

Converting Colors

RGB(200, 110, 98)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(200, 110, 98) contains.

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Color

RGB(200, 110, 98)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C86E62
RGB	200, 110, 98
RGB Percent	78%, 43%, 38%
CMY	0.2157, 0.5686, 0.6157
CMYK	0.00, 0.45, 0.51, 0.22
HSL	7°, 48%, 58%
HSV	7°, 51%, 78%
XYZ	31.6000, 24.3131, 14.5827
YIQ	135.5420, 57.4920, 15.3480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

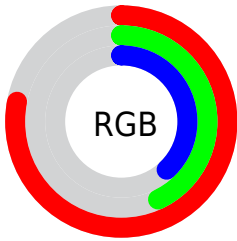
Format	Color
R _Y B	200, 112, 98
Decimal	13135458
CIE Lab	56.40, 34.31, 22.50
CIE LCh	56, 41.031, 33.256
Yxy	24.3131, 0.4483, 0.3449
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291325538 (0xFFC86E62)
YUV	135.5420, -18.5082, 56.5297
Hunter-Lab	49.3083, 28.1049, 16.9811

Details

The RGB color **200, 110, 98** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. A complement of this color would be **98, 188, 200**, and the grayscale version is **136, 136, 136**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 163, 149**, and **142, 60, 51** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **200, 92, 78**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200, 128, 118**.

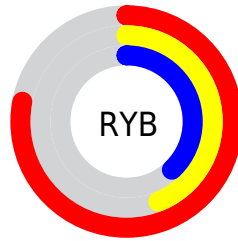
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (43%)

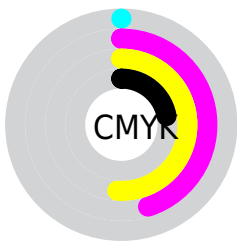
Blue (38%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (38%)

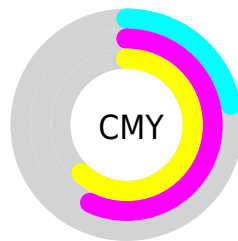


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (51%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)


Magenta (57%)

Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 110, 98 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, 110, 98 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 200, 110, 98

 200, 110, 98

255, 255, 255

 171, 85, 74

 255, 163, 149

 142, 60, 51

 255, 191, 175

 114, 35, 30

 255, 219, 203


 87, 7, 7

 255, 248, 231

 59, 0, 0


 33, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0


 200, 110, 98


 200, 110, 98


 200, 92, 78


 200, 128, 118


 200, 75, 58

 200, 145, 138


 200, 57, 38

 200, 163, 158

 200, 39, 18

 200, 181, 178

 200, 24, 0

 200, 198, 198

 200, 216, 218

 200, 234, 238

 200, 251, 255

 200, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



201, 105, 133



200, 110, 98



182, 122, 72

Triad

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



200, 110, 98



69, 151, 102



81, 138, 206

Complementary

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



200, 110, 98



98, 188, 200

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, 147, 198



200, 110, 98



0, 154, 138

Square

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



200, 110, 98



116, 145, 73



0, 152, 173



143, 124, 195

Rectangle

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



200, 110, 98



164, 130, 63



0, 152, 173



51, 141, 206

Sweetspot

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



200, 110, 98



255, 221, 217



200, 98, 188



128, 107, 105



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



200, 110, 98



255, 118, 99



200, 161, 98



99, 91, 90



163, 19, 0



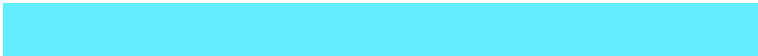
36, 4, 0

Inverse Universe

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



98, 188, 200



99, 237, 255



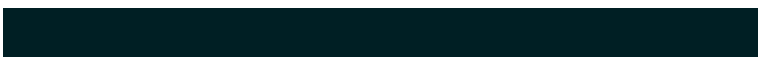
98, 137, 200



90, 98, 99



0, 144, 163



0, 31, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 110, 98 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

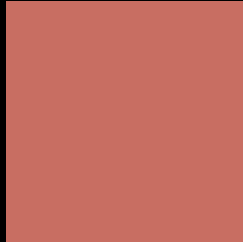
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 110, 98 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

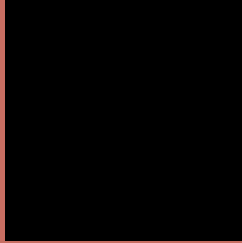
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 110, 98 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 110, 98.

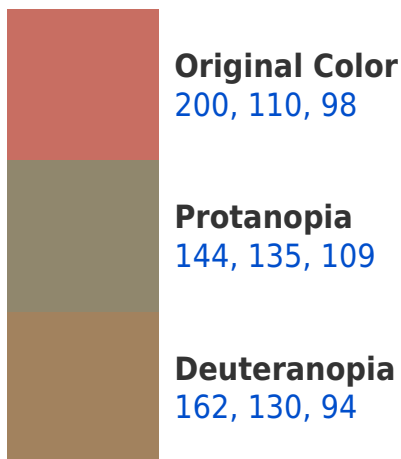


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 110, 98.

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
201, 107, 115

Trichromacy



Original Color
200, 110, 98

Protanomaly
164, 126, 105

Deuteranomaly
176, 123, 95

Tritanomaly
201, 108, 109

Monochromacy



Original Color
200, 110, 98

Achromatopsia
136, 136, 136

Achromatomaly
159, 127, 122

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 110, 98 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, 110, 98)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 110, 98)  
}
```

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, 110, 98) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 110, 98) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 110, 98 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, 110, 98) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 110, 98) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 110, 98)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 110, 98); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 110, 98);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 110,  
98) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 110, 98 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 110, 98) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
110, 98) }
```

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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