

# Converting Colors

RGB(198, 161, 188)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(198, 161, 188) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(198, 161, 188)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C6A1BC
RGB	198, 161, 188
RGB Percent	78%, 63%, 74%
CMY	0.2235, 0.3686, 0.2627
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.05, 0.22
HSL	316°, 25%, 70%
HSV	316°, 19%, 78%
XYZ	45.1107, 41.1263, 53.1375
YIQ	175.1410, 13.3850, 16.2410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

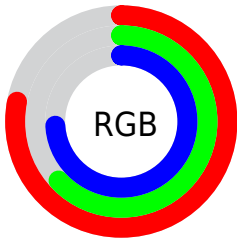
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	198, 161, 188
Decimal	13017532
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	70.26, 18.19, -8.73
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	70, 20.175, 334.357
Yxy	41.1263, 0.3237, 0.2951
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291207612 (0xFFC6A1BC)
YUV	175.1410, 6.3395, 20.0473
Hunter-Lab	64.1298, 13.3346, -4.2364

# Details

The RGB color **198, 161, 188** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **161, 198, 171**, and the grayscale version is **175, 175, 175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 216, 244**, and **144, 109, 135** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **198, 141, 183**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **198, 181, 193**.

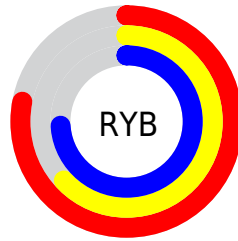
# Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (63%)

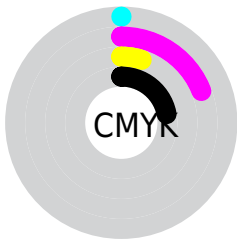
Blue (74%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (74%)

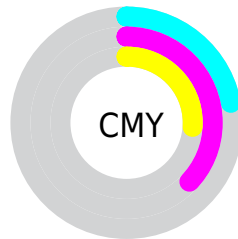


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (26%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 198, 161, 188 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, 188 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 198, 161, 188

 198, 161, 188

255, 255, 255

 171, 135, 161

 255, 216, 244

 144, 109, 135

 255, 244, 255

 118, 85, 109

 93, 61, 85

 69, 39, 62

 46, 18, 40

 28, 0, 20

 0, 0, 0

 198, 161, 188

 198, 161, 188

198, 141, 183

198, 181, 193

198, 121, 177

198, 201, 199

198, 102, 172

198, 220, 204

198, 82, 167

198, 240, 209

198, 62, 161

198, 255, 215

198, 42, 156

198, 255, 220

198, 22, 151

198, 255, 225

198, 3, 145

198, 255, 231

198, 0, 144

198, 255, 236

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



178, 166, 202



198, 161, 188



209, 159, 170

# Triad

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



198, 161, 188



183, 171, 135



122, 181, 192

# Complementary

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



198, 161, 188



161, 198, 171

# 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.



126, 182, 174



198, 161, 188



163, 177, 141

# Square

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



198, 161, 188



200, 165, 139



142, 181, 155



132, 178, 204

# Rectangle

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



198, 161, 188



210, 160, 157



142, 181, 155



122, 182, 186



# Sweetspot

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



198, 161, 188



255, 240, 251



171, 161, 198



128, 119, 125



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



198, 161, 188



255, 199, 240



198, 161, 170



99, 90, 97



163, 0, 119



36, 0, 26



# Inverse Universe

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



198, 161, 188



255, 199, 240



161, 198, 189



99, 90, 97



163, 0, 119

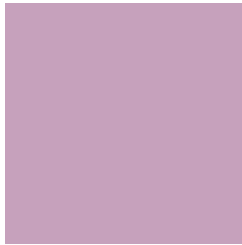


36, 0, 26



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 198, 161, 188 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

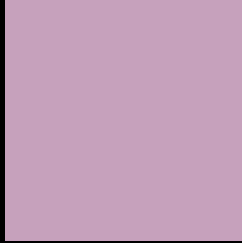
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 188 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

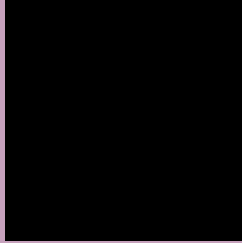
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 198, 161, 188 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 161, 188.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 161, 188.

# 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, 188

**Protanopia**  
168, 171, 194

**Deuteranopia**  
182, 167, 187



**Tritanopia**  
196, 163, 176

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
198, 161, 188

**Protanomaly**  
179, 167, 192

**Deuteranomaly**  
188, 165, 187

**Tritanomaly**  
197, 162, 180

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
198, 161, 188

**Achromatopsia**  
175, 175, 175

**Achromatomaly**  
183, 170, 180

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 198, 161, 188 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, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(198, 161, 188)  
}
```

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, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(198, 161, 188) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 198, 161, 188 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

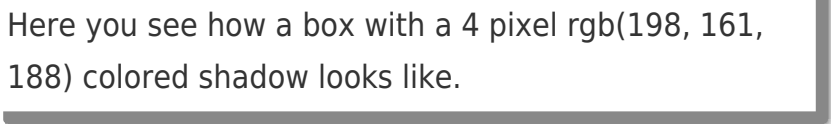
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(198, 161, 188) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(198, 161, 188) }
```

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, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 161, 188); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 161, 188); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 161, 188) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 198, 161, 188 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, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(198,  
161, 188) }
```

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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