249

 198, 161, 139

 170, 135, 113

 143, 109, 89

 117, 85, 65

 91, 62, 43

 67, 40, 22

 44, 19, 0

 15, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 198, 161, 139


 198, 161, 139

 198, 149, 119


 198, 173, 159

 198, 136, 99

 198, 186, 179

 198, 124, 80

 198, 198, 198

 198, 111, 60

 198, 211, 218

 198, 99, 40

 198, 223, 238

 198, 86, 20

 198, 236, 255

 198, 74, 0

 198, 248, 255

 198, 74, 0

 198, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



205, 157, 153



198, 161, 139



183, 167, 133

Triad

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



198, 161, 139



127, 179, 166



170, 164, 200

Complementary

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



198, 161, 139



139, 176, 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.



146, 170, 203



198, 161, 139



120, 178, 184

Square

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



198, 161, 139



144, 177, 149



127, 175, 198



190, 159, 188

Rectangle

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



198, 161, 139



171, 171, 135



127, 175, 198



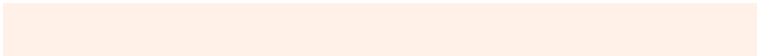
162, 166, 202

Sweetspot

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



198, 161, 139



255, 241, 232



198, 139, 176



128, 119, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



198, 161, 139



255, 197, 163



198, 190, 139



99, 93, 90



163, 61, 0



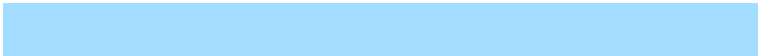
36, 13, 0

Inverse Universe

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



139, 176, 198



163, 221, 255



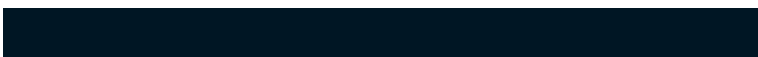
139, 147, 198



90, 96, 99



0, 102, 163



0, 22, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 198, 161, 139 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, 161, 139 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

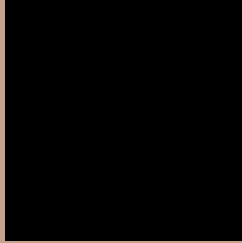
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 161, 139 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 161, 139.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 161, 139.

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, 161, 139

Protanopia
178, 168, 143

Deuteranopia
195, 162, 139



Tritanopia
201, 157, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color
198, 161, 139

Protanomaly
185, 165, 142

Deuteranomaly
196, 162, 139

Tritanomaly
200, 158, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color
198, 161, 139

Achromatopsia
170, 170, 170

Achromatomaly
180, 167, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 198, 161, 139 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, 161, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(198, 161, 139)  
}
```

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, 161, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(198, 161, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 198, 161, 139 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, 161, 139) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(198, 161, 139) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(198, 161, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(198, 161, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 161, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 161,  
139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 198, 161, 139 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(198, 161, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(198,  
161, 139) }
```

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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