

Converting Colors

RGB(200, 140, 178)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(200, 140, 178) contains.

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Color

RGB(200, 140, 178)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C88CB2
RGB	200, 140, 178
RGB Percent	78%, 55%, 70%
CMY	0.2157, 0.4510, 0.3020
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.11, 0.22
HSL	322°, 35%, 67%
HSV	322°, 30%, 78%
XYZ	41.2334, 34.2499, 46.5571
YIQ	162.2720, 23.5620, 24.5380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

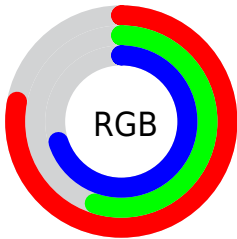
Format	Color
R _Y B	200, 140, 178
Decimal	13143218
CIE Lab	65.16, 28.68, -10.74
CIE LCh	65, 30.623, 339.464
Yxy	34.2499, 0.3379, 0.2806
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291333298 (0xFFC88CB2)
YUV	162.2720, 7.7539, 33.0875
Hunter-Lab	58.5234, 23.3484, -6.2006

Details

The RGB color **200, 140, 178** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **140, 200, 162**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 194, 234**, and **145, 89, 125** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **200, 120, 171**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200, 160, 185**.

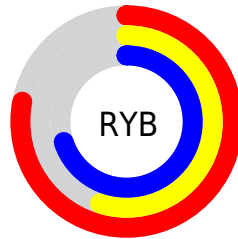
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (55%)

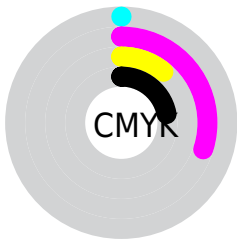
Blue (70%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (70%)

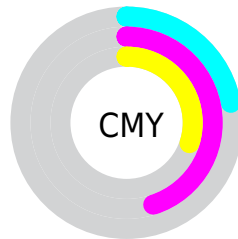


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (45%)

Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 140, 178 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, 140, 178 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 200, 140, 178


255, 255, 255

 255, 194, 234

 255, 222, 255

 255, 251, 255

 200, 140, 178

 172, 114, 151

 145, 89, 125

 119, 65, 100

 93, 41, 76

 69, 18, 54


 45, 0, 32


 16, 0, 6


 0, 0, 0


 200, 140, 178


 200, 140, 178

 200, 120, 171


 200, 160, 185

 200, 100, 163

 200, 180, 193

 200, 80, 156


 200, 200, 200

 200, 60, 149

 200, 220, 207

 200, 40, 141

 200, 240, 215

 200, 20, 134

 200, 255, 222

 200, 0, 127

 200, 255, 229

 200, 255, 237

 200, 255, 244

Harmonies

Analogous

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



173, 148, 201



200, 140, 178



212, 137, 150

Triad

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



200, 140, 178



168, 159, 104



66, 171, 192

Complementary

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



200, 140, 178



140, 200, 162

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.



76, 173, 166



200, 140, 178



138, 167, 115

Square

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



200, 140, 178



193, 150, 107



106, 172, 138



93, 166, 209

Rectangle

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



200, 140, 178



212, 140, 133



106, 172, 138



65, 172, 184

Sweetspot

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



200, 140, 178



255, 232, 247



162, 140, 200



128, 113, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



200, 140, 178



255, 163, 221



200, 140, 148



99, 90, 96



163, 0, 103



36, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



200, 140, 178



255, 163, 221



140, 200, 192



99, 90, 96



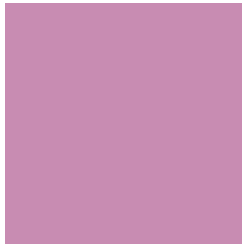
163, 0, 103



36, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 140, 178 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

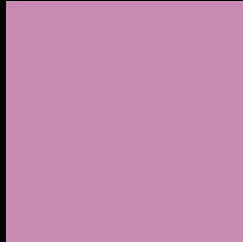
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 140, 178 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

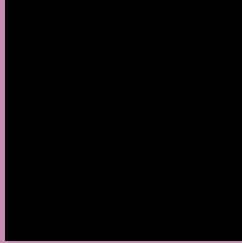
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 140, 178 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 140, 178.

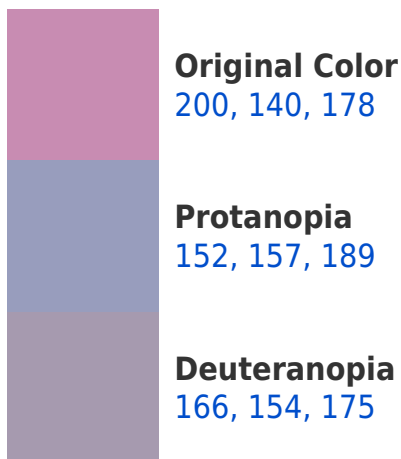


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 140, 178.

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, 144, 155

Trichromacy



Original Color
200, 140, 178

Protanomaly
169, 151, 185

Deuteranomaly
178, 149, 176

Tritanomaly
198, 143, 163

Monochromacy



Original Color
200, 140, 178

Achromatopsia
162, 162, 162

Achromatomaly
176, 154, 168

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 140, 178 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, 140, 178) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 140, 178)  
}
```

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, 140, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 140, 178) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 140, 178 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, 140, 178) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 140, 178) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 140, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 140, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 140, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 140,  
178) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 140, 178 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 140, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
140, 178) }
```

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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