

Converting Colors

RGB(200, 143, 157)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(200, 143, 157) contains.

RGB(200, 143, 157)	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, 143, 157)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C88F9D
RGB	200, 143, 157
RGB Percent	78%, 56%, 62%
CMY	0.2157, 0.4392, 0.3843
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.21, 0.22
HSL	345°, 34%, 67%
HSV	345°, 28%, 78%
XYZ	39.7277, 34.3586, 36.4363
YIQ	161.6390, 29.4780, 16.4380

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

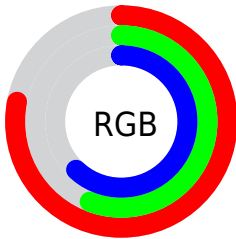
Format	Color
R_{YB}	200, 143, 157
Decimal	13143965
CIE _{Lab}	65.25, 23.64, 1.23
CIE _{LCh}	65, 23.675, 2.971
Yxy	34.3586, 0.3595, 0.3109
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291334045 (0xFFC88F9D)
YUV	161.6390, -2.2870, 33.6426
Hunter-Lab	58.6162, 18.4017, 4.1762

Details

The RGB color **200, 143, 157** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **143, 200, 186**, and the grayscale version is **162, 162, 162**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 197, 211**, and **145, 92, 106** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **200, 123, 142**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200, 163, 172**.

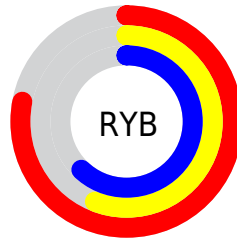
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (56%)

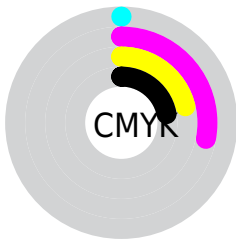
Blue (62%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (62%)

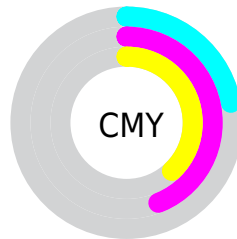


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (21%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)


Magenta (44%)

Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 143, 157 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, 143, 157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 200, 143, 157

255, 255, 255

 255, 197, 211

 255, 225, 240

255, 254, 255

 200, 143, 157

 172, 117, 131

 145, 92, 106

 119, 68, 82

 93, 45, 59

 68, 22, 37

 45, 0, 16

 8, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 200, 143, 157


 200, 143, 157

 200, 123, 142

 200, 163, 172

 200, 103, 127


 200, 183, 187

 200, 83, 112

 200, 203, 202

 200, 63, 97

 200, 223, 217

 200, 43, 82

 200, 243, 232

 200, 23, 66

 200, 255, 248

 200, 3, 51

 200, 255, 255

 200, 0, 49

Harmonies

Analogous

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



188, 146, 178



200, 143, 157



201, 145, 136

Triad

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



200, 143, 157



149, 164, 122



109, 166, 195

Complementary

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



200, 143, 157



143, 200, 186

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.



96, 169, 181



200, 143, 157



125, 168, 138

Square

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



200, 143, 157



172, 158, 116



104, 170, 160



135, 160, 200

Rectangle

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



200, 143, 157



195, 148, 125



104, 170, 160



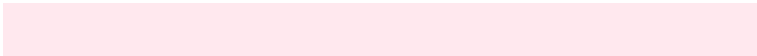
102, 167, 191

Sweetspot

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



200, 143, 157



255, 232, 238



186, 143, 200



128, 113, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



200, 143, 157



255, 168, 190



200, 157, 143



99, 90, 92



163, 0, 40



36, 0, 9

Inverse Universe

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



200, 143, 157



255, 168, 190



143, 186, 200



99, 90, 92



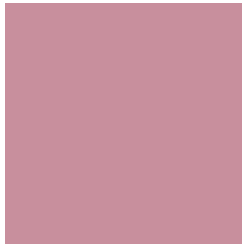
163, 0, 40



36, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 143, 157 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

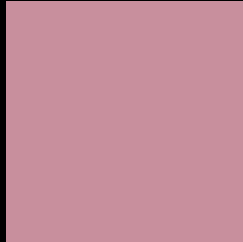
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 143, 157 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, 143, 157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 143, 157.

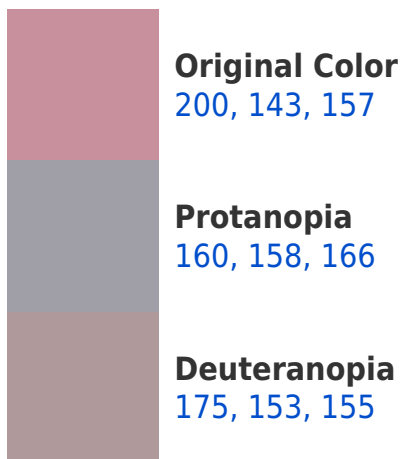



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 143, 157.

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
200, 143, 154

Trichromacy



Original Color

200, 143, 157

Protanomaly

175, 153, 163

Deuteranomaly

184, 149, 156

Tritanomaly

200, 143, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color

200, 143, 157

Achromatopsia

162, 162, 162

Achromatomaly

176, 155, 160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 143, 157 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, 143, 157) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 143, 157)  
}
```

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, 143, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 143, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 143, 157 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, 143, 157) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 143, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 143, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 143, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 143, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 143,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 143, 157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 143, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
143, 157) }
```

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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