

Converting Colors

RGB(198, 226, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(198, 226, 216) contains.

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Color

RGB(198, 226, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C6E2D8
RGB	198, 226, 216
RGB Percent	78%, 89%, 85%
CMY	0.2235, 0.1137, 0.1529
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.04, 0.11
HSL	159°, 33%, 83%
HSV	159°, 12%, 89%
XYZ	62.8797, 71.3563, 75.4248
YIQ	216.4880, -13.4780, -9.0460

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

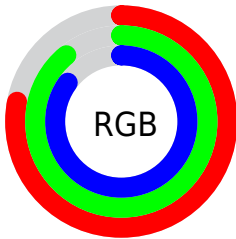
Format	Color
R_{YB}	198, 215, 226
Decimal	13034200
CIE _{Lab}	87.66, -11.13, 1.76
CIE _{LCh}	88, 11.266, 171.023
Yxy	71.3563, 0.2999, 0.3403
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291224280 (0xFFC6E2D8)
YUV	216.4880, -0.2406, -16.2140
Hunter-Lab	84.4727, -14.9555, 6.1915

Details

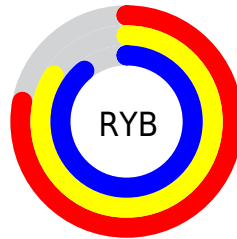
The RGB color **198, 226, 216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **226, 198, 208**, and the grayscale version is **217, 217, 217**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **144, 171, 161** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **175, 226, 208**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **221, 226, 224**.

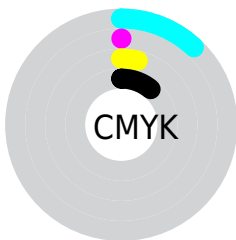
Distribution



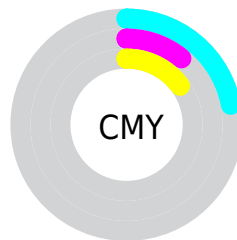
- Red (78%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (11%)



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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 198, 226, 216 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, 226, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 198, 226, 216

255, 255, 255


255, 255, 255

 198, 226, 216

 171, 198, 188

 144, 171, 161

 118, 144, 135

 93, 118, 110

 69, 94, 85

 46, 70, 62

 25, 48, 40


 1, 27, 20

 0, 0, 0

 198, 226, 216

 198, 226, 216

 175, 226, 208

 221, 226, 224

 153, 226, 200

 243, 226, 232

 130, 226, 192

 255, 226, 240

 108, 226, 184

 255, 226, 248

 85, 226, 176

 255, 226, 255

 62, 226, 168

 40, 226, 159

 17, 226, 151

 0, 226, 145

Harmonies

Analogous

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



208, 224, 206



198, 226, 216



193, 226, 227

Triad

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



198, 226, 216



218, 218, 240



240, 215, 203

Complementary

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



198, 226, 216



226, 198, 208

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.



243, 213, 212



198, 226, 216



231, 215, 233

Square

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



198, 226, 216



205, 222, 241



240, 213, 223



232, 218, 199

Rectangle

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



198, 226, 216



194, 225, 233



240, 213, 223



242, 214, 206

Sweetspot

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



198, 226, 216



245, 255, 251



208, 226, 198



121, 128, 125



0, 0, 0



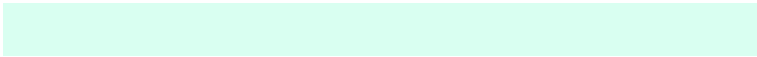
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



198, 226, 216



217, 255, 241



198, 222, 226



101, 112, 108



0, 176, 113



0, 48, 31

Inverse Universe

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



226, 198, 208



255, 217, 230



226, 202, 198



112, 101, 105



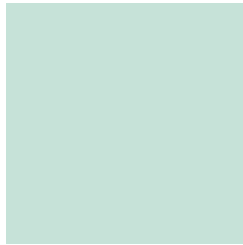
176, 0, 63



48, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 198, 226, 216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

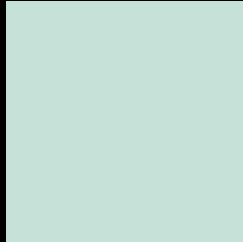
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 226, 216 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

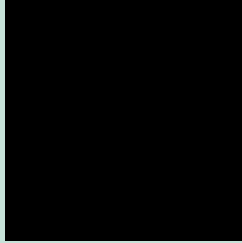
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

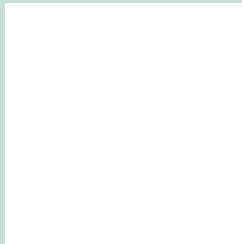
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 198, 226, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 226, 216.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 198, 226, 216.

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

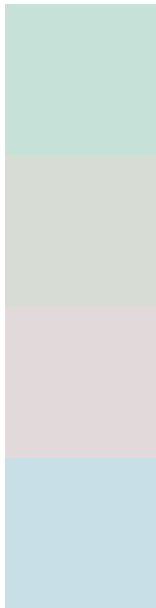




Tritanopia

202, 222, 240

Trichromacy



Original Color

198, 226, 216

Protanomaly

215, 221, 213

Deuteranomaly

225, 217, 218

Tritanomaly

201, 223, 231

Monochromacy



Original Color

198, 226, 216

Achromatopsia

216, 216, 216

Achromatomaly

209, 220, 216

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 198, 226, 216 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, 226, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(198, 226, 216)  
}
```

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, 226, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(198, 226, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 198, 226, 216 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, 226, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(198, 226, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(198, 226, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(198, 226, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 226, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 226,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 198, 226, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(198, 226, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(198,  
226, 216) }
```

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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