

Converting Colors

RGB(200, 126, 170)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(200, 126, 170) contains.

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Color

RGB(200, 126, 170)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C87EAA
RGB	200, 126, 170
RGB Percent	78%, 49%, 67%
CMY	0.2157, 0.5059, 0.3333
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.15, 0.22
HSL	324°, 40%, 64%
HSV	324°, 37%, 78%
XYZ	38.5360, 30.1033, 41.8097
YIQ	153.1420, 29.9800, 29.3720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

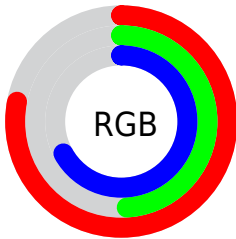
Format	Color
R _{YB}	200, 126, 170
Decimal	13139626
CIE _{Lab}	61.74, 34.97, -11.33
CIE _{LCh}	62, 36.755, 342.049
Yxy	30.1033, 0.3489, 0.2726
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291329706 (0xFFC87EAA)
YUV	153.1420, 8.3110, 41.0945
Hunter-Lab	54.8665, 29.3546, -6.7739

Details

The RGB color **200, 126, 170** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **126, 200, 156**, and the grayscale version is **153, 153, 153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 180, 225**, and **145, 75, 118** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **200, 106, 162**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200, 146, 178**.

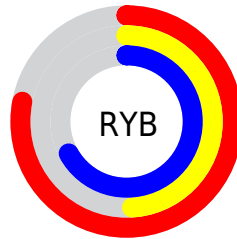
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (49%)

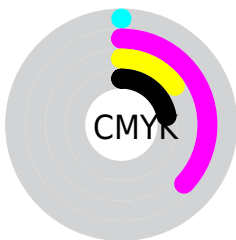
Blue (67%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (67%)

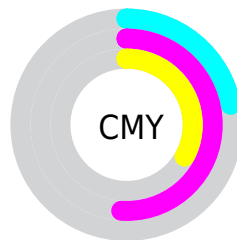


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)


Magenta (51%)

Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 126, 170 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, 126, 170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 200, 126, 170

255, 255, 255


 255, 180, 225

 255, 208, 254

 255, 236, 255

 200, 126, 170

 172, 100, 143

 145, 75, 118


 118, 51, 93

 92, 26, 70


 67, 0, 47

 45, 0, 27


 0, 0, 0


 200, 126, 170


 200, 106, 162


 200, 126, 170


 200, 146, 178

 200, 86, 154

 200, 166, 186

 200, 66, 146


 200, 186, 194

 200, 46, 138

 200, 206, 202

 200, 26, 129

 200, 226, 211

 200, 6, 121

 200, 246, 219

 200, 0, 119

 200, 255, 227

 200, 255, 235

 200, 255, 243

Harmonies

Analogous

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



169, 136, 198



200, 126, 170



212, 123, 137

Triad

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



200, 126, 170



157, 151, 84



0, 164, 192

Complementary

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



200, 126, 170



126, 200, 156

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.



12, 166, 162



200, 126, 170



121, 160, 100

Square

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



200, 126, 170



187, 140, 87



79, 165, 128



61, 158, 210

Rectangle

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



200, 126, 170



210, 127, 116



79, 165, 128



0, 165, 183

Sweetspot

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



200, 126, 170



255, 227, 244



156, 126, 200



128, 111, 121



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



200, 126, 170



255, 143, 210



200, 126, 133



99, 90, 95



163, 0, 97



36, 0, 21

Inverse Universe

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



200, 126, 170



255, 143, 210



126, 200, 193



99, 90, 95



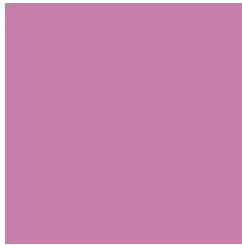
163, 0, 97



36, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 126, 170 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

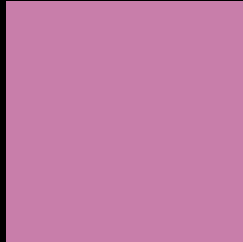
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 126, 170 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 ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 200, 126, 170 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 126, 170.

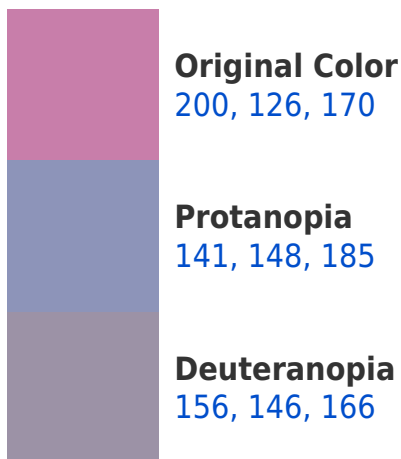



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 126, 170.

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
197, 131, 141

Trichromacy



Original Color
200, 126, 170

Protanomaly
162, 140, 180

Deuteranomaly
172, 139, 167

Tritanomaly
198, 129, 152

Monochromacy



Original Color
200, 126, 170

Achromatopsia
153, 153, 153

Achromatomaly
170, 143, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 126, 170 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, 126, 170) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 126, 170)  
}
```

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, 126, 170) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 126, 170) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 126, 170 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, 126, 170) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 126, 170) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 126, 170)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 126, 170); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 126, 170);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 126,  
170) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 126, 170 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 126, 170) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
126, 170) }
```

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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