

Converting Colors

RGB(200, 118, 181)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(200, 118, 181) contains.

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Color

RGB(200, 118, 181)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C876B5
RGB	200, 118, 181
RGB Percent	78%, 46%, 71%
CMY	0.2157, 0.5373, 0.2902
CMYK	0.00, 0.41, 0.09, 0.22
HSL	314°, 43%, 62%
HSV	314°, 41%, 78%
XYZ	38.6383, 28.5724, 47.1946
YIQ	149.7000, 28.6490, 36.9770

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

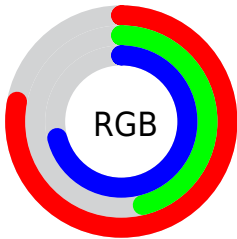
Format	Color
R _Y B	200, 118, 181
Decimal	13137589
CIE Lab	60.40, 41.07, -19.63
CIE LCh	60, 45.523, 334.455
Yxy	28.5724, 0.3377, 0.2497
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291327669 (0xFFC876B5)
YUV	149.7000, 15.4309, 44.1131
Hunter-Lab	53.4532, 35.4847, -14.9308

Details

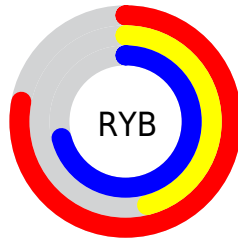
The RGB color **200, 118, 181** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **118, 200, 137**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 172, 237**, and **144, 67, 128** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **200, 98, 176**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200, 138, 186**.

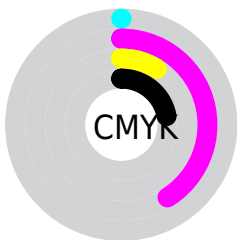
Distribution



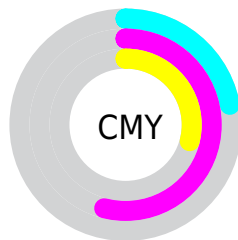
- Red (78%)
- Green (46%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 118, 181 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, 118, 181 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 200, 118, 181

255, 255, 255

 255, 172, 237

 255, 200, 255


 255, 228, 255

 200, 118, 181

 172, 92, 154

 144, 67, 128

 118, 41, 103


 91, 13, 79


 66, 0, 56

 45, 0, 34

 0, 0, 8

 0, 0, 0

 200, 118, 181

 200, 118, 181

200, 98, 176

200, 138, 186

200, 78, 172

200, 158, 190

200, 58, 167

200, 178, 195

200, 38, 162

200, 198, 200

200, 18, 158

200, 218, 204

200, 0, 154

200, 238, 209

200, 255, 213

200, 255, 218

200, 255, 223

Harmonies

Analogous

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



156, 133, 212



200, 118, 181



220, 111, 141

Triad

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



200, 118, 181



164, 145, 63



0, 165, 190

Complementary

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



200, 118, 181



118, 200, 137

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, 166, 151



200, 118, 181



122, 156, 77

Square

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



200, 118, 181



197, 131, 73



67, 163, 110



0, 159, 217

Rectangle

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



200, 118, 181



220, 114, 115



67, 163, 110



0, 166, 178

Sweetspot

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



200, 118, 181



255, 224, 248



136, 118, 200



128, 110, 123



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



200, 118, 181



255, 130, 226



200, 118, 141



99, 90, 97



163, 0, 125



36, 0, 27

Inverse Universe

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



200, 118, 181



255, 130, 226



118, 200, 177



99, 90, 97



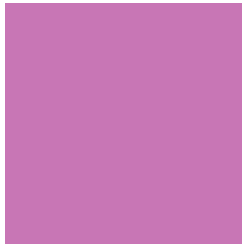
163, 0, 125



36, 0, 27

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 118, 181 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

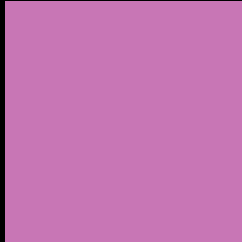
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 118, 181 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

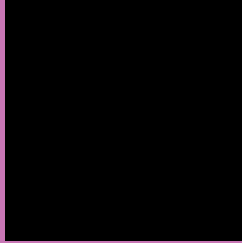
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 118, 181 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 118, 181.

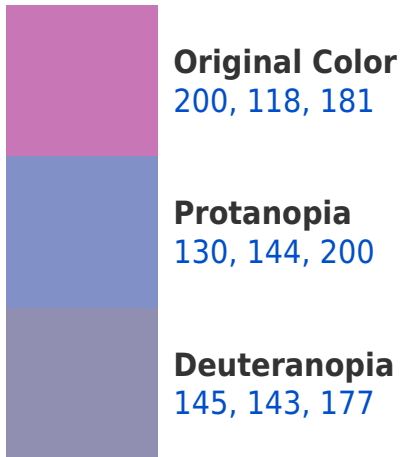


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 118, 181.

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
195, 127, 137

Trichromacy



Original Color

200, 118, 181



Protanomaly

155, 135, 193



Deuteranomaly

165, 134, 178



Tritanomaly

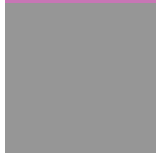
197, 124, 153

Monochromacy



Original Color

200, 118, 181



Achromatopsia

150, 150, 150



Achromatomaly

168, 138, 161

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 118, 181 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, 118, 181)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 118, 181)  
}
```

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, 118, 181) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 118, 181) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 118, 181 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, 118, 181) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 118, 181) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 118, 181)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 118, 181); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 118, 181);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 118,  
181) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 118, 181 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 118, 181) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
118, 181) }
```

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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