

Converting Colors

RGB(198, 169, 107)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(198, 169, 107) contains.

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Color

RGB(198, 169, 107)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C6A96B
RGB	198, 169, 107
RGB Percent	78%, 66%, 42%
CMY	0.2235, 0.3373, 0.5804
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.46, 0.22
HSL	41°, 44%, 60%
HSV	41°, 46%, 78%
XYZ	40.1305, 41.4432, 19.7942
YIQ	170.6030, 37.1860, -13.1340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

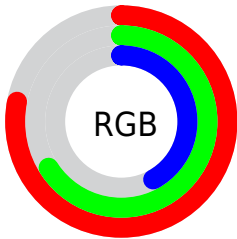
Format	Color
RYB	150, 198, 107
Decimal	13019499
CIELab	70.49, 2.32, 35.81
CIELCh	70, 35.890, 86.294
Yxy	41.4432, 0.3959, 0.4088
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291209579 (0xFFC6A96B)
YUV	170.6030, -31.3563, 24.0272
Hunter-Lab	64.3764, -1.3867, 26.8333

Details

The RGB color **198, 169, 107** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **107, 136, 198**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 224, 159**, and **142, 117, 58** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **198, 163, 87**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **198, 175, 127**.

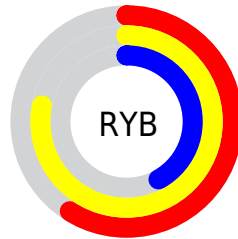
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (66%)

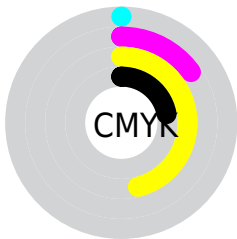
Blue (42%)



Red (59%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (42%)

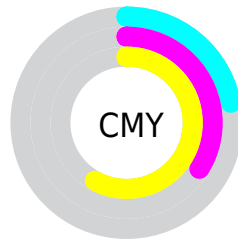


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (46%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 198, 169, 107 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, 169, 107 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 198, 169, 107

255, 255, 255

 255, 224, 159

 255, 253, 187

 255, 255, 215

 255, 255, 243

 198, 169, 107

 170, 143, 82

 142, 117, 58

 115, 93, 34

 89, 69, 10

 65, 47, 0

 39, 27, 0

 9, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 198, 169, 107

 198, 169, 107

■ 198, 163, 87

■ 198, 175, 127

■ 198, 156, 67

■ 198, 182, 147

■ 198, 150, 48

■ 198, 188, 166

■ 198, 144, 28

■ 198, 194, 186

■ 198, 137, 8

■ 198, 201, 206

■ 198, 135, 0

■ 198, 207, 226

■ 198, 213, 246

■ 198, 219, 255

■ 198, 226, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



223, 158, 119



198, 169, 107



165, 179, 113

Triad

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



198, 169, 107



50, 189, 200



210, 154, 209

Complementary

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



198, 169, 107



107, 136, 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.



171, 165, 231



198, 169, 107



67, 185, 226

Square

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



198, 169, 107



85, 190, 167



120, 177, 237



232, 148, 178

Rectangle

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



198, 169, 107



140, 184, 126



120, 177, 237



199, 158, 218

Sweetspot

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



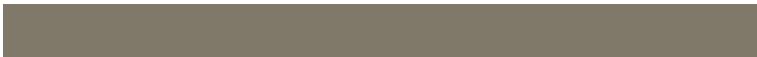
198, 169, 107



255, 244, 219



198, 107, 137



128, 121, 106



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



198, 169, 107



255, 210, 115



183, 198, 107



99, 96, 90



163, 111, 0



36, 24, 0

Inverse Universe

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



107, 136, 198



115, 159, 255



122, 107, 198



90, 93, 99



0, 52, 163



0, 11, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 198, 169, 107 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

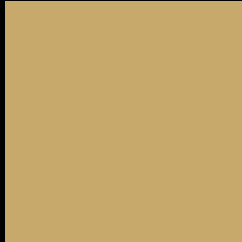
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 169, 107 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, 169, 107 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 169, 107.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 169, 107.

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, 169, 107

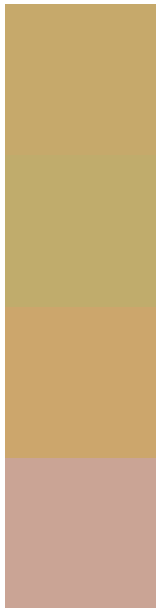
Protanopia
188, 173, 108

Deuteranopia
208, 165, 108



Tritanopia
204, 161, 173

Trichromacy



Original Color
198, 169, 107

Protanomaly
192, 172, 108

Deuteranomaly
204, 166, 108

Tritanomaly
202, 164, 149

Monochromacy



Original Color
198, 169, 107

Achromatopsia
171, 171, 171

Achromatomaly
181, 170, 148

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 198, 169, 107 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, 169, 107)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(198, 169, 107)  
}
```

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, 169, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(198, 169, 107) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 198, 169, 107 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, 169, 107) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(198, 169, 107) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(198, 169, 107)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(198, 169, 107); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 169, 107);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 169,  
107) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 198, 169, 107 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(198, 169, 107) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(198,  
169, 107) }
```

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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