

Converting Colors

RGB(200, 166, 189)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(200, 166, 189) contains.

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Color

RGB(200, 166, 189)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8A6BD
RGB	200, 166, 189
RGB Percent	78%, 65%, 74%
CMY	0.2157, 0.3490, 0.2588
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.05, 0.22
HSL	319°, 24%, 72%
HSV	319°, 17%, 78%
XYZ	46.6409, 43.2259, 54.0293
YIQ	178.7880, 12.8810, 14.3610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

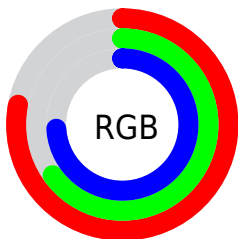
Format	Color
R _Y B	200, 166, 189
Decimal	13149885
CIE Lab	71.71, 16.33, -7.12
CIE LCh	72, 17.810, 336.445
Yxy	43.2259, 0.3241, 0.3004
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291339965 (0xFFC8A6BD)
YUV	178.7880, 5.0345, 18.6029
Hunter-Lab	65.7464, 11.5728, -2.7010

Details

The RGB color `200, 166, 189` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CC9999`. A complement of this color would be `166, 200, 177`, and the grayscale version is `179, 179, 179`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `255, 221, 245`, and `146, 114, 136` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `200, 146, 183`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `200, 186, 195`.

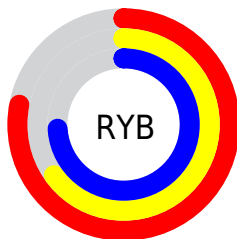
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (65%)

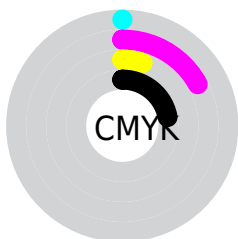
Blue (74%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (74%)

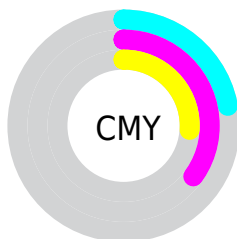


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (5%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 166, 189 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, 166, 189 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 200, 166, 189

255, 255, 255

 255, 221, 245

 255, 250, 255


 200, 166, 189

 173, 140, 162

 146, 114, 136

 120, 89, 110

 95, 66, 86

 71, 43, 63


 48, 22, 41


 29, 0, 21


 0, 0, 0

 200, 166, 189


 200, 166, 189

 200, 146, 183


 200, 186, 195

 200, 126, 176


 200, 206, 202

 200, 106, 170

 200, 226, 208

 200, 86, 163


 200, 246, 215

 200, 66, 157

 200, 255, 221

 200, 46, 150

 200, 255, 228

 200, 26, 144

 200, 255, 234

 200, 6, 137

 200, 255, 241

 200, 0, 135

 200, 255, 247

Harmonies

Analogous

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



183, 170, 202



200, 166, 189



209, 164, 173

Triad

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



200, 166, 189



185, 176, 144



133, 184, 194

Complementary

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



200, 166, 189



166, 200, 177

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.



136, 185, 179



200, 166, 189



167, 181, 149

Square

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



200, 166, 189



200, 170, 146



149, 184, 162



143, 181, 205

Rectangle

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



200, 166, 189



210, 165, 162



149, 184, 162



132, 185, 189

Sweetspot

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



200, 166, 189



255, 242, 251



177, 166, 200



128, 120, 125



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



200, 166, 189



255, 204, 239



200, 166, 172



99, 90, 96



163, 0, 110



36, 0, 24

Inverse Universe

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



200, 166, 189



255, 204, 238



166, 200, 194



99, 90, 96



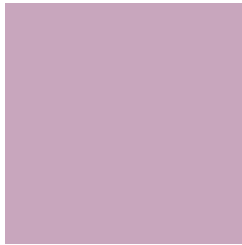
163, 0, 110



36, 0, 24

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 166, 189 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

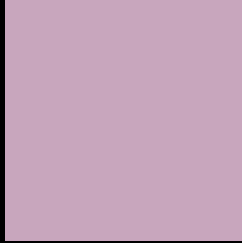
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 166, 189 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

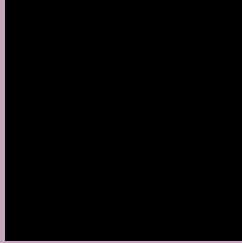
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 166, 189 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 166, 189.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 166, 189.

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, 166, 189

Protanopia
174, 175, 194

Deuteranopia
187, 171, 188



Tritanopia
199, 167, 180

Trichromacy



Original Color

200, 166, 189

Protanomaly

183, 172, 192

Deuteranomaly

192, 169, 188

Tritanomaly

199, 167, 183

Monochromacy



Original Color

200, 166, 189

Achromatopsia

179, 179, 179

Achromatomaly

187, 174, 183

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 166, 189 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, 166, 189) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 166, 189)  
}
```

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, 166, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 166, 189) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 166, 189 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, 166, 189) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 166, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 166, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 166, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 166, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 166,  
189) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 166, 189 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 166, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
166, 189) }
```

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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