

# Converting Colors

RGB(200, 142, 247)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(200, 142, 247) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(200, 142, 247)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C88EF7
RGB	200, 142, 247
RGB Percent	78%, 56%, 97%
CMY	0.2157, 0.4431, 0.0314
CMYK	0.19, 0.43, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	273°, 87%, 76%
HSV	273°, 43%, 97%
XYZ	50.2809, 38.3408, 92.7461
YIQ	171.3120, 0.8630, 44.9510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

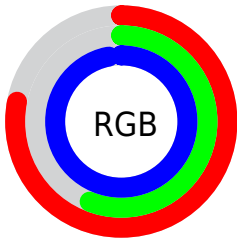
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	200, 142, 247
Decimal	13143799
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	68.27, 41.14, -44.29
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	68, 60.454, 312.890
Y <sub>xy</sub>	38.3408, 0.2772, 0.2114
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291333879 (0xFFC88EF7)
Y <sub>UV</sub>	171.3120, 37.3142, 25.1594
Hunter-Lab	61.9199, 36.5878, -45.4630

# Details

The RGB color **200, 142, 247** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **189, 247, 142**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 197, 255**, and **144, 90, 190** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **189, 117, 247**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **211, 167, 247**.

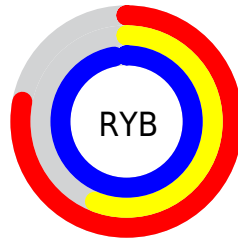
# Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (56%)

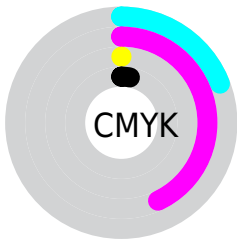
Blue (97%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (97%)

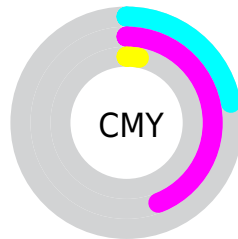


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (44%)


Yellow (3%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 142, 247 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, 247 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 200, 142, 247


255, 255, 255

 255, 197, 255

 255, 225, 255

255, 254, 255


 200, 142, 247

 172, 116, 218

 144, 90, 190

 117, 65, 163

 90, 41, 136


 64, 16, 110


 37, 0, 85


 14, 0, 62


 0, 3, 38

 0, 1, 16

 200, 142, 247

 200, 142, 247

 189, 117, 247

 211, 167, 247

 178, 93, 247


 222, 191, 247

 167, 68, 247

 233, 216, 247

 156, 43, 247

 244, 241, 247

 145, 19, 247

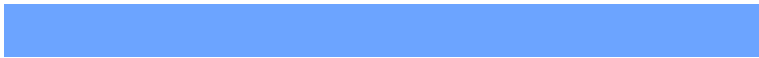
 255, 255, 247

 136, 0, 247

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



108, 164, 255



200, 142, 247



250, 122, 200

# Triad

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



200, 142, 247



222, 152, 58



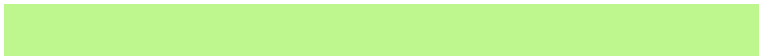
0, 193, 189

# Complementary

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



200, 142, 247



189, 247, 142

# 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, 191, 132



200, 142, 247



174, 171, 51

# Square

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



200, 142, 247



255, 131, 94



113, 184, 82



0, 190, 240

# Rectangle

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



200, 142, 247



255, 116, 163



113, 184, 82



0, 193, 170



# Sweetspot

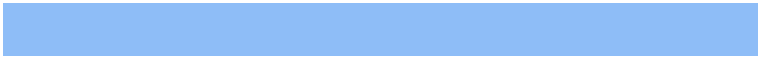
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



200, 142, 247



240, 222, 255



142, 189, 247



118, 107, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



200, 142, 247



197, 125, 255



247, 142, 242



117, 110, 122



103, 0, 186



32, 0, 59



# Inverse Universe

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



247, 142, 189



255, 125, 183



142, 247, 147



122, 110, 116



186, 0, 83

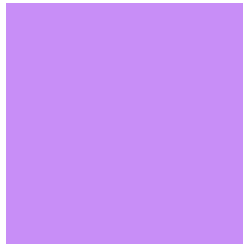


59, 0, 26



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 142, 247 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

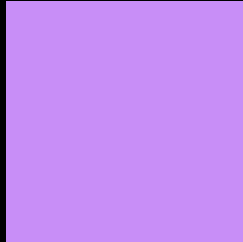
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 247 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, 247 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 142, 247.

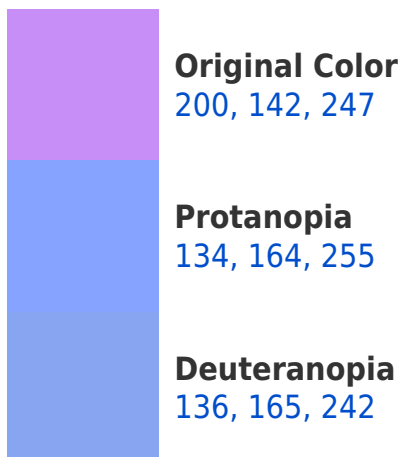


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 142, 247.

# 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**  
187, 159, 171

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

200, 142, 247



**Protanomaly**

158, 156, 252



**Deuteranomaly**

159, 157, 244



**Tritanomaly**

192, 153, 199

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

200, 142, 247



**Achromatopsia**

171, 171, 171



**Achromatomaly**

182, 160, 199

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 142, 247 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, 247)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 142, 247)  
}
```

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, 247) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 142, 247) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 142, 247 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, 247) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 142, 247) }
```

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, 247)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 142, 247); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 142, 247); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 142, 247) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 142, 247 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, 247) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
142, 247) }
```

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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