

# Converting Colors

RGB(200, 34, 200)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(200, 34, 200) contains.

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**Color**

**RGB(200, 34, 200)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C822C8
RGB	200, 34, 200
RGB Percent	78%, 13%, 78%
CMY	0.2157, 0.8667, 0.2157
CMYK	0.00, 0.83, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	300°, 71%, 46%
HSV	300°, 83%, 78%
XYZ	34.8168, 17.5935, 56.2044
YIQ	102.5580, 45.6500, 86.8180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

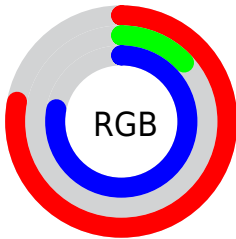
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	200, 34, 200
Decimal	13116104
CIE Lab	49.00, 77.59, -48.37
CIE LCh	49, 91.428, 328.060
Yxy	17.5935, 0.3206, 0.1620
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291306184 (0xFFC822C8)
YUV	102.5580, 48.0389, 85.4566
Hunter-Lab	41.9447, 74.7633, -50.0853

# Details

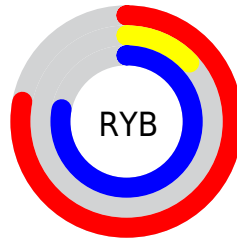
The RGB color **200, 34, 200** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC33CC**. The color can be described as middle muted magenta. A complement of this color would be **34, 200, 34**, and the grayscale version is **102, 102, 102**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 103, 255**, and **141, 0, 145** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **200, 14, 200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200, 54, 200**.

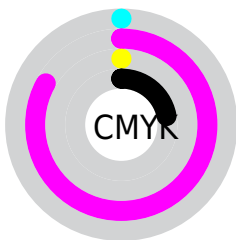
# Distribution



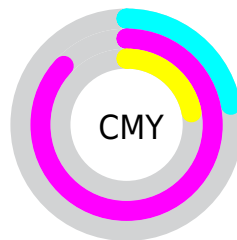
- Red (78%)
- Green (13%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (22%)




- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (87%)
- Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 34, 200 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, 34, 200 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 200, 34, 200

 200, 34, 200

255, 255, 255

 170, 0, 172

 255, 103, 255

 141, 0, 145

 255, 133, 255

 113, 0, 119

 255, 162, 255

 84, 0, 94

 255, 192, 255

 59, 0, 69

 255, 221, 255

 28, 0, 46

 255, 252, 255

 0, 1, 24

 0, 0, 0

 200, 34, 200

 200, 34, 200

■ 200, 14, 200

■ 200, 54, 200

■ 200, 0, 200

■ 200, 74, 200

■ 200, 94, 200

■ 200, 114, 200

■ 200, 134, 200

■ 200, 154, 200

■ 200, 174, 200

■ 200, 194, 200

■ 200, 214, 200

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



78, 98, 255



200, 34, 200



242, 0, 125

# Triad

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



200, 34, 200



147, 112, 0



0, 147, 188

# Complementary

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



200, 34, 200



34, 200, 34

# 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.



0, 146, 109



200, 34, 200



67, 132, 0

# Square

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



200, 34, 200



204, 74, 0



0, 142, 15



0, 144, 249

# Rectangle

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



200, 34, 200



244, 0, 75



0, 142, 15



0, 147, 163



# Sweetspot

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



200, 34, 200



255, 191, 255



34, 34, 200



128, 89, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



200, 34, 200



255, 0, 255



200, 34, 117



99, 90, 99



163, 0, 163



36, 0, 36



# Inverse Universe

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



200, 34, 200



255, 0, 255



34, 200, 117



99, 90, 99



163, 0, 163



36, 0, 36



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 34, 200 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

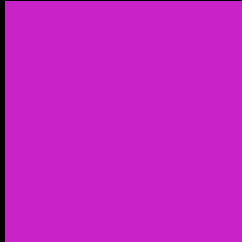
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 34, 200 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

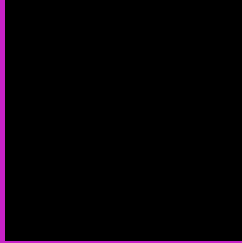
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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



## RGB 200, 34, 200 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 34, 200.

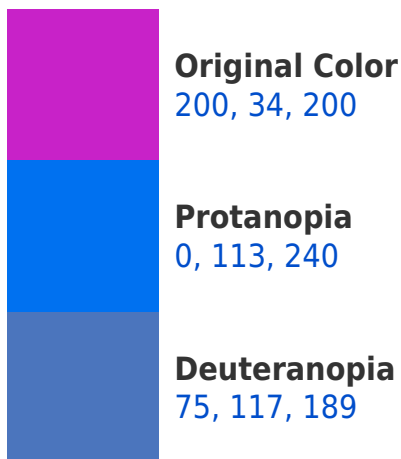


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 34, 200.

# 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**  
188, 83, 89

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

200, 34, 200



**Protanomaly**

73, 84, 225



**Deuteranomaly**

120, 87, 193



**Tritanomaly**

192, 65, 129

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

200, 34, 200



**Achromatopsia**

103, 103, 103



**Achromatomaly**

138, 78, 138

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 34, 200 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, 34, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 34, 200)  
}
```

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, 34, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 34, 200) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 34, 200 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, 34, 200) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 34, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 34, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 34, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 34, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 34,  
200) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 34, 200 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 34, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200, 34,  
200) }
```

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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