

Converting Colors

RGB(200, 160, 140)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(200, 160, 140) contains.

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Color

RGB(200, 160, 140)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8A08C
RGB	200, 160, 140
RGB Percent	78%, 63%, 55%
CMY	0.2157, 0.3725, 0.4510
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.30, 0.22
HSL	20°, 35%, 67%
HSV	20°, 30%, 78%
XYZ	41.1238, 39.3144, 30.2319
YIQ	169.6800, 30.2600, 2.2600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

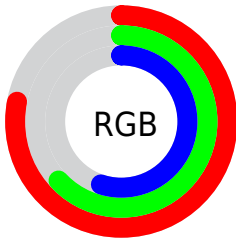
Format	Color
R_{YB}	200, 170, 140
Decimal	13148300
CIE _{Lab}	68.98, 11.88, 16.04
CIE _{LCh}	69, 19.962, 53.460
Yxy	39.3144, 0.3716, 0.3552
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291338380 (0xFFC8A08C)
YUV	169.6800, -14.6322, 26.5906
Hunter-Lab	62.7012, 7.3457, 15.3037

Details

The RGB color **200, 160, 140** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **140, 180, 200**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 215, 194**, and **145, 108, 90** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **200, 147, 120**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200, 173, 160**.

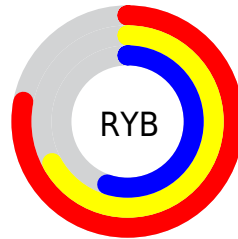
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (63%)

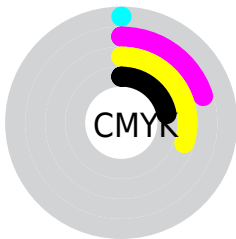
Blue (55%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (55%)

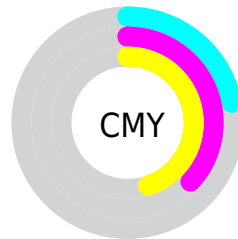


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (30%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)


Magenta (37%)

Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 160, 140 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, 160, 140 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 200, 160, 140


255, 255, 255

 255, 215, 194


 255, 243, 222

 255, 255, 250


 200, 160, 140

 172, 134, 114

 145, 108, 90

 119, 84, 66

 93, 61, 44


 68, 39, 23

 45, 18, 0


 18, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 200, 160, 140


 200, 160, 140

 200, 147, 120


 200, 173, 160

 200, 133, 100

 200, 187, 180

 200, 120, 80

 200, 200, 200

 200, 107, 60

 200, 213, 220

 200, 93, 40

 200, 227, 240

 200, 80, 20

 200, 240, 255

 200, 67, 0

 200, 253, 255

 200, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



206, 156, 155



200, 160, 140



186, 166, 133

Triad

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



200, 160, 140



128, 179, 164



166, 165, 201

Complementary

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



200, 160, 140



140, 180, 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.



142, 171, 204



200, 160, 140



119, 178, 182

Square

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



200, 160, 140



146, 176, 146



124, 176, 197



188, 159, 190

Rectangle

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



200, 160, 140



174, 170, 133



124, 176, 197



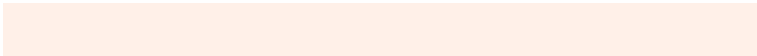
158, 167, 203

Sweetspot

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



200, 160, 140



255, 240, 232



200, 140, 180



128, 118, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



200, 160, 140



255, 194, 163



200, 189, 140



99, 93, 90



163, 54, 0



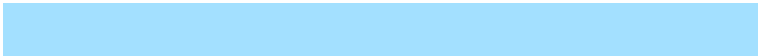
36, 12, 0

Inverse Universe

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



140, 180, 200



163, 224, 255



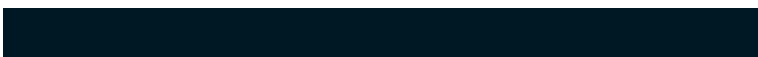
140, 150, 200



90, 96, 99



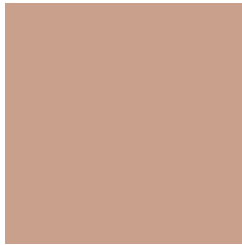
0, 109, 163



0, 24, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 160, 140 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

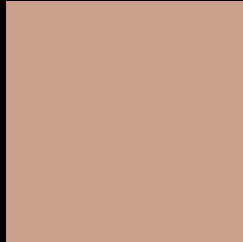
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 160, 140 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, 160, 140 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 160, 140.

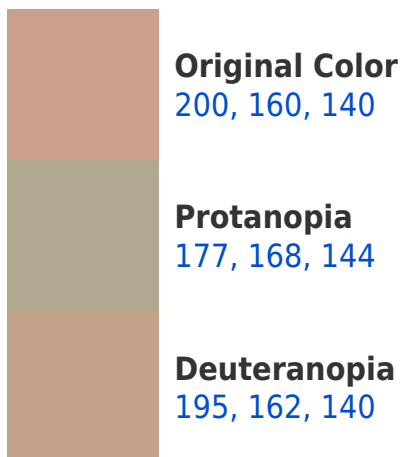


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 160, 140.

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

203, 156, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color

200, 160, 140

Protanomaly

185, 165, 143

Deuteranomaly

197, 161, 140

Tritanomaly

202, 157, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color

200, 160, 140

Achromatopsia

170, 170, 170

Achromatomaly

181, 166, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 160, 140 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, 160, 140) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 160, 140)  
}
```

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, 160, 140) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 160, 140) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 160, 140 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, 160, 140) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 160, 140) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 160, 140)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 160, 140); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 160, 140);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 160,  
140) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 160, 140 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 160, 140) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
160, 140) }
```

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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