

Converting Colors

RGB(200, 162, 200)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(200, 162, 200) contains.

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Color

RGB(200, 162, 200)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8A2C8
RGB	200, 162, 200
RGB Percent	78%, 64%, 78%
CMY	0.2157, 0.3647, 0.2157
CMYK	0.00, 0.19, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	300°, 26%, 71%
HSV	300°, 19%, 78%
XYZ	47.1651, 42.2902, 60.3205
YIQ	177.6940, 10.4500, 19.8740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

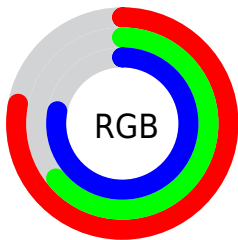
Format	Color
R _Y B	200, 162, 200
Decimal	13148872
CIE Lab	71.07, 20.55, -14.14
CIE LCh	71, 24.941, 325.467
Yxy	42.2902, 0.3149, 0.2824
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291338952 (0xFFC8A2C8)
YUV	177.6940, 10.9969, 19.5624
Hunter-Lab	65.0309, 15.6570, -9.4739

Details

The RGB color `200, 162, 200` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CC99CC`, and the color name is `lilac`. A complement of this color would be `162, 200, 162`, and the grayscale version is `178, 178, 178`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `255, 217, 255`, and `146, 110, 146` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `200, 142, 200`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `200, 182, 200`.

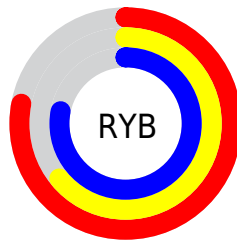
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (64%)

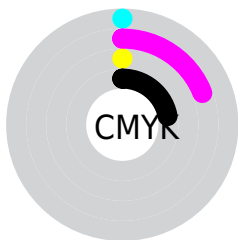
Blue (78%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (78%)

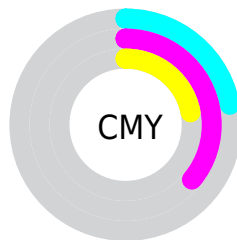


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (36%)


Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 162, 200 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, 162, 200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 200, 162, 200

 200, 162, 200

255, 255, 255

 172, 136, 173

 255, 217, 255

 146, 110, 146

 255, 246, 255

 120, 85, 120

 95, 62, 95


 70, 39, 72


 47, 18, 49

 29, 0, 29


 0, 0, 0

 200, 162, 200


 200, 162, 200

 200, 142, 200


 200, 182, 200

 200, 122, 200


 200, 202, 200

 200, 102, 200

 200, 222, 200


 200, 82, 200

 200, 242, 200


 200, 62, 200

 200, 255, 200

 200, 42, 200

 200, 22, 200

 200, 2, 200

 200, 0, 200

Harmonies

Analogous

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



173, 169, 215



200, 162, 200



216, 158, 178

Triad

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



200, 162, 200



194, 171, 129



108, 186, 193

Complementary

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



200, 162, 200



162, 200, 162

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.



121, 187, 170



200, 162, 200



170, 179, 133

Square

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



200, 162, 200



212, 164, 137



144, 184, 148



116, 183, 211

Rectangle

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



200, 162, 200



220, 158, 163



144, 184, 148



110, 187, 185

Sweetspot

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



200, 162, 200



255, 240, 255



162, 162, 200



128, 119, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



200, 162, 200



255, 196, 255



200, 162, 181



99, 90, 99



163, 0, 163



36, 0, 36

Inverse Universe

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



200, 162, 200



255, 196, 255



162, 200, 181



99, 90, 99



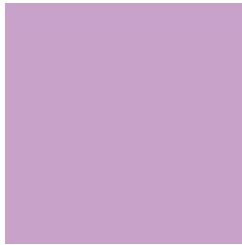
163, 0, 163



36, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 162, 200 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

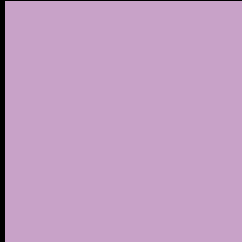
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 162, 200 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

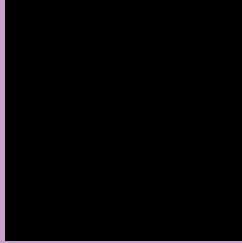
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 162, 200 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 162, 200.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 162, 200.

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, 162, 200

Protanopia
167, 173, 207

Deuteranopia
180, 170, 199



Tritanopia
197, 166, 179

Trichromacy



Original Color
200, 162, 200

Protanomaly
179, 169, 204

Deuteranomaly
187, 167, 199

Tritanomaly
198, 165, 187

Monochromacy



Original Color
200, 162, 200

Achromatopsia
178, 178, 178

Achromatomaly
186, 172, 186

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 162, 200 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, 162, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 162, 200)  
}
```

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, 162, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 162, 200) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 162, 200 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, 162, 200) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 162, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 162, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 162, 200); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 162, 200); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 162, 200) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 162, 200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 162, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
162, 200) }
```

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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