

Converting Colors

RGB(200, 106, 138)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(200, 106, 138) contains.

RGB(200, 106, 138)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(200, 106, 138)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C86A8A
RGB	200, 106, 138
RGB Percent	78%, 42%, 54%
CMY	0.2157, 0.5843, 0.4588
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 0.31, 0.22
HSL	340°, 46%, 60%
HSV	340°, 47%, 78%
XYZ	33.5609, 24.4224, 26.9899
YIQ	137.7540, 45.7520, 29.8800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

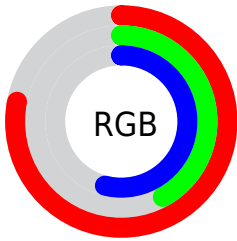
Format	Color
R_{YB}	200, 106, 138
Decimal	13134474
CIE Lab	56.51, 40.87, -0.62
CIE LCh	57, 40.871, 359.130
Yxy	24.4224, 0.3950, 0.2874
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291324554 (0xFFC86A8A)
YUV	137.7540, 0.1213, 54.5897
Hunter-Lab	49.4190, 34.7376, 2.2125

Details

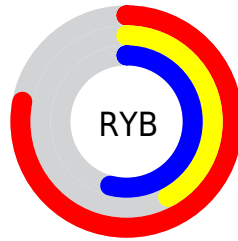
The RGB color **200, 106, 138** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **106, 200, 168**, and the grayscale version is **138, 138, 138**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 159, 191**, and **143, 55, 88** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **200, 86, 125**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200, 126, 151**.

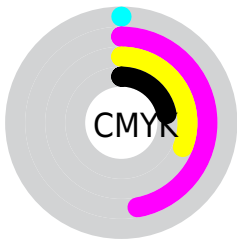
Distribution



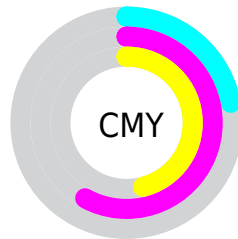
- Red (78%)
- Green (42%)
- Blue (54%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (22%)




- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (58%)
- Yellow (46%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 106, 138 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, 106, 138 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 200, 106, 138

255, 255, 255


 255, 159, 191

 255, 187, 219

 255, 215, 248

 255, 244, 255

 200, 106, 138

 171, 80, 113

 143, 55, 88

 116, 28, 65

 89, 0, 43


 63, 0, 23


 39, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0

 200, 106, 138

 200, 86, 125


 200, 106, 138

 200, 126, 151


 200, 66, 112

 200, 146, 164

 200, 46, 98

 200, 166, 178

 200, 26, 85

 200, 186, 191

 200, 6, 72

 200, 206, 204

 200, 0, 68

 200, 226, 217

 200, 246, 230

 200, 255, 244

 200, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



179, 113, 173



200, 106, 138



201, 109, 103

Triad

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



200, 106, 138



122, 144, 71



0, 149, 196

Complementary

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



200, 106, 138



106, 200, 168

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, 153, 169



200, 106, 138



77, 150, 98

Square

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



200, 106, 138



158, 133, 62



0, 154, 133



71, 140, 206

Rectangle

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



200, 106, 138



193, 116, 83



0, 154, 133



0, 151, 188

Sweetspot

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



200, 106, 138



255, 219, 231



167, 106, 200



128, 106, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



200, 106, 138



255, 112, 161



200, 120, 106



99, 90, 93



163, 0, 56



36, 0, 12

Inverse Universe

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



200, 106, 138



255, 112, 161



106, 186, 200



99, 90, 93



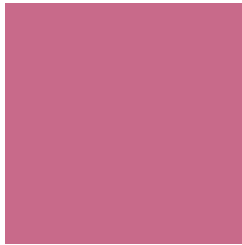
163, 0, 56



36, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 106, 138 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

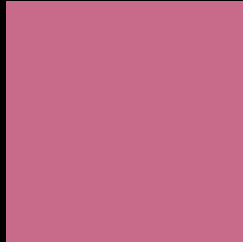
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 106, 138 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, 106, 138 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 106, 138.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 106, 138.

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, 106, 138

Protanopia
133, 135, 156

Deuteranopia
150, 132, 134



Tritanopia
198, 110, 118

Trichromacy



Original Color
200, 106, 138

Protanomaly
157, 124, 149

Deuteranomaly
168, 123, 135

Tritanomaly
199, 109, 125

Monochromacy



Original Color
200, 106, 138

Achromatopsia
138, 138, 138

Achromatomaly
161, 126, 138

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 106, 138 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, 106, 138) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 106, 138)  
}
```

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, 106, 138) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 106, 138) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 106, 138 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

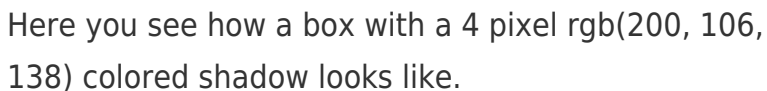
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(200, 106, 138) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 106, 138) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 106, 138)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 106, 138); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 106, 138); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 106, 138) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 106, 138 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 106, 138) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
106, 138) }
```

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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