

Converting Colors

RGB(198, 169, 176)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(198, 169, 176) contains.

RGB(198, 169, 176)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(198, 169, 176)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C6A9B0
RGB	198, 169, 176
RGB Percent	78%, 66%, 69%
CMY	0.2235, 0.3373, 0.3098
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.11, 0.22
HSL	346°, 20%, 72%
HSV	346°, 15%, 78%
XYZ	45.3131, 43.5163, 47.0855
YIQ	178.4690, 15.0370, 8.3250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

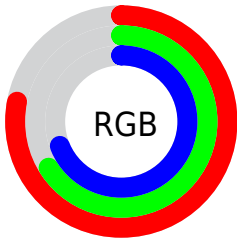
Format	Color
RYB	198, 169, 176
Decimal	13019568
CIELab	71.90, 11.70, 0.32
CIELCh	72, 11.707, 1.550
Yxy	43.5163, 0.3334, 0.3202
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291209648 (0xFFC6A9B0)
YUV	178.4690, -1.2172, 17.1287
Hunter-Lab	65.9669, 7.1710, 3.8571

Details

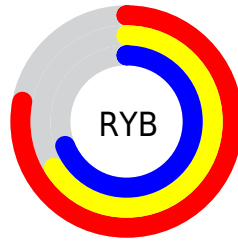
The RGB color **198, 169, 176** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **169, 198, 191**, and the grayscale version is **178, 178, 178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 224, 232**, and **144, 117, 124** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **198, 149, 161**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **198, 189, 191**.

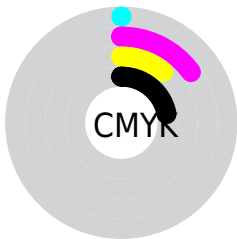
Distribution



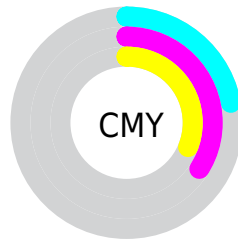
- Red (78%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 198, 169, 176 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, 176 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 198, 169, 176


255, 255, 255

 255, 224, 232

 255, 253, 255

 198, 169, 176

 171, 143, 149

 144, 117, 124

 118, 92, 99

 93, 69, 75

 69, 46, 52

 46, 25, 31


 28, 0, 7


 0, 0, 0

 198, 169, 176

 198, 169, 176

 198, 149, 161


 198, 189, 191

 198, 129, 146


 198, 209, 206

 198, 110, 131

 198, 228, 221

 198, 90, 116

 198, 248, 236

 198, 70, 101

 198, 255, 251

 198, 50, 86

 198, 255, 255

 198, 30, 71

 198, 11, 56

 198, 0, 48

Harmonies

Analogous

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



191, 170, 187



198, 169, 176



199, 170, 165

Triad

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



198, 169, 176



172, 179, 158



154, 180, 195

Complementary

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



198, 169, 176



169, 198, 191

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.



149, 182, 187



198, 169, 176



161, 181, 166

Square

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



198, 169, 176



185, 176, 155



152, 183, 176



166, 177, 197

Rectangle

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



198, 169, 176



196, 171, 160



152, 183, 176



152, 181, 193

Sweetspot

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



198, 169, 176



255, 245, 247



191, 169, 198



128, 121, 123



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



198, 169, 176



255, 209, 220



198, 176, 169



99, 90, 92



163, 0, 39



36, 0, 9

Inverse Universe

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



198, 169, 176



255, 209, 220



169, 191, 198



99, 90, 92



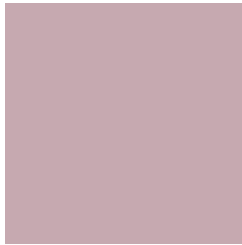
163, 0, 39



36, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 198, 169, 176 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

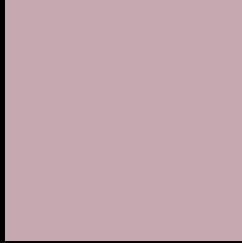
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 176 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

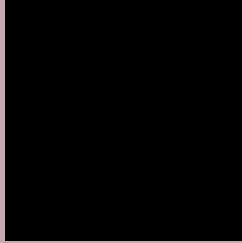
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 176 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 169, 176.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 169, 176.

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, 176

Protanopia
178, 175, 180

Deuteranopia
193, 171, 176



Tritanopia
199, 168, 181

Trichromacy



Original Color

198, 169, 176

Protanomaly

185, 173, 179

Deuteranomaly

195, 170, 176

Tritanomaly

199, 168, 179

Monochromacy



Original Color

198, 169, 176

Achromatopsia

178, 178, 178

Achromatomaly

185, 175, 177

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 198, 169, 176 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, 176) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(198, 169, 176)  
}
```

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, 176) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(198, 169, 176) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 198, 169, 176 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, 176) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(198, 169, 176) }
```

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, 176)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(198, 169, 176); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 169, 176);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 169,  
176) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 198, 169, 176 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, 176) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(198,  
169, 176) }
```

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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