

Converting Colors

RGB(200, 158, 98)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(200, 158, 98) contains.

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Color

RGB(200, 158, 98)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C89E62
RGB	200, 158, 98
RGB Percent	78%, 62%, 38%
CMY	0.2157, 0.3804, 0.6157
CMYK	0.00, 0.21, 0.51, 0.22
HSL	35°, 48%, 58%
HSV	35°, 51%, 78%
XYZ	38.2509, 37.6149, 16.7996
YIQ	163.7180, 44.2920, -9.7560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

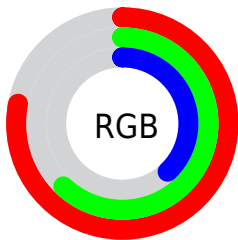
Format	Color
RYB	169, 200, 98
Decimal	13147746
CIELab	67.74, 8.22, 37.10
CIElCh	68, 38.002, 77.507
Yxy	37.6149, 0.4128, 0.4059
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291337826 (0xFFC89E62)
YUV	163.7180, -32.3990, 31.8193
Hunter-Lab	61.3310, 3.9975, 26.6911

Details

The RGB color **200, 158, 98** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **98, 140, 200**, and the grayscale version is **164, 164, 164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 213, 150**, and **144, 107, 49** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **200, 150, 78**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200, 166, 118**.

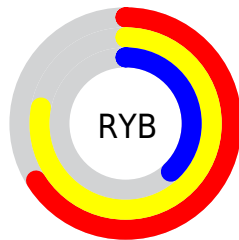
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (62%)

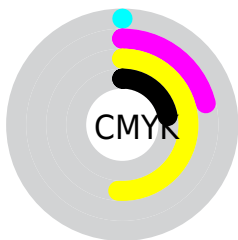
Blue (38%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (38%)

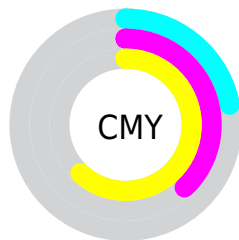


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (51%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 158, 98 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, 98 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 200, 158, 98  200, 158, 98

255, 255, 255  171, 132, 73

 255, 213, 150  144, 107, 49

 255, 241, 177  116, 83, 26

 255, 255, 204  90, 60, 1

 255, 255, 233  64, 38, 0

 39, 18, 0

 0, 0, 0

 200, 158, 98  200, 158, 98

 200, 150, 78  200, 166, 118

200, 142, 58

200, 174, 138

200, 133, 38

200, 183, 158

200, 125, 18

200, 191, 178

200, 118, 0

200, 199, 198

200, 207, 218

200, 216, 238

200, 224, 255

200, 232, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



223, 146, 116



200, 158, 98



167, 169, 98

Triad

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



200, 158, 98



23, 183, 184



194, 149, 212

Complementary

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



200, 158, 98



98, 140, 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.



148, 161, 230



200, 158, 98



9, 180, 215

Square

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



200, 158, 98



83, 182, 149



88, 173, 231



223, 140, 181

Rectangle

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



200, 158, 98



142, 175, 109



88, 173, 231



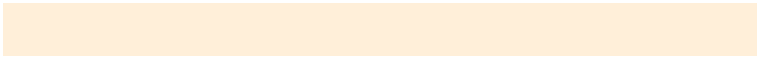
180, 153, 219

Sweetspot

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



200, 158, 98



255, 239, 217



200, 98, 140



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, 98



255, 191, 99



192, 200, 98



99, 95, 90



163, 96, 0



36, 21, 0

Inverse Universe

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



98, 140, 200



99, 163, 255



107, 98, 200



90, 94, 99



0, 67, 163



0, 15, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 158, 98 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

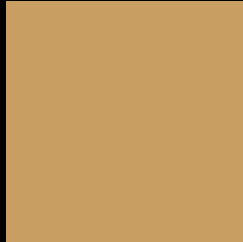
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 98 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, 98 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 158, 98.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 158, 98.

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, 98

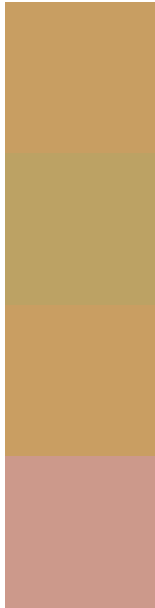
Protanopia
181, 165, 101

Deuteranopia
201, 158, 98



Tritanopia
206, 150, 162

Trichromacy



Original Color
200, 158, 98

Protanomaly
188, 162, 100

Deuteranomaly
201, 158, 98

Tritanomaly
204, 153, 139

Monochromacy



Original Color
200, 158, 98

Achromatopsia
164, 164, 164

Achromatomaly
177, 162, 140

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 158, 98 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, 98)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 158, 98)  
}
```

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, 98) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 158, 98) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 158, 98 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, 98) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 158, 98) }
```

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, 98) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 158, 98); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 158, 98);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 158,  
98) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 158, 98 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, 98) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
158, 98) }
```

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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