

Converting Colors

RGB(200, 200, 178)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(200, 200, 178) contains.

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Color

RGB(200, 200, 178)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8C8B2
RGB	200, 200, 178
RGB Percent	78%, 78%, 70%
CMY	0.2157, 0.2157, 0.3020
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.11, 0.22
HSL	60°, 17%, 74%
HSV	60°, 11%, 78%
XYZ	52.5096, 56.8023, 50.3159
YIQ	197.4920, 7.0620, -6.8420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

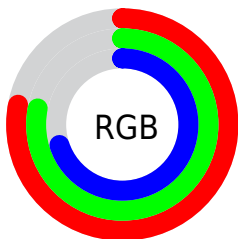
Format	Color
RYB	178, 200, 178
Decimal	13158578
CIELab	80.07, -3.82, 11.01
CIELCh	80, 11.653, 109.120
Yxy	56.8023, 0.3290, 0.3558
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291348658 (0xFFC8C8B2)
YUV	197.4920, -9.6096, 2.1995
Hunter-Lab	75.3673, -7.5290, 13.1746

Details

The RGB color **200, 200, 178** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **178, 178, 200**, and the grayscale version is **198, 198, 198**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 234**, and **146, 146, 125** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **200, 200, 158**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200, 200, 198**.

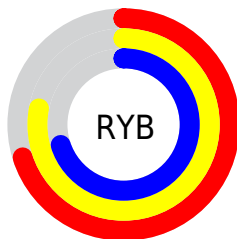
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (78%)

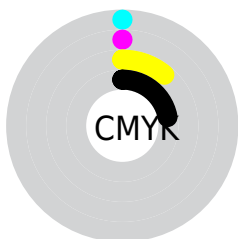
Blue (70%)



Red (70%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (70%)

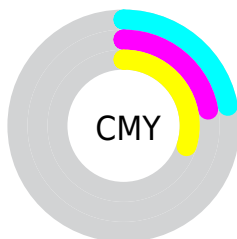


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 200, 178 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, 200, 178 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 200, 200, 178


255, 255, 255

 255, 255, 234

 200, 200, 178

 173, 173, 151

 146, 146, 125

 120, 120, 100

 95, 96, 76

 72, 72, 54

 49, 50, 32

 28, 29, 10

 0, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 200, 200, 178

 200, 200, 178

 200, 200, 158


 200, 200, 198

 200, 200, 138


 200, 200, 218


 200, 200, 118


 200, 200, 238


 200, 200, 98


 200, 200, 255

 200, 200, 78

 200, 200, 58

 200, 200, 38

 200, 200, 18

 200, 200, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



212, 196, 177



200, 200, 178



187, 203, 184

Triad

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



200, 200, 178



174, 204, 215



218, 192, 203

Complementary

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



200, 200, 178



178, 178, 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.



209, 194, 213



200, 200, 178



183, 201, 220

Square

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



200, 200, 178



172, 205, 205



196, 197, 219



222, 191, 192

Rectangle

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



200, 200, 178



180, 204, 190



196, 197, 219



216, 192, 207

Sweetspot

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



200, 200, 178



255, 255, 247



200, 178, 178



128, 128, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



200, 200, 178



255, 255, 222



189, 200, 178



99, 99, 90



163, 163, 0



36, 36, 0

Inverse Universe

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



178, 178, 200



222, 222, 255



189, 178, 200



90, 90, 99



0, 0, 163



0, 0, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 200, 178 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, 200, 178 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

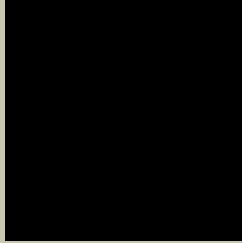
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

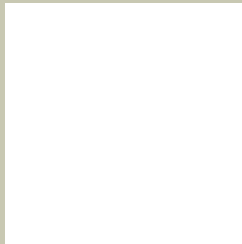
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 200, 200, 178 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 200, 178.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 200, 178.

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, 200, 178

Protanopia
207, 198, 177

Deuteranopia
224, 191, 180



Tritanopia
205, 195, 211

Trichromacy



Original Color

200, 200, 178

Protanomaly

204, 199, 177

Deuteranomaly

215, 194, 179

Tritanomaly

203, 197, 199

Monochromacy



Original Color

200, 200, 178

Achromatopsia

197, 197, 197

Achromatomaly

198, 198, 190

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 200, 178 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, 200, 178) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 200, 178)  
}
```

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, 200, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 200, 178) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 200, 178 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, 200, 178) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 200, 178) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 200, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 200, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 200, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 200,  
178) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 200, 178 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 200, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
200, 178) }
```

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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