

Converting Colors

RGB(198, 166, 241)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(198, 166, 241) contains.

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Color

RGB(198, 166, 241)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C6A6F1
RGB	198, 166, 241
RGB Percent	78%, 65%, 95%
CMY	0.2235, 0.3490, 0.0549
CMYK	0.18, 0.31, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	266°, 73%, 80%
HSV	266°, 31%, 95%
XYZ	52.8021, 45.6291, 89.2434
YIQ	184.1180, -5.0030, 30.1090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

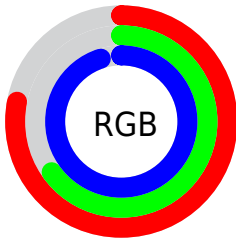
Format	Color
R_{YB}	198, 166, 241
Decimal	13018865
CIE Lab	73.30, 26.10, -33.20
CIE LCh	73, 42.228, 308.174
Yxy	45.6291, 0.2813, 0.2431
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291208945 (0xFFC6A6F1)
YUV	184.1180, 28.0428, 12.1745
Hunter-Lab	67.5493, 21.3191, -31.0470

Details

The RGB color **198, 166, 241** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **209, 241, 166**, and the grayscale version is **184, 184, 184**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 221, 255**, and **143, 114, 185** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **184, 142, 241**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **212, 190, 241**.

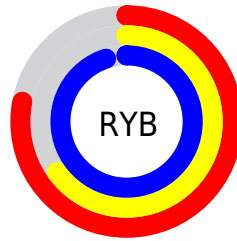
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (65%)

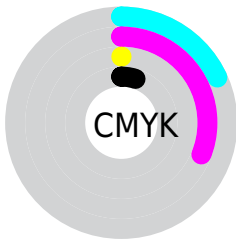
Blue (95%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (95%)

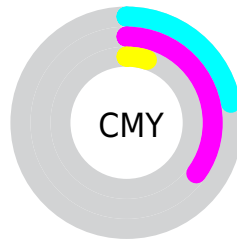


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 198, 166, 241 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, 166, 241 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 198, 166, 241

255, 255, 255

 255, 221, 255


 255, 250, 255

 198, 166, 241


 170, 139, 212

 143, 114, 185

 117, 89, 158

 91, 65, 131

 66, 43, 106

 41, 21, 81


 19, 0, 58

 0, 2, 35


 0, 0, 11

 198, 166, 241

 198, 166, 241

 184, 142, 241


 212, 190, 241

 170, 118, 241

 226, 214, 241

 157, 94, 241

 239, 238, 241


 143, 70, 241

 253, 255, 241

 129, 46, 241

 255, 255, 241

 115, 21, 241

 103, 0, 241

Harmonies

Analogous

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



140, 180, 255



198, 166, 241



237, 154, 210

Triad

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



198, 166, 241



229, 168, 109



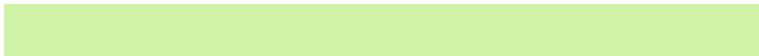
34, 201, 190

Complementary

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



198, 166, 241



209, 241, 166

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.



104, 198, 150



198, 166, 241



195, 181, 102

Square

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



198, 166, 241



250, 155, 134



153, 192, 118



0, 199, 227

Rectangle

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



198, 166, 241



251, 150, 184



153, 192, 118



63, 200, 176

Sweetspot

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



198, 166, 241



242, 232, 255



166, 210, 241



119, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



198, 166, 241



201, 161, 255



235, 166, 241



113, 108, 120



78, 0, 184



24, 0, 56

Inverse Universe

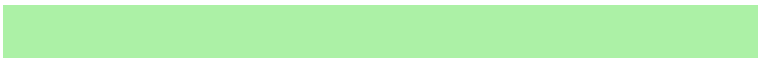
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



241, 166, 209



255, 161, 215



172, 241, 166



120, 108, 115



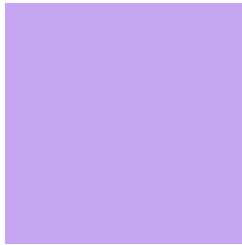
184, 0, 105



56, 0, 32

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 198, 166, 241 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

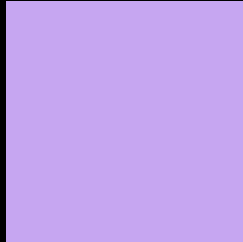
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 166, 241 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, 166, 241 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 166, 241.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 166, 241.

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, 166, 241

Protanopia
158, 178, 250

Deuteranopia
165, 177, 239



Tritanopia
189, 176, 190

Trichromacy



Original Color
198, 166, 241

Protanomaly
173, 174, 247

Deuteranomaly
177, 173, 240

Tritanomaly
192, 172, 209

Monochromacy



Original Color
198, 166, 241

Achromatopsia
184, 184, 184

Achromatomaly
189, 177, 205

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 198, 166, 241 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, 166, 241)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(198, 166, 241)  
}
```

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, 166, 241) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(198, 166, 241) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 198, 166, 241 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, 166, 241) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(198, 166, 241) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(198, 166, 241)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(198, 166, 241); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 166, 241);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 166,  
241) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 198, 166, 241 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(198, 166, 241) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(198,  
166, 241) }
```

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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