

Converting Colors

RGB(200, 158, 100)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(200, 158, 100) contains.

RGB(200, 158, 100)	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, 158, 100)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	C89E64
RGB	200, 158, 100
RGB Percent	78%, 62%, 39%
CMY	0.2157, 0.3804, 0.6078
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.50, 0.22
HSL	35°, 48%, 59%
HSV	35°, 50%, 78%
XYZ	38.3465, 37.6532, 17.3033
YIQ	163.9460, 43.6500, -9.1340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

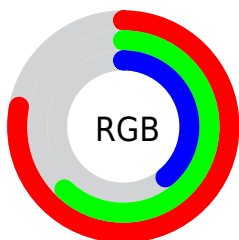
Format	Color
RYB	172, 200, 100
Decimal	13147748
CIELab	67.76, 8.41, 36.09
CIELCh	68, 37.056, 76.889
Yxy	37.6532, 0.4110, 0.4036
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291337828 (0xFFC89E64)
YUV	163.9460, -31.5254, 31.6194
Hunter-Lab	61.3622, 4.1646, 26.2346

Details

The RGB color **200, 158, 100** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **100, 142, 200**, and the grayscale version is **164, 164, 164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 213, 152**, and **144, 107, 51** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **200, 150, 80**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200, 166, 120**.

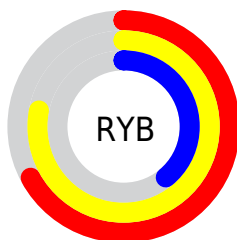
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (62%)

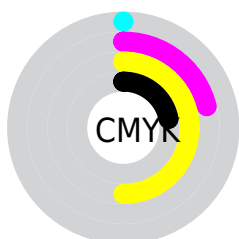
Blue (39%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (39%)

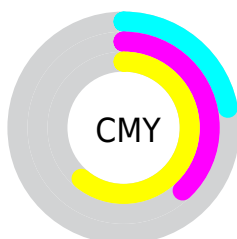


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (50%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 158, 100 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, 158, 100 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 200, 158, 100

255, 255, 255


 255, 213, 152

 255, 241, 179

 255, 255, 207

 255, 255, 235

 200, 158, 100

 172, 132, 75

 144, 107, 51


 116, 83, 28


 90, 60, 3


 64, 38, 0

 39, 18, 0


 0, 0, 0


 200, 158, 100


 200, 150, 80


 200, 158, 100


 200, 166, 120


 200, 141, 60

 200, 175, 140

 200, 133, 40

 200, 183, 160

 200, 124, 20

 200, 192, 180

 200, 116, 0

 200, 200, 200

 200, 208, 220

 200, 217, 240

 200, 225, 255

 200, 234, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



222, 147, 118



200, 158, 100



168, 169, 100

Triad

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



200, 158, 100



37, 183, 183



192, 150, 211

Complementary

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



200, 158, 100



100, 142, 200

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.



147, 162, 229



200, 158, 100



28, 180, 213

Square

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



200, 158, 100



87, 182, 149



90, 173, 230



221, 141, 181

Rectangle

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



200, 158, 100



144, 175, 110



90, 173, 230



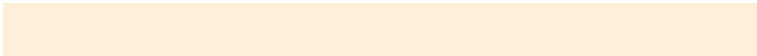
179, 154, 219

Sweetspot

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



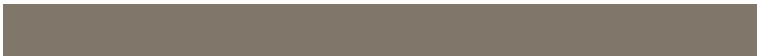
200, 158, 100



255, 239, 217



200, 100, 143



128, 118, 105



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



200, 158, 100



255, 191, 102



193, 200, 100



99, 95, 90



163, 95, 0



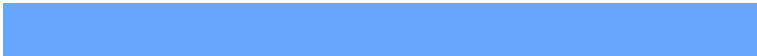
36, 21, 0

Inverse Universe

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



100, 142, 200



102, 166, 255



107, 100, 200



90, 94, 99



0, 69, 163



0, 15, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 158, 100 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

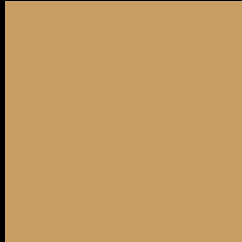
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 158, 100 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

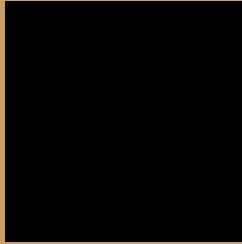
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 158, 100 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 158, 100.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 158, 100.

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, 158, 100

Protanopia

180, 165, 103

Deuteranopia

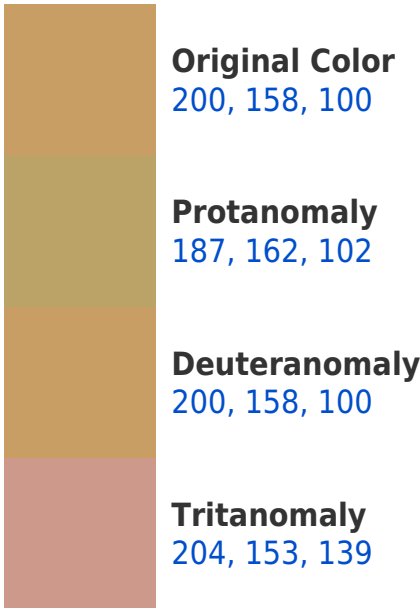
200, 158, 100



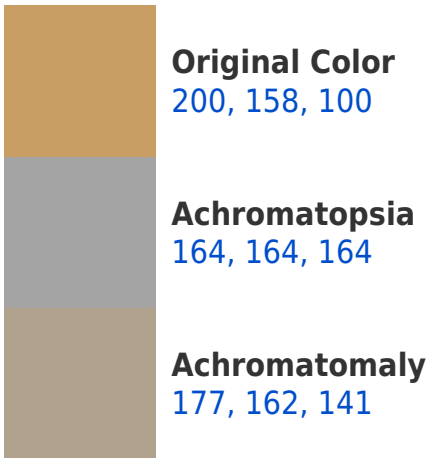
Tritanopia

206, 150, 162

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 158, 100 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, 158, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 158, 100)  
}
```

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, 158, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 158, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 158, 100 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, 158, 100) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 158, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(200, 158, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 158, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 158, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 158,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 158, 100 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 158, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
158, 100) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet
interesting? Support Converting
Colors with the new Membership
Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you
double the colors in the color bucket, and more
awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor