

Converting Colors

RGB(200, 116, 133)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(200, 116, 133) contains.

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Color

RGB(200, 116, 133)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C87485
RGB	200, 116, 133
RGB Percent	78%, 45%, 52%
CMY	0.2157, 0.5451, 0.4784
CMYK	0.00, 0.42, 0.33, 0.22
HSL	348°, 43%, 62%
HSV	348°, 42%, 78%
XYZ	34.2984, 26.4636, 25.4906
YIQ	143.0540, 44.6070, 23.0950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

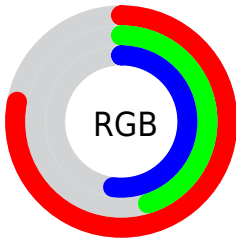
Format	Color
R_{YB}	200, 116, 133
Decimal	13137029
CIE _{Lab}	58.47, 34.96, 5.14
CIE _{LCh}	58, 35.337, 8.364
Yxy	26.4636, 0.3977, 0.3068
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291327109 (0xFFC87485)
YUV	143.0540, -4.9566, 49.9416
Hunter-Lab	51.4428, 28.9864, 6.6310

Details

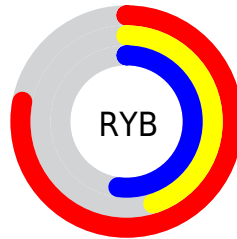
The RGB color **200, 116, 133** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. A complement of this color would be **116, 200, 183**, and the grayscale version is **143, 143, 143**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 169, 186**, and **144, 65, 84** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **200, 96, 117**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200, 136, 149**.

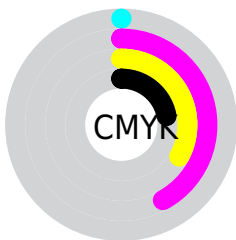
Distribution



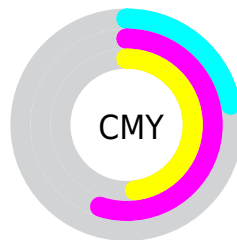
- Red (78%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (22%)




- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 116, 133 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, 116, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 200, 116, 133

255, 255, 255

 255, 169, 186


 255, 197, 214


 255, 225, 242

255, 254, 255


 200, 116, 133


 200, 96, 117

 200, 116, 133

 171, 90, 108

 144, 65, 84

 116, 41, 61


 90, 14, 39


 64, 0, 18


 41, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0


 200, 116, 133


 200, 136, 149


 200, 76, 101

 200, 156, 165

 200, 56, 85

 200, 176, 181

 200, 36, 69

 200, 196, 197


 200, 16, 53

 200, 216, 213

 200, 0, 40

 200, 236, 229

 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.



186, 119, 164



200, 116, 133



197, 121, 104

Triad

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



200, 116, 133



119, 150, 91



47, 150, 198

Complementary

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



200, 116, 133



116, 200, 183

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, 155, 178



200, 116, 133



79, 155, 117

Square

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



200, 116, 133



152, 142, 78



23, 157, 149



109, 141, 202

Rectangle

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



200, 116, 133



186, 127, 89



23, 157, 149



15, 152, 193

Sweetspot

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



200, 116, 133



255, 222, 229



182, 116, 200



128, 107, 111



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



200, 116, 133



255, 128, 153



200, 140, 116



99, 90, 92



163, 0, 33



36, 0, 7

Inverse Universe

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



200, 116, 133



255, 128, 153



116, 176, 200



99, 90, 92



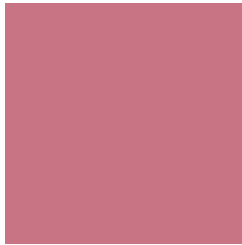
163, 0, 33



36, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 116, 133 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

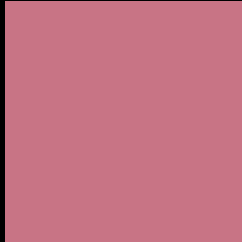
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 116, 133 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, 116, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 116, 133.

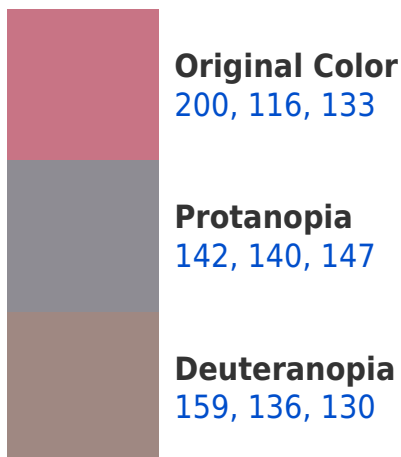


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 116, 133.

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
199, 117, 126

Trichromacy



Original Color
200, 116, 133

Protanomaly
163, 131, 142

Deuteranomaly
174, 129, 131

Tritanomaly
199, 117, 129

Monochromacy



Original Color
200, 116, 133

Achromatopsia
143, 143, 143

Achromatomaly
164, 133, 139

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 116, 133 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, 116, 133) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 116, 133)  
}
```

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, 116, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 116, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 116, 133 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, 116, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 116, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 116, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 116, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 116, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 116,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 116, 133 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 116, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
116, 133) }
```

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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