

Converting Colors

RGB(200, 177, 124)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(200, 177, 124) contains.

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Color

RGB(200, 177, 124)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8B17C
RGB	200, 177, 124
RGB Percent	78%, 69%, 49%
CMY	0.2157, 0.3059, 0.5137
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.38, 0.22
HSL	42°, 41%, 64%
HSV	42°, 38%, 78%
XYZ	43.1796, 45.1789, 25.5134
YIQ	177.8350, 30.7210, -11.6070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

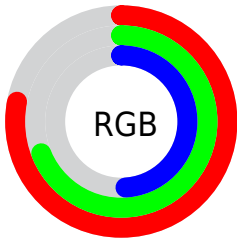
Format	Color
RYB	157, 200, 124
Decimal	13152636
CIELab	73.01, 0.71, 30.16
CIELCh	73, 30.172, 88.654
Yxy	45.1789, 0.3792, 0.3968
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291342716 (0xFFC8B17C)
YUV	177.8350, -26.5407, 19.4387
Hunter-Lab	67.2152, -2.9567, 24.5455

Details

The RGB color `200, 177, 124` is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `C9C999`. A complement of this color would be `124, 147, 200`, and the grayscale version is `178, 178, 178`.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is `255, 233, 177`, and `145, 125, 74` is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get `200, 171, 104`, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is `200, 183, 144`.

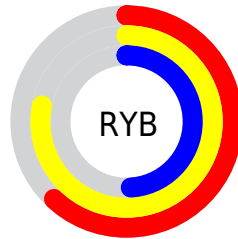
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (69%)

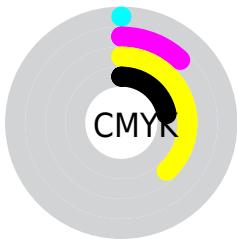
Blue (49%)



Red (62%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (49%)

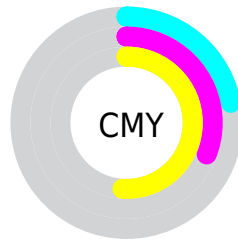


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (38%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)


Magenta (31%)


Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 177, 124 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, 177, 124 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 200, 177, 124

 200, 177, 124

255, 255, 255

 172, 150, 99

 255, 233, 177

 145, 125, 74

 255, 255, 205

 118, 100, 51

 255, 255, 233

 92, 76, 28


 67, 53, 4

 44, 32, 0

 17, 10, 0

 0, 0, 0

 200, 177, 124

 200, 177, 124

■ 200, 171, 104

■ 200, 183, 144

■ 200, 165, 84

■ 200, 189, 164

■ 200, 159, 64

■ 200, 195, 184

■ 200, 153, 44

■ 200, 201, 204

■ 200, 147, 24

■ 200, 207, 224

■ 200, 141, 4

■ 200, 213, 244

■ 200, 139, 0

■ 200, 219, 255

■ 200, 225, 255

■ 200, 231, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



222, 168, 133



200, 177, 124



171, 186, 130

Triad

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



200, 177, 124



92, 194, 205



213, 164, 208

Complementary

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



200, 177, 124



124, 147, 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.



182, 173, 228



200, 177, 124



105, 190, 226

Square

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



200, 177, 124



109, 194, 177



142, 182, 234



232, 159, 182

Rectangle

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



200, 177, 124



150, 190, 142



142, 182, 234



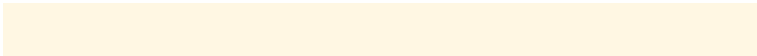
204, 166, 216

Sweetspot

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



200, 177, 124



255, 247, 227



200, 124, 148



128, 122, 111



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



200, 177, 124



255, 220, 138



186, 200, 124



99, 96, 90



163, 114, 0



36, 25, 0

Inverse Universe

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



124, 147, 200



138, 173, 255



138, 124, 200



90, 93, 99



0, 49, 163



0, 11, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 177, 124 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

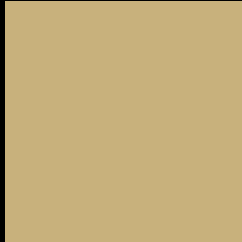
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 177, 124 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

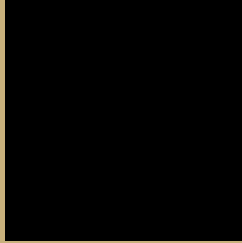
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 177, 124 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 177, 124.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 177, 124.

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](#).

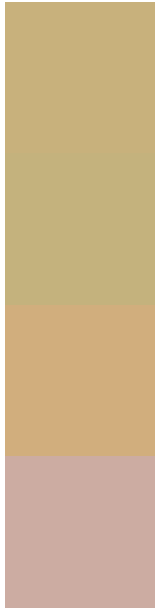
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
206, 169, 183

Trichromacy



Original Color

200, 177, 124

Protanomaly

196, 178, 125

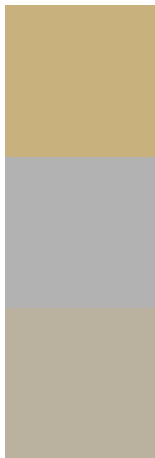
Deuteranomaly

209, 174, 125

Tritanomaly

204, 172, 162

Monochromacy



Original Color

200, 177, 124

Achromatopsia

178, 178, 178

Achromatomaly

186, 178, 158

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 177, 124 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, 177, 124)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 177, 124)  
}
```

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, 177, 124) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 177, 124) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 177, 124 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, 177, 124) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 177, 124) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 177, 124)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 177, 124); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 177, 124);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 177,  
124) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 177, 124 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 177, 124) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
177, 124) }
```

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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