

Converting Colors

RGB(200, 133, 140)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(200, 133, 140) contains.

RGB(200, 133, 140)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(200, 133, 140)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8858C
RGB	200, 133, 140
RGB Percent	78%, 52%, 55%
CMY	0.2157, 0.4784, 0.4510
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.30, 0.22
HSL	354°, 38%, 65%
HSV	354°, 34%, 78%
XYZ	36.9406, 30.9479, 28.8375
YIQ	153.8310, 37.6850, 16.3810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

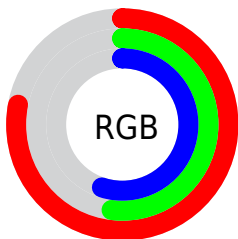
Format	Color
R _Y B	200, 133, 140
Decimal	13141388
CIE Lab	62.46, 26.68, 6.84
CIE LCh	62, 27.545, 14.385
Yxy	30.9479, 0.3819, 0.3200
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291331468 (0xFFC8858C)
YUV	153.8310, -6.8187, 40.4902
Hunter-Lab	55.6308, 21.1756, 8.2072

Details

The RGB color **200, 133, 140** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **133, 200, 193**, and the grayscale version is **154, 154, 154**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 187, 193**, and **144, 82, 90** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **200, 113, 122**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200, 153, 158**.

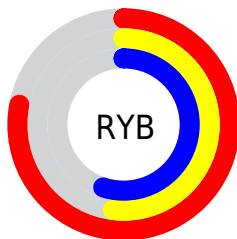
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (52%)

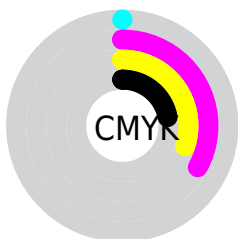
Blue (55%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (55%)

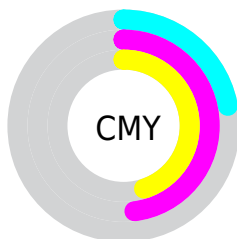


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (45%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 133, 140 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, 133, 140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 200, 133, 140


255, 255, 255

 255, 187, 193

 255, 215, 221


 255, 243, 250

 200, 133, 140

 172, 107, 115

 144, 82, 90

 117, 59, 67

 91, 35, 45


 66, 12, 24

 44, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 200, 133, 140


 200, 113, 122


 200, 133, 140


 200, 153, 158

 200, 93, 104


 200, 173, 176

 200, 73, 86


 200, 193, 194

 200, 53, 68

 200, 213, 212

 200, 33, 50

 200, 233, 230

 200, 13, 33

 200, 253, 247

 200, 0, 21

 200, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



191, 134, 165



200, 133, 140



195, 137, 118

Triad

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



200, 133, 140



129, 160, 115



100, 157, 198

Complementary

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



200, 133, 140



133, 200, 193

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.



75, 162, 184



200, 133, 140



100, 164, 137

Square

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



200, 133, 140



156, 153, 103



77, 165, 162



137, 149, 198

Rectangle

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



200, 133, 140



186, 142, 108



77, 165, 162



90, 159, 194

Sweetspot

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



200, 133, 140



255, 230, 232



192, 133, 200



128, 112, 114



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



200, 133, 140



255, 153, 164



200, 159, 133



99, 90, 91



163, 0, 17



36, 0, 4

Inverse Universe

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



200, 133, 140



255, 153, 164



133, 174, 200



99, 90, 91



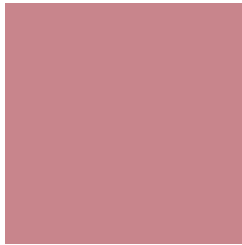
163, 0, 17



36, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 133, 140 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

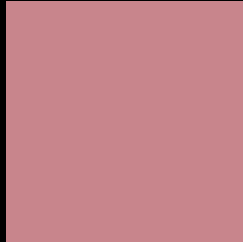
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 133, 140 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, 133, 140 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 133, 140.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 133, 140.

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



Original Color
200, 133, 140

Protanopia
154, 151, 150

Deuteranopia
171, 146, 138



Tritanopia
200, 133, 143

Trichromacy



Original Color

200, 133, 140

Protanomaly

171, 144, 146

Deuteranomaly

182, 141, 139

Tritanomaly

200, 133, 142

Monochromacy



Original Color

200, 133, 140

Achromatopsia

154, 154, 154

Achromatomaly

171, 146, 149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 133, 140 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, 133, 140)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 133, 140)  
}
```

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, 133, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 133, 140) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 133, 140 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, 133, 140) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 133, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 133, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 133, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 133, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 133,  
140) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 133, 140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 133, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
133, 140) }
```

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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