

Converting Colors

RGB(198, 170, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(198, 170, 143) contains.

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Color

RGB(198, 170, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C6AA8F
RGB	198, 170, 143
RGB Percent	78%, 67%, 56%
CMY	0.2235, 0.3333, 0.4392
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.28, 0.22
HSL	29°, 33%, 67%
HSV	29°, 28%, 78%
XYZ	42.6214, 42.7384, 31.9895
YIQ	175.2940, 25.3550, -2.4610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

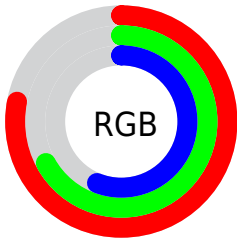
Format	Color
RYB	198, 196, 143
Decimal	13019791
CIELab	71.38, 6.08, 17.69
CIElCh	71, 18.709, 71.030
Yxy	42.7384, 0.3632, 0.3642
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291209871 (0xFFC6AA8F)
YUV	175.2940, -15.9209, 19.9132
Hunter-Lab	65.3746, 1.9686, 16.7500

Details

The RGB color **198, 170, 143** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **143, 171, 198**, and the grayscale version is **175, 175, 175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 225, 197**, and **143, 118, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **198, 160, 123**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **198, 180, 163**.

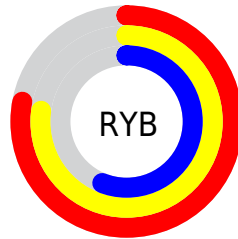
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (67%)

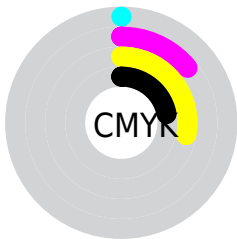
Blue (56%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (77%)

Blue (56%)

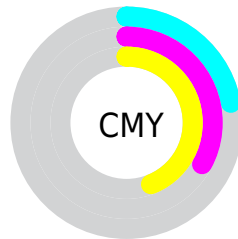


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (28%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 198, 170, 143 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, 170, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 198, 170, 143


255, 255, 255


 255, 225, 197

 255, 254, 225


255, 255, 254

 198, 170, 143

 170, 144, 117

 143, 118, 93

 117, 93, 69

 92, 70, 46


 67, 47, 25

 45, 26, 0

 20, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 198, 170, 143


 198, 170, 143

 198, 160, 123


 198, 180, 163

 198, 150, 103


 198, 190, 183

 198, 140, 84


 198, 200, 202

 198, 130, 64

 198, 210, 222

 198, 120, 44

 198, 220, 242

 198, 110, 24

 198, 230, 255

 198, 99, 4

 198, 241, 255

 198, 97, 0

 198, 251, 255

 198, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



208, 165, 153



198, 170, 143



182, 176, 141

Triad

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



198, 170, 143



131, 185, 181



186, 168, 201

Complementary

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



198, 170, 143



143, 171, 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.



164, 174, 208



198, 170, 143



130, 183, 197

Square

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



198, 170, 143



144, 184, 163



143, 180, 207



202, 164, 186

Rectangle

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



198, 170, 143



169, 179, 145



143, 180, 207



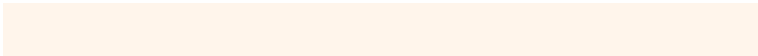
179, 170, 204

Sweetspot

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



198, 170, 143



255, 245, 235



198, 143, 171



128, 121, 115



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



198, 170, 143



255, 212, 171



198, 197, 143



99, 94, 90



163, 80, 0



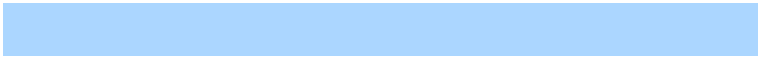
36, 18, 0

Inverse Universe

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



143, 171, 198



171, 214, 255



143, 144, 198



90, 95, 99



0, 83, 163



0, 18, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 198, 170, 143 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, 170, 143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

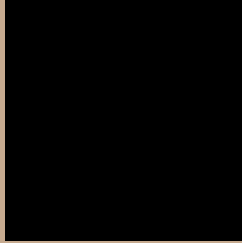
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 170, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 170, 143.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 170, 143.

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, 170, 143

Protanopia
185, 175, 145

Deuteranopia
203, 168, 143



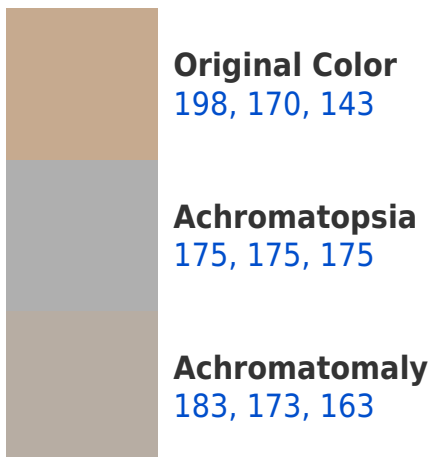
Tritanopia

202, 165, 178

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 198, 170, 143 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, 170, 143) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(198, 170, 143)  
}
```

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, 170, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(198, 170, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 198, 170, 143 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, 170, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(198, 170, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(198, 170, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(198, 170, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 170, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 170,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 198, 170, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(198, 170, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(198,  
170, 143) }
```

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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