

Converting Colors

RGB(200, 142, 163)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(200, 142, 163) contains.

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Color

RGB(200, 142, 163)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C88EA3
RGB	200, 142, 163
RGB Percent	78%, 56%, 64%
CMY	0.2157, 0.4431, 0.3608
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.19, 0.22
HSL	338°, 35%, 67%
HSV	338°, 29%, 78%
XYZ	40.1033, 34.2697, 39.1514
YIQ	161.7360, 27.8270, 18.8270

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

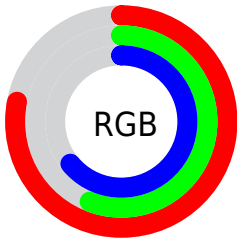
Format	Color
R _{YB}	200, 142, 163
Decimal	13143715
CIE Lab	65.18, 25.12, -2.26
CIE LCh	65, 25.221, 354.857
Yxy	34.2697, 0.3533, 0.3019
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291333795 (0xFFC88EA3)
YUV	161.7360, 0.6232, 33.5575
Hunter-Lab	58.5403, 19.8365, 1.3255

Details

The RGB color **200, 142, 163** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **142, 200, 179**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 196, 218**, and **145, 91, 111** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **200, 122, 150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200, 162, 176**.

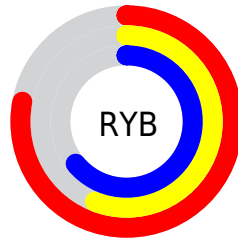
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (56%)

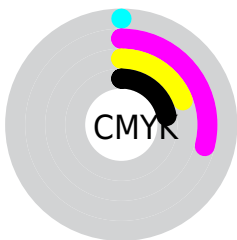
Blue (64%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (64%)

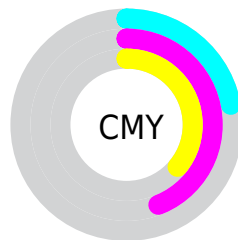


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (36%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 142, 163 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, 142, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 200, 142, 163


255, 255, 255

 255, 196, 218

 255, 224, 246


 255, 253, 255

 200, 142, 163

 172, 116, 137

 145, 91, 111

 119, 67, 87

 93, 44, 64

 68, 21, 42

 45, 0, 22


 11, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 200, 142, 163


 200, 142, 163

 200, 122, 150


 200, 162, 176

 200, 102, 137

 200, 182, 189

 200, 82, 125

 200, 202, 201

 200, 62, 112

 200, 222, 214

 200, 42, 99

 200, 242, 227

 200, 22, 86

 200, 255, 240

 200, 2, 74

 200, 255, 252

 200, 0, 72

 200, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



184, 146, 184



200, 142, 163



204, 143, 140

Triad

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



200, 142, 163



155, 163, 117



98, 167, 194

Complementary

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



200, 142, 163



142, 200, 179

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.



90, 170, 176



200, 142, 163



129, 168, 132

Square

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



200, 142, 163



178, 155, 113



105, 171, 153



124, 161, 203

Rectangle

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



200, 142, 163



200, 146, 127



105, 171, 153



93, 169, 189

Sweetspot

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



200, 142, 163



255, 232, 240



179, 142, 200



128, 113, 119



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



200, 142, 163



255, 166, 198



200, 150, 142



99, 90, 93



163, 0, 59



36, 0, 13

Inverse Universe

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



200, 142, 163



255, 166, 198



142, 192, 200



99, 90, 93



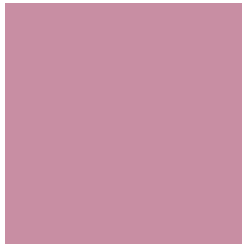
163, 0, 59



36, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 142, 163 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

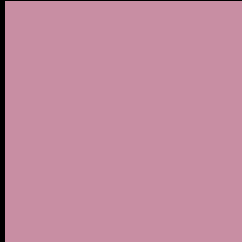
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 142, 163 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

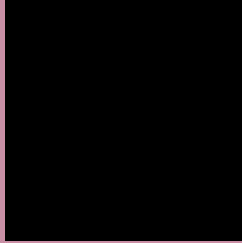
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 142, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 142, 163.

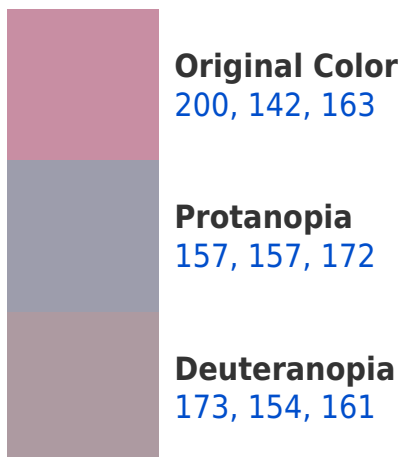



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 142, 163.

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, 143, 154

Trichromacy



Original Color

200, 142, 163

Protanomaly

173, 152, 169

Deuteranomaly

183, 150, 162

Tritanomaly

199, 143, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color

200, 142, 163

Achromatopsia

162, 162, 162

Achromatomaly

176, 155, 162

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 142, 163 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, 142, 163) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 142, 163)  
}
```

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, 142, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 142, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 142, 163 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, 142, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 142, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 142, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 142, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 142, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 142,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 142, 163 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 142, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
142, 163) }
```

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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