

Converting Colors

RGB(200, 160, 234)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(200, 160, 234) contains.

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Color

RGB(200, 160, 234)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8A0EA
RGB	200, 160, 234
RGB Percent	78%, 63%, 92%
CMY	0.2157, 0.3725, 0.0824
CMYK	0.15, 0.32, 0.00, 0.08
HSL	272°, 64%, 77%
HSV	272°, 32%, 92%
XYZ	51.2415, 43.3615, 83.5108
YIQ	180.3960, 0.0860, 31.4940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

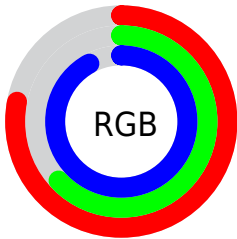
Format	Color
R _Y B	200, 160, 234
Decimal	13148394
CIE Lab	71.80, 28.49, -31.69
CIE LCh	72, 42.620, 311.956
Yxy	43.3615, 0.2877, 0.2434
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291338474 (0xFFC8A0EA)
YUV	180.3960, 26.4268, 17.1927
Hunter-Lab	65.8494, 23.6653, -29.0974

Details

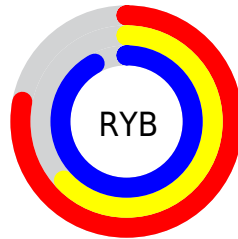
The RGB color **200, 160, 234** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **194, 234, 160**, and the grayscale version is **180, 180, 180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 215, 255**, and **145, 108, 178** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **189, 137, 234**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **211, 183, 234**.

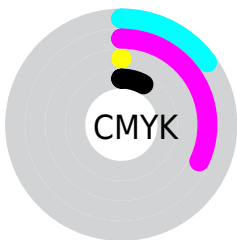
Distribution



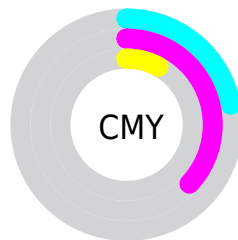
- Red (78%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (92%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (92%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (8%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (8%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 160, 234 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, 234 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 200, 160, 234


255, 255, 255

 255, 215, 255

 255, 244, 255

 200, 160, 234

 172, 134, 206

 145, 108, 178

 119, 83, 151

 93, 60, 125


 68, 37, 100


 44, 15, 75

 24, 0, 53


 0, 2, 30


 0, 0, 1

 200, 160, 234


 200, 160, 234

 189, 137, 234


 211, 183, 234

 178, 113, 234

 222, 207, 234

 168, 90, 234


 232, 230, 234

 157, 66, 234


 243, 254, 234

 146, 43, 234

 254, 255, 234

 135, 20, 234

 255, 255, 234

 126, 0, 234

Harmonies

Analogous

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



143, 175, 252



200, 160, 234



237, 148, 201

Triad

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



200, 160, 234



221, 165, 102



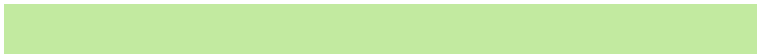
0, 197, 191

Complementary

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



200, 160, 234



194, 234, 160

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.



91, 195, 151



200, 160, 234



186, 179, 98

Square

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



200, 160, 234



244, 152, 126



143, 189, 117



0, 194, 227

Rectangle

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



200, 160, 234



249, 145, 175



143, 189, 117



43, 196, 177

Sweetspot

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



200, 160, 234



244, 232, 255



160, 195, 234



121, 113, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



200, 160, 234



210, 158, 255



234, 160, 232



112, 106, 117



98, 0, 181



29, 0, 54

Inverse Universe

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



234, 160, 194



255, 158, 203



160, 234, 162



117, 106, 111



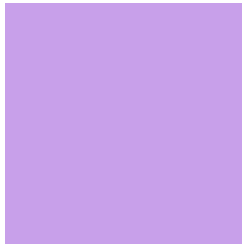
181, 0, 83



54, 0, 25

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 160, 234 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

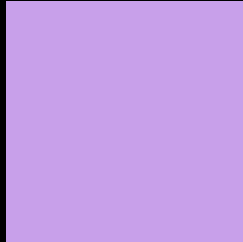
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 234 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

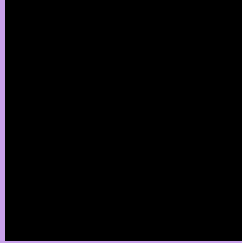
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 234 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 160, 234.

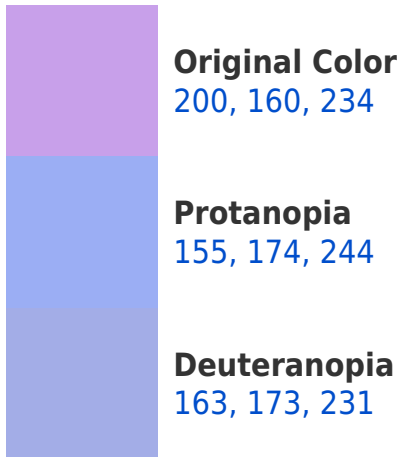



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 160, 234.

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
192, 170, 183

Trichromacy



Original Color
200, 160, 234

Protanomaly
171, 169, 240

Deuteranomaly
176, 168, 232

Tritanomaly
195, 166, 202

Monochromacy



Original Color
200, 160, 234

Achromatopsia
180, 180, 180

Achromatomaly
187, 173, 200

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 160, 234 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, 234)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 160, 234)  
}
```

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, 234) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 160, 234) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 160, 234 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, 234) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 160, 234) }
```

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, 234)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 160, 234); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 160, 234);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 160,  
234) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 160, 234 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, 234) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
160, 234) }
```

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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