

Converting Colors

RGB(198, 167, 124)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(198, 167, 124) contains.

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Color

RGB(198, 167, 124)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C6A77C
RGB	198, 167, 124
RGB Percent	78%, 65%, 49%
CMY	0.2235, 0.3451, 0.5137
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.37, 0.22
HSL	35°, 39%, 63%
HSV	35°, 37%, 78%
XYZ	40.7455, 41.0984, 24.8541
YIQ	171.3670, 32.2790, -6.8010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

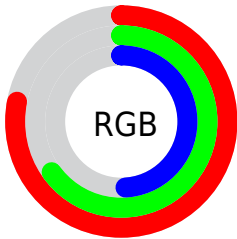
Format	Color
RYB	177, 198, 124
Decimal	13019004
CIELab	70.24, 5.26, 26.47
CIELCh	70, 26.987, 78.754
Yxy	41.0984, 0.3819, 0.3852
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291209084 (0xFFC6A77C)
YUV	171.3670, -23.3519, 23.3571
Hunter-Lab	64.1081, 1.2611, 21.8895

Details

The RGB color **198, 167, 124** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **124, 155, 198**, and the grayscale version is **172, 172, 172**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 222, 177**, and **143, 115, 75** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **198, 159, 104**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **198, 175, 144**.

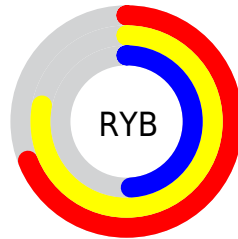
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (65%)

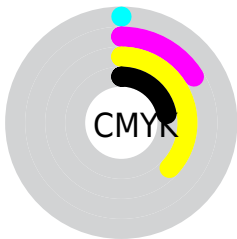
Blue (49%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (49%)

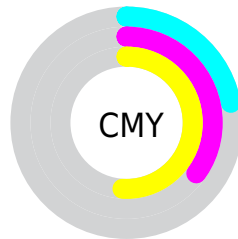


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (37%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 198, 167, 124 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, 167, 124 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 198, 167, 124

255, 255, 255


 255, 222, 177


 255, 251, 204

 255, 255, 233

 198, 167, 124

 170, 141, 99

 143, 115, 75

 116, 91, 51

 90, 67, 29


 66, 45, 6

 42, 25, 0

 14, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 198, 167, 124


 198, 167, 124

 198, 159, 104


 198, 175, 144

 198, 150, 84

 198, 184, 164

 198, 142, 65

 198, 192, 183

 198, 134, 45

 198, 200, 203

 198, 126, 25

 198, 208, 223

 198, 117, 5

 198, 217, 243

 198, 115, 0

 198, 225, 255

 198, 233, 255

 198, 242, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



215, 159, 136



198, 167, 124



174, 175, 125

Triad

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



198, 167, 124



99, 185, 187



194, 160, 204

Complementary

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



198, 167, 124



124, 155, 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.



163, 169, 218



198, 167, 124



102, 183, 208

Square

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



198, 167, 124



118, 185, 161



128, 177, 219



215, 155, 182

Rectangle

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



198, 167, 124



155, 179, 133



128, 177, 219



185, 163, 210

Sweetspot

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



198, 167, 124



255, 243, 227



198, 124, 156



128, 121, 111



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



198, 167, 124



255, 207, 140



193, 198, 124



99, 95, 90



163, 95, 0



36, 21, 0

Inverse Universe

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



124, 155, 198



140, 188, 255



129, 124, 198



90, 94, 99



0, 68, 163



0, 15, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 198, 167, 124 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, 167, 124 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

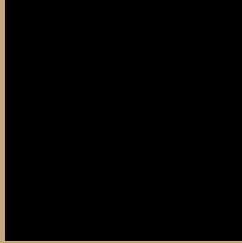
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 167, 124 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 167, 124.






This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 167, 124.

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](#).

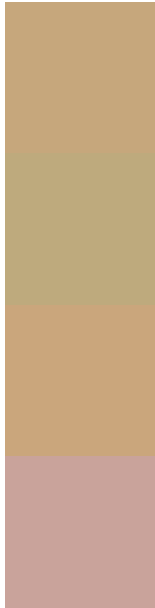
Dichromacy

	Original Color 198, 167, 124
	Protanopia 185, 172, 126
	Deuteranopia 204, 165, 124



Tritanopia
203, 161, 173

Trichromacy



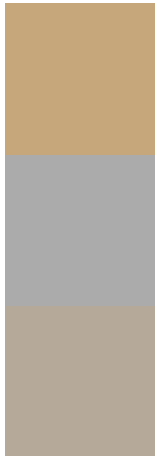
Original Color
198, 167, 124

Protanomaly
190, 170, 125

Deuteranomaly
202, 166, 124

Tritanomaly
201, 163, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color
198, 167, 124

Achromatopsia
171, 171, 171

Achromatomaly
181, 170, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 198, 167, 124 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, 167, 124)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(198, 167, 124)  
}
```

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, 167, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(198, 167, 124) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 198, 167, 124 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, 167, 124) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(198, 167, 124) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(198, 167, 124)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(198, 167, 124); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 167, 124);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 167,  
124) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 198, 167, 124 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(198, 167, 124) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(198,  
167, 124) }
```

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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