

Converting Colors

RGB(200, 111, 143)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(200, 111, 143) contains.

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Color

RGB(200, 111, 143)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C86F8F
RGB	200, 111, 143
RGB Percent	78%, 44%, 56%
CMY	0.2157, 0.5647, 0.4392
CMYK	0.00, 0.45, 0.28, 0.22
HSL	338°, 45%, 61%
HSV	338°, 44%, 78%
XYZ	34.4618, 25.6314, 29.1176
YIQ	141.2590, 42.7720, 28.8200

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

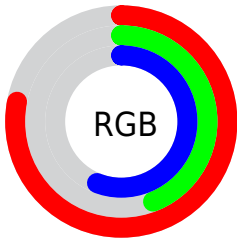
Format	Color
RYB	200, 111, 143
Decimal	13135759
CIELab	57.69, 38.93, -1.81
CIELCh	58, 38.968, 357.339
Yxy	25.6314, 0.3863, 0.2873
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291325839 (0xFFC86F8F)
YUV	141.2590, 0.8583, 51.5159
Hunter-Lab	50.6275, 32.9057, 1.3395

Details

The RGB color **200, 111, 143** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **111, 200, 168**, and the grayscale version is **141, 141, 141**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 164, 197**, and **144, 60, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **200, 91, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200, 131, 156**.

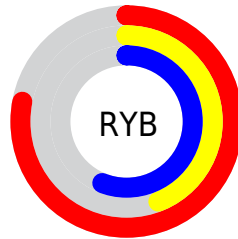
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (44%)

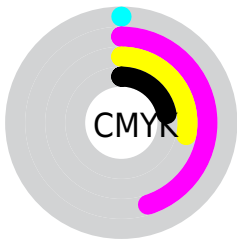
Blue (56%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (56%)

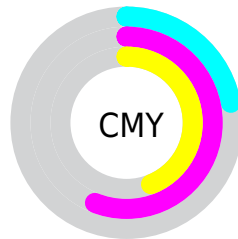


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (28%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)


Magenta (56%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 111, 143 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, 111, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 200, 111, 143


255, 255, 255

 255, 164, 197

 255, 192, 225

 255, 220, 253

 255, 249, 255

 200, 111, 143

 172, 85, 117

 144, 60, 93

 116, 34, 69

 90, 4, 47


 64, 0, 26


 42, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0


 200, 111, 143


 200, 91, 130


 200, 111, 143


 200, 131, 156


 200, 71, 117

 200, 151, 169

 200, 51, 105

 200, 171, 181

 200, 31, 92

 200, 191, 194

 200, 11, 79

 200, 211, 207

 200, 0, 72

 200, 231, 220

 200, 251, 233

 200, 255, 245

 200, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



178, 118, 176



200, 111, 143



203, 113, 109

Triad

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



200, 111, 143



128, 146, 76



0, 151, 195

Complementary

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



200, 111, 143



111, 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, 156, 169



200, 111, 143



87, 153, 101

Square

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



200, 111, 143



162, 136, 69



18, 156, 134



76, 143, 206

Rectangle

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



200, 111, 143



195, 120, 90



18, 156, 134



0, 153, 188

Sweetspot

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



200, 111, 143



255, 222, 234



167, 111, 200



128, 107, 114



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



200, 111, 143



255, 120, 168



200, 123, 111



99, 90, 93



163, 0, 59



36, 0, 13

Inverse Universe

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



200, 111, 143



255, 120, 168



111, 188, 200



99, 90, 93



163, 0, 59



36, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 111, 143 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

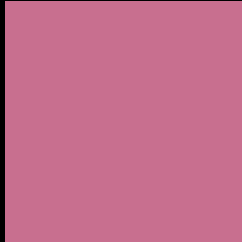
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 111, 143 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, 111, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 111, 143.

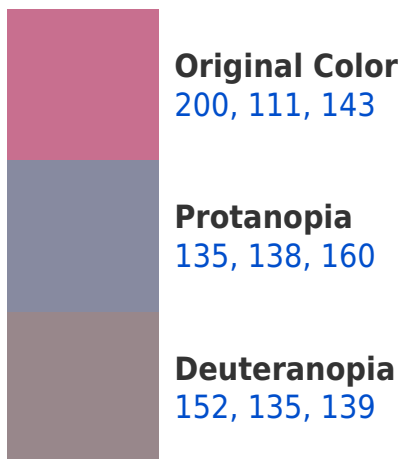



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 111, 143.

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
198, 115, 123

Trichromacy



Original Color
200, 111, 143

Protanomaly
159, 128, 154

Deuteranomaly
169, 126, 140

Tritanomaly
199, 114, 130

Monochromacy



Original Color
200, 111, 143

Achromatopsia
141, 141, 141

Achromatomaly
162, 130, 142

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 111, 143 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, 111, 143) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 111, 143)  
}
```

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, 111, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 111, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 111, 143 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, 111, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 111, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 111, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 111, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 111, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 111,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 111, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 111, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
111, 143) }
```

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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