

Converting Colors

RGB(198, 212, 108)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(198, 212, 108) contains.

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Color

RGB(198, 212, 108)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C6D46C
RGB	198, 212, 108
RGB Percent	78%, 83%, 42%
CMY	0.2235, 0.1686, 0.5765
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.49, 0.17
HSL	68°, 55%, 63%
HSV	68°, 49%, 83%
XYZ	49.5390, 60.1754, 23.1914
YIQ	195.9580, 25.0400, -35.3120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

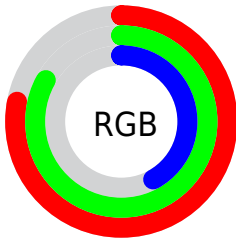
Format	Color
RYB	108, 212, 122
Decimal	13030508
CIELab	81.93, -19.74, 49.41
CIElCh	82, 53.209, 111.781
Yxy	60.1754, 0.3727, 0.4528
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291220588 (0xFFC6D46C)
YUV	195.9580, -43.3633, 1.7908
Hunter-Lab	77.5728, -21.7602, 36.5755

Details

The RGB color **198, 212, 108** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC66**. A complement of this color would be **122, 108, 212**, and the grayscale version is **196, 196, 196**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 162**, and **142, 157, 56** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **195, 212, 87**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **201, 212, 129**.

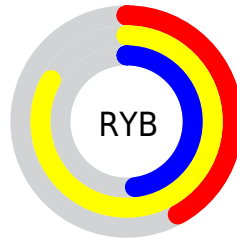
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (83%)

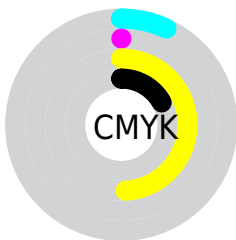
Blue (42%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (83%)

Blue (48%)

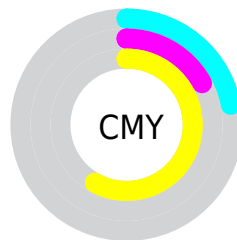


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (49%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 198, 212, 108 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, 212, 108 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 198, 212, 108

255, 255, 255

 255, 255, 162

 255, 255, 189

 255, 255, 218

 255, 255, 247

 198, 212, 108

 170, 184, 82

 142, 157, 56

 115, 131, 29

 89, 106, 0

 63, 82, 0

 38, 59, 0


 12, 37, 0


 0, 13, 0

 0, 0, 0

 198, 212, 108

 198, 212, 108

 195, 212, 87

 201, 212, 129

 192, 212, 66

 204, 212, 150

 189, 212, 44

 207, 212, 172

 187, 212, 23

 209, 212, 193

 184, 212, 2

 212, 212, 214

 183, 212, 0

 215, 212, 235

 218, 212, 255

 221, 212, 255

 224, 212, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



246, 196, 103



198, 212, 108



139, 223, 140

Triad

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



198, 212, 108



0, 224, 255



255, 164, 220

Complementary

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



198, 212, 108



122, 108, 212

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.



253, 177, 255



198, 212, 108



86, 213, 255

Square

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



198, 212, 108



0, 229, 239



187, 196, 255



255, 165, 169

Rectangle

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



198, 212, 108



89, 227, 171



187, 196, 255



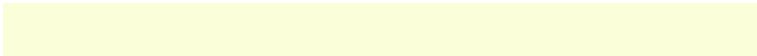
255, 167, 236

Sweetspot

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



198, 212, 108



250, 255, 217



212, 122, 108



124, 128, 105



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



198, 212, 108



235, 255, 105



146, 212, 108



106, 107, 96



148, 171, 0



38, 43, 0

Inverse Universe

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



122, 108, 212



125, 105, 255



174, 108, 212



98, 96, 107



23, 0, 171



6, 0, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 198, 212, 108 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, 212, 108 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, 212, 108 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 212, 108.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 212, 108.

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, 212, 108

Protanopia
225, 204, 105

Deuteranopia
249, 194, 112



Tritanopia
210, 200, 216

Trichromacy



Original Color
198, 212, 108

Protanomaly
215, 207, 106

Deuteranomaly
230, 201, 111

Tritanomaly
206, 204, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color
198, 212, 108

Achromatopsia
196, 196, 196

Achromatomaly
197, 202, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 198, 212, 108 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, 212, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(198, 212, 108)  
}
```

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, 212, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(198, 212, 108) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 198, 212, 108 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

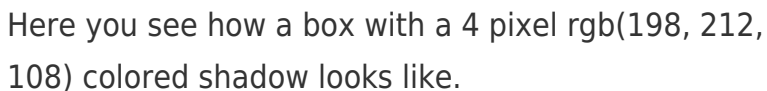
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(198, 212, 108) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(198, 212, 108) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(198, 212, 108)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(198, 212, 108); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 212, 108);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 212,  
108) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 198, 212, 108 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(198, 212, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(198,  
212, 108) }
```

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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