

Converting Colors

RGB(198, 163, 219)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(198, 163, 219) contains.

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Color

RGB(198, 163, 219)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C6A3DB
RGB	198, 163, 219
RGB Percent	78%, 64%, 86%
CMY	0.2235, 0.3608, 0.1412
CMYK	0.10, 0.26, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	278°, 44%, 75%
HSV	278°, 26%, 86%
XYZ	49.1721, 43.3146, 72.7867
YIQ	179.8490, 2.8840, 24.8360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

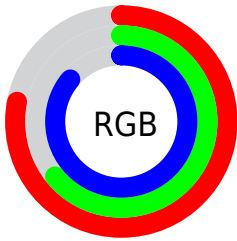
Format	Color
RYB	198, 163, 219
Decimal	13018075
CIELab	71.77, 23.08, -23.55
CIELCh	72, 32.972, 314.418
Yxy	43.3146, 0.2975, 0.2621
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291208155 (0xFFC6A3DB)
YUV	179.8490, 19.3014, 15.9184
Hunter-Lab	65.8138, 18.1900, -19.5020

Details

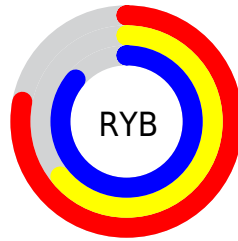
The RGB color **198, 163, 219** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **184, 219, 163**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 218, 255**, and **144, 111, 164** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **190, 141, 219**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **206, 185, 219**.

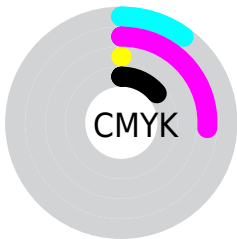
Distribution



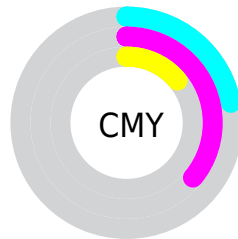
- Red (78%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 198, 163, 219 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, 219 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 198, 163, 219

255, 255, 255

 255, 218, 255

 255, 247, 255

 198, 163, 219


 170, 137, 191

 144, 111, 164

 118, 86, 137

 92, 63, 112

 68, 40, 87

 45, 19, 64


 26, 0, 42

 0, 1, 20


 0, 0, 0

 198, 163, 219

 198, 163, 219

 190, 141, 219


 206, 185, 219

 182, 119, 219

 214, 207, 219

 173, 97, 219

 223, 229, 219

 165, 75, 219


 231, 251, 219

 157, 54, 219

 239, 255, 219

 149, 32, 219

 247, 255, 219

 141, 10, 219

 255, 255, 219

 137, 0, 219

Harmonies

Analogous

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



157, 174, 234



198, 163, 219



225, 155, 193

Triad

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



198, 163, 219



211, 169, 118



81, 192, 190

Complementary

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



198, 163, 219



184, 219, 163

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.



112, 191, 159



198, 163, 219



182, 179, 117

Square

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



198, 163, 219



230, 159, 135



148, 187, 132



77, 190, 217

Rectangle

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



198, 163, 219



234, 153, 172



148, 187, 132



90, 192, 179

Sweetspot

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



198, 163, 219



247, 235, 255



163, 184, 219



123, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



198, 163, 219



225, 176, 255



219, 163, 212



106, 99, 110



108, 0, 173



29, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



219, 163, 184



255, 176, 206



163, 219, 170



110, 99, 103



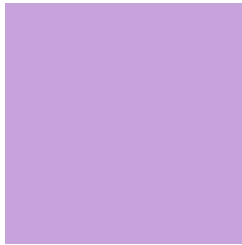
173, 0, 65



46, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 198, 163, 219 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

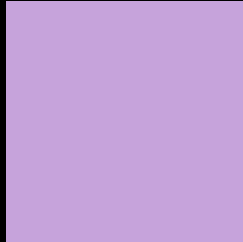
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 219 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

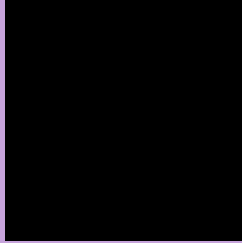
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 219 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 163, 219.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 163, 219.

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, 219

Protanopia
162, 174, 227

Deuteranopia
172, 172, 217



Tritanopia
192, 170, 183

Trichromacy



Original Color
198, 163, 219

Protanomaly
175, 170, 224

Deuteranomaly
181, 169, 218

Tritanomaly
194, 167, 196

Monochromacy



Original Color
198, 163, 219

Achromatopsia
180, 180, 180

Achromatomaly
187, 174, 194

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 198, 163, 219 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, 219)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(198, 163, 219)  
}
```

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, 219) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(198, 163, 219) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 198, 163, 219 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, 219) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(198, 163, 219) }
```

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, 219)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 163, 219); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 163, 219); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 163, 219) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 198, 163, 219 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, 219) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(198,  
163, 219) }
```

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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