

Converting Colors

RGB(198, 163, 111)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(198, 163, 111) contains.

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Color

RGB(198, 163, 111)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C6A36F
RGB	198, 163, 111
RGB Percent	78%, 64%, 44%
CMY	0.2235, 0.3608, 0.5647
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.44, 0.22
HSL	36°, 43%, 61%
HSV	36°, 44%, 78%
XYZ	39.2551, 39.3478, 20.5649
YIQ	167.5370, 37.5520, -8.7520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

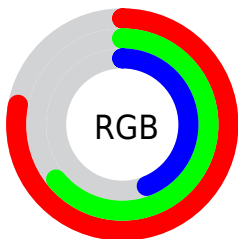
Format	Color
RYB	170, 198, 111
Decimal	13017967
CIELab	69.00, 5.96, 31.81
CIELCh	69, 32.361, 79.380
Yxy	39.3478, 0.3958, 0.3968
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291208047 (0xFFC6A36F)
YUV	167.5370, -27.8727, 26.7161
Hunter-Lab	62.7279, 1.9317, 24.4717

Details

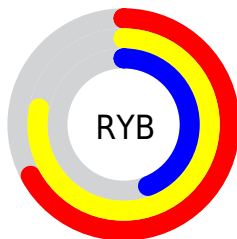
The RGB color **198, 163, 111** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **111, 146, 198**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 218, 163**, and **142, 111, 62** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **198, 155, 91**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **198, 171, 131**.

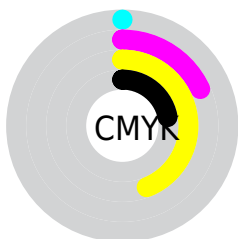
Distribution



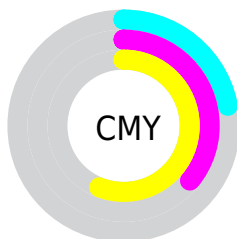
- Red (78%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (56%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 198, 163, 111 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, 163, 111 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 198, 163, 111

255, 255, 255

 255, 218, 163

 255, 246, 191

 255, 255, 219

 255, 255, 247

 198, 163, 111

 170, 137, 86

 142, 111, 62

 115, 87, 39

 89, 64, 16


 65, 42, 0


 40, 22, 0

 4, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 198, 163, 111


 198, 163, 111

 198, 155, 91


 198, 171, 131

 198, 147, 71


 198, 179, 151

 198, 139, 52

 198, 187, 170

 198, 131, 32

 198, 195, 190

 198, 123, 12

 198, 203, 210

 198, 118, 0

 198, 211, 230

 198, 219, 250

 198, 227, 255

 198, 235, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



219, 153, 125



198, 163, 111



169, 173, 112

Triad

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



198, 163, 111



72, 184, 187



195, 154, 207

Complementary

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



198, 163, 111



111, 146, 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.



158, 165, 223



198, 163, 111



75, 181, 212

Square

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



198, 163, 111



101, 184, 157



113, 174, 225



219, 147, 180

Rectangle

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



198, 163, 111



147, 178, 122



113, 174, 225



184, 158, 214

Sweetspot

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



198, 163, 111



255, 242, 222



198, 111, 147



128, 119, 107



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



198, 163, 111



255, 201, 120



191, 198, 111



99, 95, 90



163, 98, 0



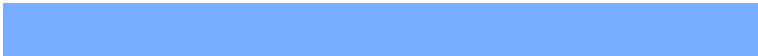
36, 21, 0

Inverse Universe

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



111, 146, 198



120, 174, 255



118, 111, 198



90, 94, 99



0, 66, 163



0, 14, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 198, 163, 111 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

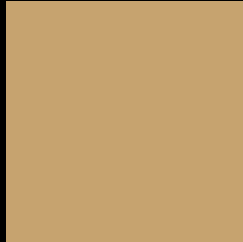
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 163, 111 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, 163, 111 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 163, 111.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 163, 111.

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, 163, 111

Protanopia
183, 169, 113

Deuteranopia
202, 161, 111



Tritanopia

204, 156, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color
198, 163, 111

Protanomaly
188, 167, 112

Deuteranomaly
201, 162, 111

Tritanomaly
202, 159, 147

Monochromacy



Original Color
198, 163, 111

Achromatopsia
168, 168, 168

Achromatomaly
179, 166, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 198, 163, 111 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, 163, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(198, 163, 111)  
}
```

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, 163, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(198, 163, 111) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 198, 163, 111 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, 163, 111) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(198, 163, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(198, 163, 111)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(198, 163, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 163, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 163,  
111) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 198, 163, 111 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(198, 163, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(198,  
163, 111) }
```

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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