

Converting Colors

RGB(200, 162, 220)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(200, 162, 220) contains.

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Color

RGB(200, 162, 220)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8A2DC
RGB	200, 162, 220
RGB Percent	78%, 64%, 86%
CMY	0.2157, 0.3647, 0.1373
CMYK	0.09, 0.26, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	279°, 45%, 75%
HSV	279°, 26%, 86%
XYZ	49.6580, 43.2873, 73.4482
YIQ	179.9740, 4.0300, 26.0940

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

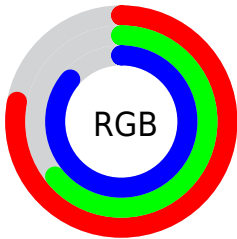
Format	Color
RYP	200, 162, 220
Decimal	13148892
CIELab	71.75, 24.47, -24.11
CIELCh	72, 34.356, 315.429
Yxy	43.2873, 0.2984, 0.2602
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291338972 (0xFFC8A2DC)
YUV	179.9740, 19.7328, 17.5628
Hunter-Lab	65.7931, 19.5868, -20.1333

Details

The RGB color `200, 162, 220` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CC99CC`. A complement of this color would be `182, 220, 162`, and the grayscale version is `180, 180, 180`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `255, 217, 255`, and `145, 110, 165` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `192, 140, 220`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `208, 184, 220`.

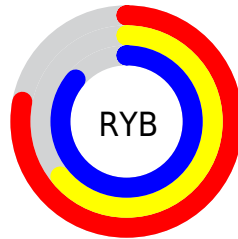
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (64%)

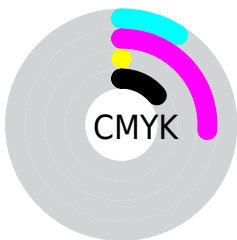
Blue (86%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (86%)

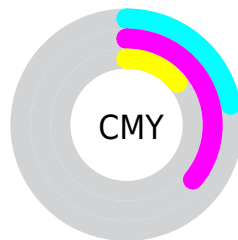


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (22%)


Magenta (36%)

Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 162, 220 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, 220 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 200, 162, 220

255, 255, 255

 255, 217, 255

 255, 246, 255


 200, 162, 220


 172, 136, 192

 145, 110, 165

 119, 85, 138

 94, 62, 113

 70, 39, 88


 46, 17, 65


 27, 0, 42


 0, 1, 21

 0, 0, 0

 200, 162, 220

 200, 162, 220

 192, 140, 220


 208, 184, 220

 185, 118, 220

 215, 206, 220

 177, 96, 220

 223, 228, 220

 170, 74, 220

 230, 250, 220

 162, 52, 220

 238, 255, 220

 154, 30, 220

 246, 255, 220

 147, 8, 220

 253, 255, 220

 144, 0, 220

 255, 255, 220

Harmonies

Analogous

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



158, 173, 236



200, 162, 220



228, 154, 192

Triad

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



200, 162, 220



211, 169, 115



73, 193, 191

Complementary

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



200, 162, 220



182, 220, 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.



108, 192, 159



200, 162, 220



181, 179, 115

Square

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



200, 162, 220



231, 158, 133



146, 187, 131



69, 190, 219

Rectangle

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



200, 162, 220



237, 152, 171



146, 187, 131



83, 193, 181

Sweetspot

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



200, 162, 220



248, 235, 255



162, 182, 220



123, 115, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



200, 162, 220



227, 173, 255



220, 162, 211



106, 99, 110



114, 0, 173



30, 0, 46

Inverse Universe

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



220, 162, 182



255, 173, 202



162, 220, 171



110, 99, 102



173, 0, 60



46, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 162, 220 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

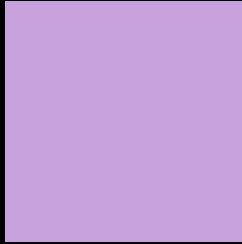
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 220 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

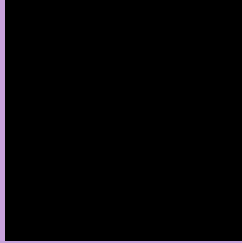
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 220 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 162, 220.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 162, 220.

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, 220

Protanopia
162, 174, 229

Deuteranopia
172, 172, 218



Tritanopia

194, 169, 182

Trichromacy



Original Color
200, 162, 220

Protanomaly
176, 170, 226

Deuteranomaly
182, 168, 219

Tritanomaly
196, 166, 196

Monochromacy



Original Color
200, 162, 220

Achromatopsia
180, 180, 180

Achromatomaly
187, 173, 195

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 162, 220 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, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 162, 220)  
}
```

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, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 162, 220) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 162, 220 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

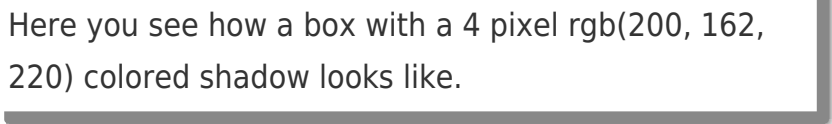
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(200, 162, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 162, 220) }
```

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, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 162, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 162, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 162,  
220) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 162, 220 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, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
162, 220) }
```

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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