

Converting Colors

RGB(200, 102, 126)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(200, 102, 126) contains.

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Color

RGB(200, 102, 126)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8667E
RGB	200, 102, 126
RGB Percent	78%, 40%, 49%
CMY	0.2157, 0.6000, 0.5059
CMYK	0.00, 0.49, 0.37, 0.22
HSL	345°, 47%, 59%
HSV	345°, 49%, 78%
XYZ	32.3367, 23.2885, 22.5295
YIQ	134.0380, 50.7040, 28.2400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

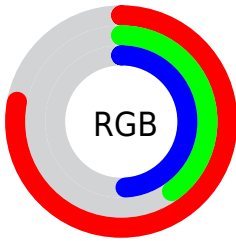
Format	Color
R_{YB}	200, 102, 126
Decimal	13133438
CIE _{Lab}	55.37, 41.43, 4.76
CIE _{LCh}	55, 41.701, 6.548
Yxy	23.2885, 0.4138, 0.2980
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291323518 (0xFFC8667E)
YUV	134.0380, -3.9627, 57.8487
Hunter-Lab	48.2581, 35.1571, 6.1010

Details

The RGB color **200, 102, 126** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. A complement of this color would be **102, 200, 176**, and the grayscale version is **134, 134, 134**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 155, 179**, and **143, 50, 77** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **200, 82, 111**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200, 122, 141**.

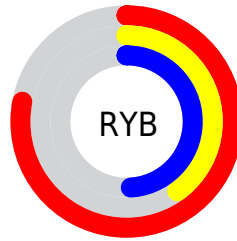
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (40%)

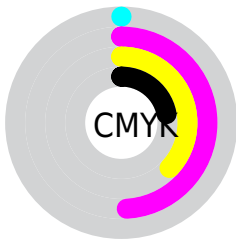
Blue (49%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (49%)

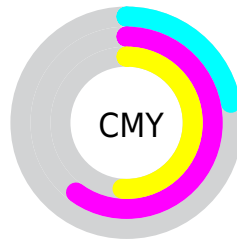


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (37%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)


Magenta (60%)

Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 102, 126 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 200, 102, 126 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 200, 102, 126


255, 255, 255


 255, 155, 179

 255, 183, 206


 255, 211, 234

 255, 240, 255

 200, 102, 126

 171, 76, 101

 143, 50, 77

 115, 23, 55

 88, 0, 33


 62, 0, 10


 35, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0

 200, 102, 126


 200, 82, 111


 200, 102, 126


 200, 122, 141


 200, 62, 96

 200, 142, 156

 200, 42, 81

 200, 162, 171

 200, 22, 66

 200, 182, 186

 200, 2, 50

 200, 202, 202

 200, 0, 49

 200, 222, 217

 200, 242, 232

 200, 255, 247

 200, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



184, 107, 162



200, 102, 126



197, 108, 91

Triad

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



200, 102, 126



108, 143, 72



0, 144, 198

Complementary

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



200, 102, 126



102, 200, 176

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.



0, 150, 175



200, 102, 126



58, 149, 103

Square

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



200, 102, 126



147, 133, 58



0, 151, 140



85, 134, 204

Rectangle

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



200, 102, 126



185, 116, 73



0, 151, 140



0, 146, 192

Sweetspot

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



200, 102, 126



255, 217, 226



176, 102, 200



128, 105, 110



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



200, 102, 126



255, 105, 141



200, 127, 102



99, 90, 92



163, 0, 40



36, 0, 9

Inverse Universe

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



200, 102, 126



255, 105, 141



102, 176, 200



99, 90, 92



163, 0, 40



36, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 102, 126 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

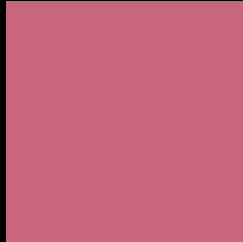
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 200, 102, 126 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 × Fail

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

RGB 200, 102, 126 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 102, 126.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 102, 126.

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
200, 102, 126

Protanopia
132, 132, 143

Deuteranopia
150, 128, 122



Tritanopia
199, 104, 112

Trichromacy



Original Color

200, 102, 126

Protanomaly

157, 121, 137

Deuteranomaly

168, 119, 123

Tritanomaly

199, 103, 117

Monochromacy



Original Color

200, 102, 126

Achromatopsia

134, 134, 134

Achromatomaly

158, 122, 131

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 102, 126 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(200, 102, 126)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 102, 126)  
}
```

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(200, 102, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 102, 126) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 102, 126 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(200, 102, 126) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 102, 126) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 102, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 102, 126); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 102, 126);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 102,  
126) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 102, 126 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 102, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
102, 126) }
```

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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