

# Converting Colors

RGB(200, 174, 128)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(200, 174, 128) contains.

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# **Color**

**RGB(200, 174, 128)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C8AE80
RGB	200, 174, 128
RGB Percent	78%, 68%, 50%
CMY	0.2157, 0.3176, 0.4980
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.36, 0.22
HSL	38°, 40%, 64%
HSV	38°, 36%, 78%
XYZ	42.8518, 44.1100, 26.6776
YIQ	176.5300, 30.2620, -8.7940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

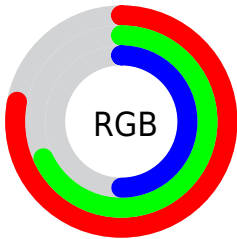
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	169, 200, 128
Decimal	13151872
CIELab	72.30, 2.78, 27.10
CIELCh	72, 27.239, 84.135
Yxy	44.1100, 0.3771, 0.3882
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291341952 (0xFFC8AE80)
YUV	176.5300, -23.9253, 20.5832
Hunter-Lab	66.4153, -1.0571, 22.6752

# Details

The RGB color **200, 174, 128** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **128, 154, 200**, and the grayscale version is **177, 177, 177**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 229, 181**, and **145, 122, 78** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **200, 167, 108**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200, 181, 148**.

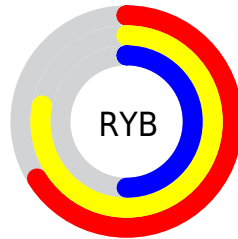
# Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (68%)

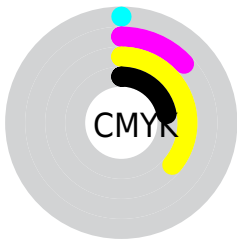
Blue (50%)



Red (66%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (50%)

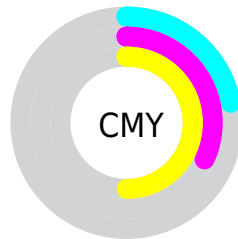


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (36%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (32%)


Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 174, 128 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, 174, 128 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 200, 174, 128


255, 255, 255

 255, 229, 181


 255, 255, 209


 255, 255, 237


 200, 174, 128

 172, 147, 103

 145, 122, 78

 118, 97, 55

 93, 73, 32


 68, 51, 10


 44, 30, 0


 18, 6, 0


 0, 0, 0


 200, 174, 128


 200, 174, 128


 200, 167, 108


 200, 181, 148

 200, 160, 88


 200, 188, 168

 200, 152, 68

 200, 196, 188

 200, 145, 48

 200, 203, 208

 200, 138, 28

 200, 210, 228

 200, 131, 8

 200, 217, 248

 200, 128, 0

 200, 225, 255

 200, 232, 255

 200, 239, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



219, 166, 138



200, 174, 128



174, 182, 131

# Triad

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



200, 174, 128



103, 191, 197



205, 164, 207

# Complementary

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



200, 174, 128



128, 154, 200

# 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.



175, 173, 223



200, 174, 128



110, 188, 217

# Square

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



200, 174, 128



119, 191, 171



139, 181, 226



223, 160, 183

# Rectangle

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



200, 174, 128



155, 186, 141



139, 181, 226



196, 167, 213

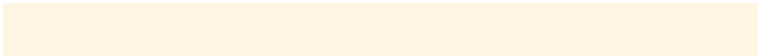


# Sweetspot

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



200, 174, 128



255, 245, 227



200, 128, 154



128, 122, 111



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



200, 174, 128



255, 215, 145



190, 200, 128



99, 96, 90



163, 104, 0



36, 23, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



128, 154, 200



145, 185, 255



138, 128, 200



90, 93, 99



0, 59, 163



0, 13, 36



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 174, 128 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

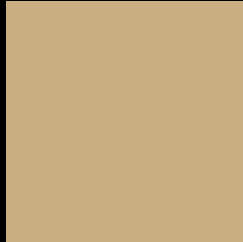
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 174, 128 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

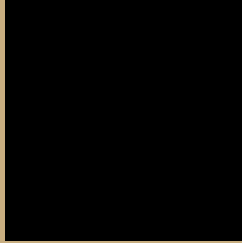
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## RGB 200, 174, 128 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 174, 128.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 174, 128.

# 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, 174, 128

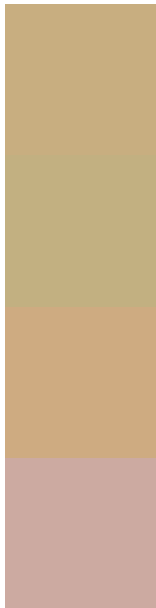
**Protanopia**  
191, 177, 129

**Deuteranopia**  
210, 170, 129



**Tritanopia**  
206, 167, 180

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

200, 174, 128

**Protanomaly**

194, 176, 129

**Deuteranomaly**

206, 171, 129

**Tritanomaly**

204, 170, 161

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

200, 174, 128

**Achromatopsia**

177, 177, 177

**Achromatomaly**

185, 176, 159

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 174, 128 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, 174, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 174, 128)  
}
```

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, 174, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 174, 128) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 174, 128 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, 174, 128) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 174, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 174, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 174, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 174, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 174,  
128) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 174, 128 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 174, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
174, 128) }
```

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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