

Converting Colors

RGB(200, 153, 180)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(200, 153, 180) contains.

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Color

RGB(200, 153, 180)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C899B4
RGB	200, 153, 180
RGB Percent	78%, 60%, 71%
CMY	0.2157, 0.4000, 0.2941
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.10, 0.22
HSL	326°, 30%, 69%
HSV	326°, 24%, 78%
XYZ	43.4489, 38.3571, 48.2937
YIQ	170.1310, 19.3450, 18.3610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

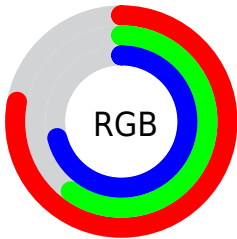
Format	Color
R _Y B	200, 153, 180
Decimal	13146548
CIE Lab	68.28, 21.88, -7.21
CIE LCh	68, 23.036, 341.763
Yxy	38.3571, 0.3340, 0.2948
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291336628 (0xFFC899B4)
YUV	170.1310, 4.8654, 26.1951
Hunter-Lab	61.9331, 16.8428, -2.8795

Details

The RGB color **200, 153, 180** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **153, 200, 173**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 208, 236**, and **145, 102, 127** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **200, 133, 171**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200, 173, 189**.

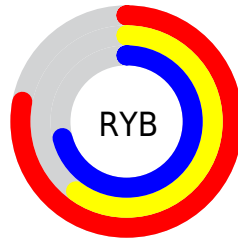
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (60%)

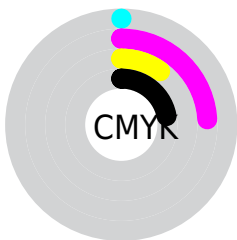
Blue (71%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (71%)

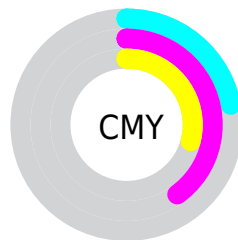


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)


Magenta (40%)

Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 153, 180 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, 153, 180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 200, 153, 180

255, 255, 255

 255, 208, 236


 255, 236, 255

 200, 153, 180


 172, 127, 153

 145, 102, 127

 119, 77, 102

 94, 54, 78

 70, 32, 55

 46, 10, 34


 25, 0, 11


 0, 0, 0


 200, 153, 180


 200, 153, 180

 200, 133, 171


 200, 173, 189

 200, 113, 163

 200, 193, 197

 200, 93, 154

 200, 213, 206

 200, 73, 146


 200, 233, 214

 200, 53, 137

 200, 253, 223

 200, 33, 129

 200, 255, 231

 200, 13, 120

 200, 255, 240

 200, 0, 115

 200, 255, 248

 200, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



180, 158, 198



200, 153, 180



209, 152, 159

Triad

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



200, 153, 180



174, 168, 126



108, 177, 193

Complementary

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



200, 153, 180



153, 200, 173

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.



110, 178, 174



200, 153, 180



150, 174, 135

Square

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



200, 153, 180



193, 161, 127



127, 177, 153



125, 172, 205

Rectangle

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



200, 153, 180



208, 153, 146



127, 177, 153



107, 177, 188

Sweetspot

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



200, 153, 180



255, 237, 247



173, 153, 200



128, 117, 123



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



200, 153, 180



255, 184, 225



200, 153, 157



99, 90, 95



163, 0, 94



36, 0, 21

Inverse Universe

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



200, 153, 180



255, 184, 225



153, 200, 196



99, 90, 95



163, 0, 94



36, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 153, 180 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

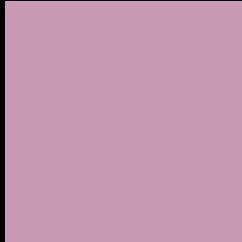
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 153, 180 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

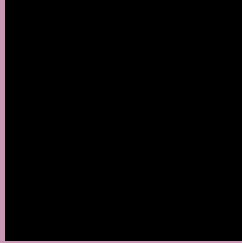
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 153, 180 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 153, 180.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 153, 180.

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, 153, 180

Protanopia
163, 166, 188

Deuteranopia
178, 162, 178



Tritanopia
198, 155, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color
200, 153, 180

Protanomaly
176, 161, 185

Deuteranomaly
186, 159, 179

Tritanomaly
199, 154, 172

Monochromacy



Original Color
200, 153, 180

Achromatopsia
170, 170, 170

Achromatomaly
181, 164, 174

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 153, 180 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, 153, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 153, 180)  
}
```

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, 153, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 153, 180) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 153, 180 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

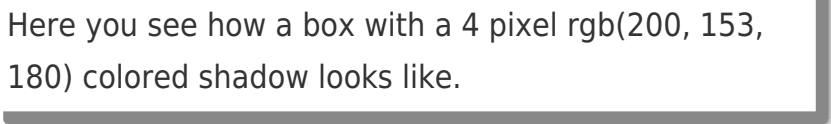
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(200, 153, 180) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 153, 180) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 153, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 153, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 153, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 153,  
180) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 153, 180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 153, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
153, 180) }
```

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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