

Converting Colors

RGB(200, 106, 198)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(200, 106, 198) contains.

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Color

RGB(200, 106, 198)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C86AC6
RGB	200, 106, 198
RGB Percent	78%, 42%, 78%
CMY	0.2157, 0.5843, 0.2235
CMYK	0.00, 0.47, 0.01, 0.22
HSL	301°, 46%, 60%
HSV	301°, 47%, 78%
XYZ	39.1665, 26.6646, 56.5086
YIQ	144.5940, 26.4920, 48.5400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

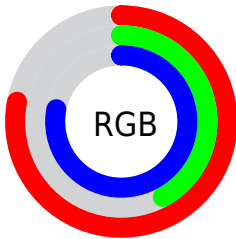
Format	Color
R _Y B	200, 106, 198
Decimal	13134534
CIE Lab	58.66, 50.25, -32.00
CIE LCh	59, 59.573, 327.515
Yxy	26.6646, 0.3201, 0.2180
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291324614 (0xFFC86AC6)
YUV	144.5940, 26.3292, 48.5911
Hunter-Lab	51.6378, 45.0233, -28.7361

Details

The RGB color **200, 106, 198** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC66CC**. A complement of this color would be **106, 200, 108**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 160, 255**, and **144, 53, 144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **200, 86, 198**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200, 126, 198**.

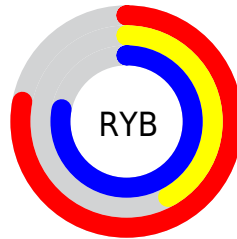
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (42%)

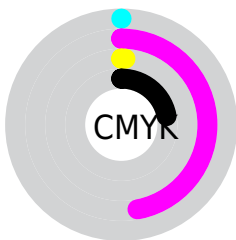
Blue (78%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (42%)

Blue (78%)

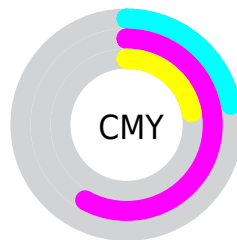


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)


Magenta (58%)

Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 106, 198 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, 198 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 200, 106, 198


255, 255, 255

 255, 160, 255

 255, 188, 255

 255, 217, 255

 255, 246, 255

 200, 106, 198

 172, 80, 171

 144, 53, 144

 117, 24, 118

 90, 0, 93


 64, 0, 69


 42, 0, 46


 0, 0, 24


 0, 0, 0


 200, 106, 198


 200, 106, 198


 200, 86, 198


 200, 126, 198


 200, 66, 197

 200, 146, 199

 200, 46, 197

 200, 166, 199

 200, 26, 196

 200, 186, 200

 200, 6, 196

 200, 206, 200

 200, 0, 196

 200, 226, 201

 200, 246, 201

 200, 255, 201

 200, 255, 202

Harmonies

Analogous

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



133, 129, 234



200, 106, 198



231, 91, 148

Triad

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



200, 106, 198



171, 137, 22



0, 165, 188

Complementary

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



200, 106, 198



106, 200, 108

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, 165, 135



200, 106, 198



120, 152, 38

Square

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



200, 106, 198



211, 117, 52



41, 161, 82



0, 160, 229

Rectangle

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



200, 106, 198



236, 92, 113



41, 161, 82



0, 166, 171

Sweetspot

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



200, 106, 198



255, 219, 254



108, 106, 200



128, 106, 127



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



200, 106, 198



255, 112, 252



200, 106, 151



99, 90, 99



163, 0, 160



36, 0, 35

Inverse Universe

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



200, 106, 198



255, 112, 252



106, 200, 155



99, 90, 99



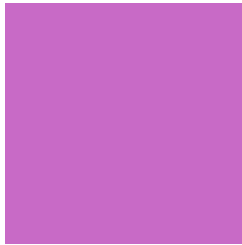
163, 0, 160



36, 0, 35

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 106, 198 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

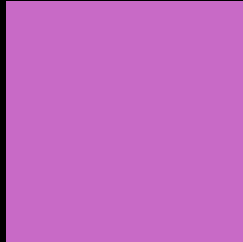
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 198 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, 198 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 106, 198.

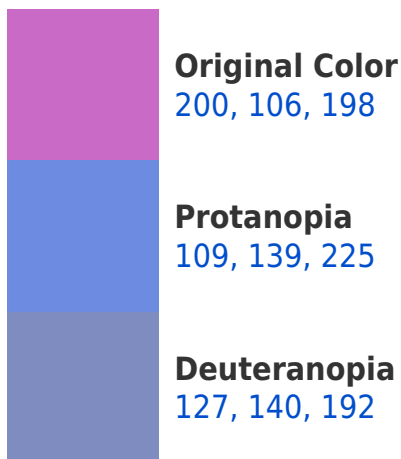


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 106, 198.

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
192, 122, 131

Trichromacy



Original Color

200, 106, 198



Protanomaly

142, 127, 215



Deuteranomaly

154, 128, 194



Tritanomaly

195, 116, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color

200, 106, 198



Achromatopsia

145, 145, 145



Achromatomaly

165, 131, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 106, 198 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, 198) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 106, 198)  
}
```

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, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 106, 198) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 106, 198 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, 198) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 106, 198) }
```

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, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 106, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 106, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 106,  
198) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 106, 198 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, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
106, 198) }
```

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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