

Converting Colors

RGB(200, 58, 168)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(200, 58, 168) contains.

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Color

RGB(200, 58, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C83AA8
RGB	200, 58, 168
RGB Percent	78%, 23%, 66%
CMY	0.2157, 0.7725, 0.3412
CMYK	0.00, 0.71, 0.16, 0.22
HSL	314°, 56%, 51%
HSV	314°, 71%, 78%
XYZ	32.4004, 18.1326, 38.8380
YIQ	112.9980, 49.3220, 64.3140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

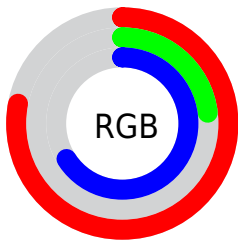
Format	Color
R_{YB}	200, 58, 168
Decimal	13122216
CIE _{Lab}	49.66, 66.28, -28.64
CIE _{LCh}	50, 72.200, 336.631
Yxy	18.1326, 0.3625, 0.2029
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291312296 (0xFFC83AA8)
YUV	112.9980, 27.1160, 76.3008
Hunter-Lab	42.5824, 61.2989, -24.2688

Details

The RGB color **200, 58, 168** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3399**. The color can be described as middle muted rose. A complement of this color would be **58, 200, 90**, and the grayscale version is **113, 113, 113**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 117, 223**, and **142, 0, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **200, 38, 163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200, 78, 173**.

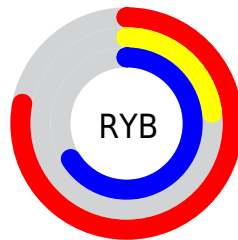
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (23%)

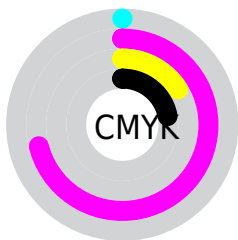
Blue (66%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (23%)

Blue (66%)

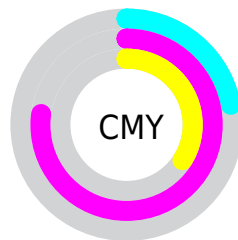


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (71%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)


Magenta (77%)

Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 58, 168 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, 58, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 200, 58, 168

255, 255, 255


 255, 117, 223


 255, 145, 252

 255, 174, 255

 255, 203, 255

 255, 233, 255

 200, 58, 168


 171, 19, 141

 142, 0, 116

 114, 0, 91

 86, 0, 67


 61, 0, 45


 31, 0, 22

 0, 0, 0

 200, 58, 168

 200, 38, 163

 200, 58, 168

 200, 78, 173

■ 200, 18, 159

■ 200, 98, 177

■ 200, 0, 155

■ 200, 118, 182

■ 200, 138, 186

■ 200, 158, 191

■ 200, 178, 195

■ 200, 198, 200

■ 200, 218, 204

■ 200, 238, 209

Harmonies

Analogous

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



133, 94, 218



200, 58, 168



224, 36, 107

Triad

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



200, 58, 168



131, 120, 0



0, 144, 190

Complementary

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



200, 58, 168



58, 200, 90

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, 144, 131



200, 58, 168



63, 134, 0

Square

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



200, 58, 168



181, 96, 0



0, 142, 66



0, 137, 231

Rectangle

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



200, 58, 168



221, 52, 67



0, 142, 66



0, 144, 172

Sweetspot

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



200, 58, 168



255, 201, 243



89, 58, 200



128, 96, 120



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



200, 58, 168



255, 38, 206



200, 58, 98



99, 90, 97



163, 0, 126



36, 0, 28

Inverse Universe

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



200, 58, 168



255, 38, 206



58, 200, 160



99, 90, 97



163, 0, 126



36, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 58, 168 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

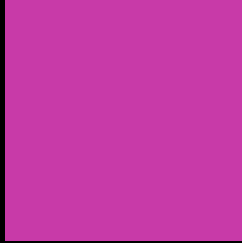
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 58, 168 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, 58, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 58, 168.

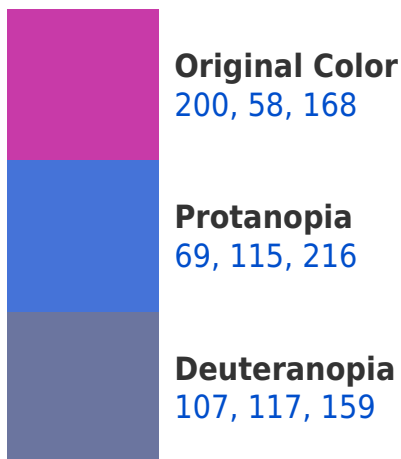


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 58, 168.

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
193, 83, 88

Trichromacy



Original Color

200, 58, 168



Protanomaly

117, 94, 199



Deuteranomaly

141, 96, 162



Tritanomaly

196, 74, 117

Monochromacy



Original Color

200, 58, 168



Achromatopsia

113, 113, 113



Achromatomaly

145, 93, 133

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 58, 168 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, 58, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 58, 168)  
}
```

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, 58, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 58, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 58, 168 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, 58, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 58, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 58, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 58, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 58, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 58,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 58, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 58, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200, 58,  
168) }
```

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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