

Converting Colors

RGB(200, 106, 155)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(200, 106, 155) contains.

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Color

RGB(200, 106, 155)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C86A9B
RGB	200, 106, 155
RGB Percent	78%, 42%, 61%
CMY	0.2157, 0.5843, 0.3922
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 0.23, 0.22
HSL	329°, 46%, 60%
HSV	329°, 47%, 78%
XYZ	34.8898, 24.9540, 33.9880
YIQ	139.6920, 40.2950, 35.1670

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

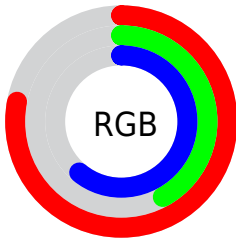
Format	Color
R _Y B	200, 106, 155
Decimal	13134491
CIE Lab	57.03, 43.22, -9.76
CIE LCh	57, 44.306, 347.280
Yxy	24.9540, 0.3718, 0.2659
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291324571 (0xFFC86A9B)
YUV	139.6920, 7.5468, 52.8901
Hunter-Lab	49.9540, 37.2521, -5.3724

Details

The RGB color **200, 106, 155** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **106, 200, 151**, and the grayscale version is **140, 140, 140**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 160, 209**, and **144, 54, 104** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **200, 86, 145**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200, 126, 165**.

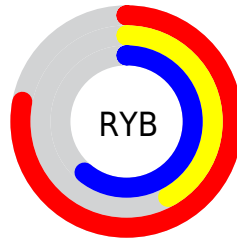
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (42%)

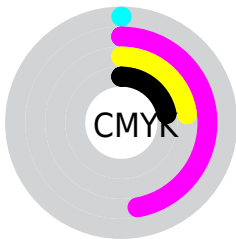
Blue (61%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (61%)

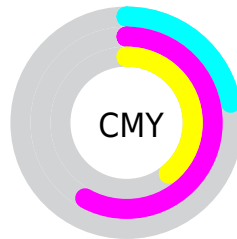


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (23%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)


Magenta (58%)

Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 106, 155 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, 155 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 200, 106, 155


255, 255, 255

 255, 160, 209

 255, 187, 238

 255, 216, 255

 255, 245, 255

 200, 106, 155


 172, 80, 129

 144, 54, 104

 116, 27, 80

 90, 0, 57


 64, 0, 35


 41, 0, 12


 0, 0, 0


 200, 106, 155

 200, 86, 145


 200, 106, 155


 200, 126, 165


 200, 66, 136


 200, 146, 174

 200, 46, 126


 200, 166, 184

 200, 26, 117

 200, 186, 193

 200, 6, 107

 200, 206, 203

 200, 0, 104

 200, 226, 212

 200, 246, 222

 200, 255, 232

 200, 255, 241

Harmonies

Analogous

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



168, 118, 190



200, 106, 155



210, 105, 116

Triad

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



200, 106, 155



138, 142, 60



0, 153, 193

Complementary

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



200, 106, 155



106, 200, 151

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, 156, 159



200, 106, 155



93, 151, 82

Square

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



200, 106, 155



173, 129, 60



12, 155, 119



0, 146, 212

Rectangle

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



200, 106, 155



205, 111, 92



12, 155, 119



0, 155, 183

Sweetspot

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



200, 106, 155



255, 219, 238



150, 106, 200



128, 106, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



200, 106, 155



255, 112, 187



200, 106, 109



99, 90, 95



163, 0, 85



36, 0, 19

Inverse Universe

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



200, 106, 155



255, 112, 187



106, 200, 197



99, 90, 95



163, 0, 85



36, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 106, 155 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

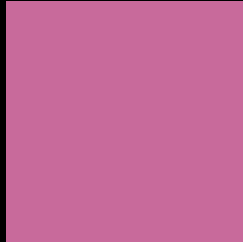
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 155 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, 155 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 106, 155.

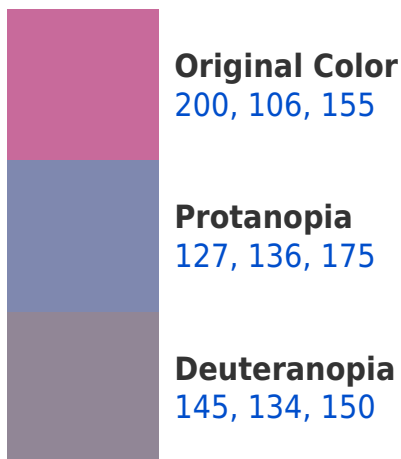


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 106, 155.

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
197, 113, 121

Trichromacy



Original Color

200, 106, 155



Protanomaly

154, 125, 168



Deuteranomaly

165, 124, 152



Tritanomaly

198, 110, 133

Monochromacy



Original Color

200, 106, 155



Achromatopsia

140, 140, 140



Achromatomaly

162, 128, 145

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 106, 155 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, 155) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 106, 155)  
}
```

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, 155) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 106, 155) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 106, 155 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, 155) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 106, 155) }
```

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, 155)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 106, 155); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 106, 155);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 106,  
155) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 106, 155 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, 155) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
106, 155) }
```

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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