

# Converting Colors

RGB(198, 177, 213)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(198, 177, 213) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(198, 177, 213)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C6B1D5
RGB	198, 177, 213
RGB Percent	78%, 69%, 84%
CMY	0.2235, 0.3059, 0.1647
CMYK	0.07, 0.17, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	275°, 30%, 76%
HSV	275°, 17%, 84%
XYZ	51.0211, 48.2541, 69.5757
YIQ	187.3830, 0.9600, 15.6480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

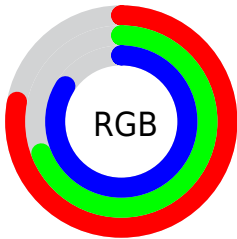
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	198, 177, 213
Decimal	13021653
CIELab	74.98, 14.18, -15.39
CIELCh	75, 20.929, 312.649
Yxy	48.2541, 0.3022, 0.2858
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291211733 (0xFFC6B1D5)
YUV	187.3830, 12.6292, 9.3111
Hunter-Lab	69.4652, 9.5413, -10.7586

# Details

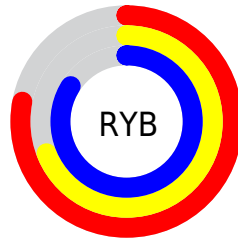
The RGB color **198, 177, 213** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **C4CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **192, 213, 177**, and the grayscale version is **187, 187, 187**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 233, 255**, and **144, 124, 158** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **189, 156, 213**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **207, 198, 213**.

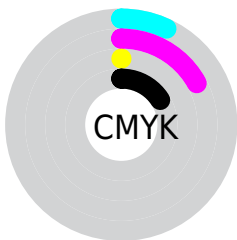
# Distribution



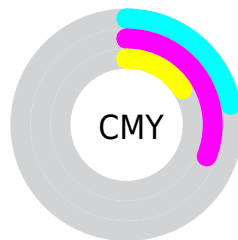
- Red (78%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (16%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 198, 177, 213 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, 177, 213 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 198, 177, 213

255, 255, 255

 255, 233, 255

 198, 177, 213

 171, 150, 185

 144, 124, 158

 118, 99, 132

 93, 75, 107

 69, 53, 83

 47, 31, 59


 26, 9, 38

 0, 1, 16


 0, 0, 0

 198, 177, 213


 198, 177, 213

 189, 156, 213

 207, 198, 213

 180, 134, 213

 216, 220, 213

 171, 113, 213

 225, 241, 213

 162, 92, 213

 234, 255, 213

 154, 71, 213

 242, 255, 213

 145, 49, 213

 251, 255, 213

 136, 28, 213

 255, 255, 213

 127, 7, 213

 124, 0, 213

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



173, 184, 222



198, 177, 213



216, 172, 197

# Triad

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



198, 177, 213



210, 180, 148



134, 196, 192

# Complementary

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



198, 177, 213



192, 213, 177

# 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.



148, 195, 172



198, 177, 213



191, 186, 147

# Square

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



198, 177, 213



222, 174, 159



169, 191, 156



134, 194, 210

# Rectangle

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



198, 177, 213



223, 171, 184



169, 191, 156



138, 196, 186



# Sweetspot

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



198, 177, 213



250, 242, 255



177, 192, 213



124, 120, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



198, 177, 213



234, 204, 255



213, 177, 210



103, 96, 107



100, 0, 171



25, 0, 43



# Inverse Universe

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



213, 177, 192



255, 204, 225



177, 213, 180



107, 96, 101



171, 0, 71



43, 0, 18



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 198, 177, 213 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

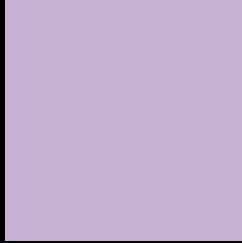
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 177, 213 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

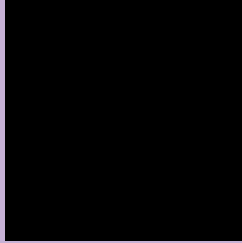
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 198, 177, 213 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 177, 213.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 177, 213.

# 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, 177, 213](#)

**Protanopia**  
[178, 183, 217](#)

**Deuteranopia**  
[189, 180, 212](#)



# Tritanopia

195, 180, 194

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
198, 177, 213

**Protanomaly**  
185, 181, 216

**Deuteranomaly**  
192, 179, 212

**Tritanomaly**  
196, 179, 201

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
198, 177, 213

**Achromatopsia**  
187, 187, 187

**Achromatomaly**  
191, 183, 196

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 198, 177, 213 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, 177, 213)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(198, 177, 213)  
}
```

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, 177, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(198, 177, 213) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 198, 177, 213 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

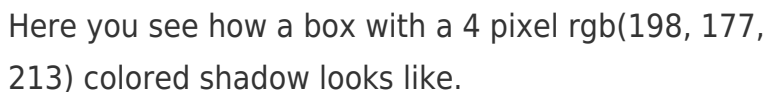
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(198, 177, 213) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(198, 177, 213) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(198, 177, 213)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 177, 213); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 177, 213); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 177, 213) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 198, 177, 213 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(198, 177, 213) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(198,  
177, 213) }
```

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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