

Converting Colors

RGB(200, 117, 136)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(200, 117, 136) contains.

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Color

RGB(200, 117, 136)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C87588
RGB	200, 117, 136
RGB Percent	78%, 46%, 53%
CMY	0.2157, 0.5412, 0.4667
CMYK	0.00, 0.42, 0.32, 0.22
HSL	346°, 43%, 62%
HSV	346°, 42%, 78%
XYZ	34.6246, 26.7795, 26.6366
YIQ	143.9830, 43.3690, 23.5050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

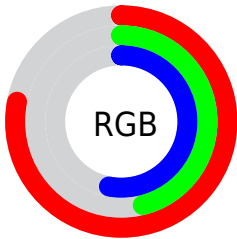
Format	Color
R _Y B	200, 117, 136
Decimal	13137288
CIE Lab	58.77, 34.81, 3.83
CIE LCh	59, 35.023, 6.276
Yxy	26.7795, 0.3933, 0.3042
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291327368 (0xFFC87588)
YUV	143.9830, -3.9356, 49.1269
Hunter-Lab	51.7489, 28.8718, 5.7061

Details

The RGB color **200, 117, 136** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. A complement of this color would be **117, 200, 181**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 170, 189**, and **144, 66, 86** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **200, 97, 121**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200, 137, 151**.

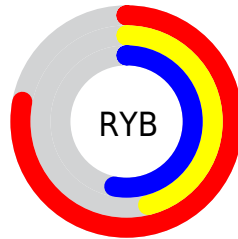
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (46%)

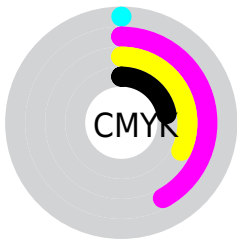
Blue (53%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (53%)

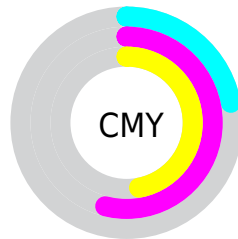


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (42%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)


Magenta (54%)

Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 117, 136 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, 117, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 200, 117, 136

255, 255, 255

 255, 170, 189


 255, 198, 217

 255, 226, 245

 200, 117, 136

 172, 91, 111

 144, 66, 86

 116, 42, 63

 90, 16, 41


 64, 0, 21


 42, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0


 200, 117, 136

 200, 97, 121


 200, 117, 136


 200, 137, 151


 200, 77, 105


 200, 157, 167

 200, 57, 90

 200, 177, 182

 200, 37, 74

 200, 197, 198

 200, 17, 59

 200, 217, 213

 200, 0, 46

 200, 237, 229

 200, 255, 244

 200, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



185, 121, 167



200, 117, 136



198, 121, 107

Triad

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



200, 117, 136



122, 150, 91



45, 151, 197

Complementary

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



200, 117, 136



117, 200, 181

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, 177



200, 117, 136



84, 156, 116

Square

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



200, 117, 136



155, 142, 79



33, 158, 147



106, 142, 202

Rectangle

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



200, 117, 136



188, 127, 91



33, 158, 147



15, 153, 192

Sweetspot

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



200, 117, 136



255, 224, 231



181, 117, 200



128, 110, 114



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



200, 117, 136



255, 128, 157



200, 139, 117



99, 90, 92



163, 0, 37



36, 0, 8

Inverse Universe

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



200, 117, 136



255, 128, 157



117, 178, 200



99, 90, 92



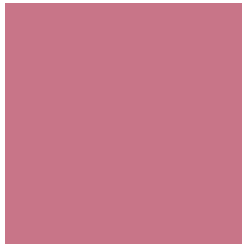
163, 0, 37



36, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 117, 136 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

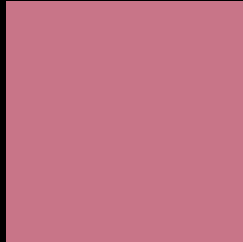
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 117, 136 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, 117, 136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 117, 136.

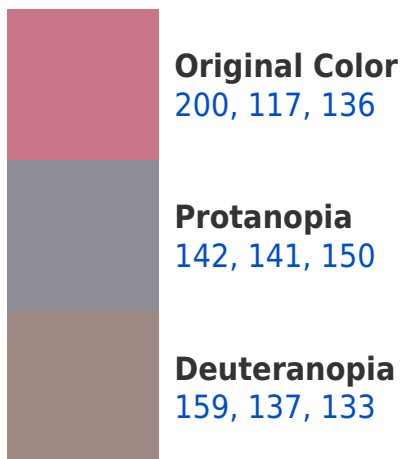


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 117, 136.

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, 118, 127

Trichromacy



Original Color

200, 117, 136

Protanomaly

163, 132, 145

Deuteranomaly

174, 130, 134

Tritanomaly

199, 118, 130

Monochromacy



Original Color

200, 117, 136

Achromatopsia

144, 144, 144

Achromatomaly

164, 134, 141

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 117, 136 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, 117, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 117, 136)  
}
```

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, 117, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 117, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 117, 136 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, 117, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 117, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 117, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 117, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 117, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 117,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 117, 136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 117, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
117, 136) }
```

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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