

Converting Colors

RGB(200, 173, 193)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(200, 173, 193) contains.

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Color

RGB(200, 173, 193)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8ADC1
RGB	200, 173, 193
RGB Percent	78%, 68%, 76%
CMY	0.2157, 0.3216, 0.2431
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.04, 0.22
HSL	316°, 20%, 73%
HSV	316°, 13%, 78%
XYZ	48.3886, 46.0168, 56.7838
YIQ	183.3530, 9.6720, 11.9440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

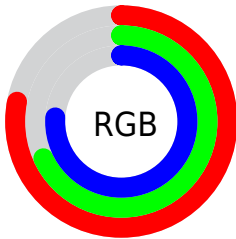
Format	Color
R _{YB}	200, 173, 193
Decimal	13151681
CIE Lab	73.56, 13.22, -6.58
CIE LCh	74, 14.770, 333.557
Yxy	46.0168, 0.3201, 0.3044
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291341761 (0xFFC8ADC1)
YUV	183.3530, 4.7560, 14.5994
Hunter-Lab	67.8357, 8.6155, -2.1455

Details

The RGB color **200, 173, 193** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **173, 200, 180**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 228, 249**, and **146, 121, 140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **200, 153, 188**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200, 193, 198**.

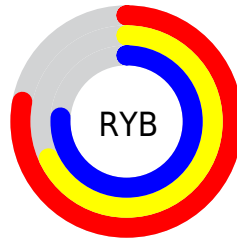
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (68%)

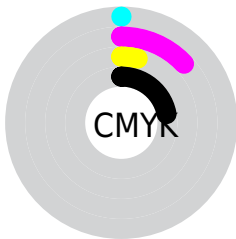
Blue (76%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (76%)

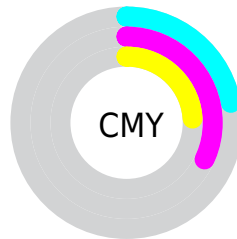


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)


Magenta (32%)


Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 173, 193 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, 173, 193 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 200, 173, 193

 200, 173, 193

255, 255, 255


 173, 146, 166

 255, 228, 249

 146, 121, 140

 120, 96, 114

 95, 72, 90


 71, 49, 66

 49, 28, 44

 29, 3, 24


 0, 0, 0

 200, 173, 193


 200, 173, 193

 200, 153, 188


 200, 193, 198

 200, 133, 183


 200, 213, 203

 200, 113, 177


 200, 233, 209

 200, 93, 172


 200, 253, 214

 200, 73, 167


 200, 255, 219

 200, 53, 162

 200, 255, 224

 200, 33, 157

 200, 255, 229

 200, 13, 152

 200, 255, 234

 200, 0, 148

 200, 255, 240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



185, 177, 203



200, 173, 193



208, 171, 180

Triad

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



200, 173, 193



190, 180, 154



146, 188, 195

Complementary

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



200, 173, 193



173, 200, 180

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.



149, 189, 182



200, 173, 193



175, 184, 158

Square

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



200, 173, 193



202, 176, 157



160, 187, 168



153, 185, 204

Rectangle

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



200, 173, 193



210, 172, 170



160, 187, 168



146, 188, 191

Sweetspot

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



200, 173, 193



255, 245, 252



180, 173, 200



128, 121, 126



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



200, 173, 193



255, 214, 244



200, 173, 180



99, 90, 97



163, 0, 121



36, 0, 26

Inverse Universe

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



200, 173, 193



255, 214, 244



173, 200, 193



99, 90, 97



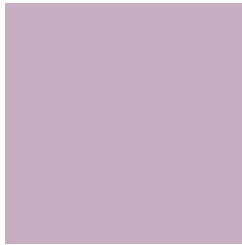
163, 0, 121



36, 0, 26

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 173, 193 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

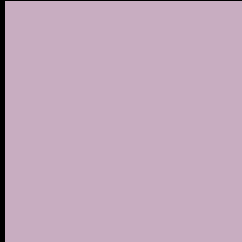
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 173, 193 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

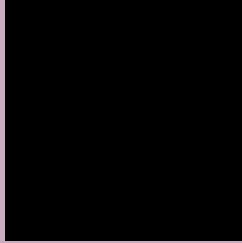
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 173, 193 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 173, 193.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 173, 193.

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, 173, 193

Protanopia
179, 180, 197

Deuteranopia
193, 176, 193



Tritanopia
199, 174, 188

Trichromacy



Original Color

200, 173, 193

Protanomaly

187, 177, 196

Deuteranomaly

196, 175, 193

Tritanomaly

199, 174, 190

Monochromacy



Original Color

200, 173, 193

Achromatopsia

183, 183, 183

Achromatomaly

189, 179, 187

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 173, 193 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, 173, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 173, 193)  
}
```

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, 173, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 173, 193) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 173, 193 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, 173, 193) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 173, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 173, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 173, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 173, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 173,  
193) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 173, 193 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 173, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
173, 193) }
```

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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