

# Converting Colors

RGB(200, 60, 144)

Have a look what the booklet for  
RGB(200, 60, 144) contains.

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# Color

**RGB(200, 60, 144)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C83C90
RGB	200, 60, 144
RGB Percent	78%, 24%, 56%
CMY	0.2157, 0.7647, 0.4353
CMYK	0.00, 0.70, 0.28, 0.22
HSL	324°, 56%, 51%
HSV	324°, 70%, 78%
XYZ	30.4693, 17.5247, 28.1622
YIQ	111.4360, 56.4760, 55.8040

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

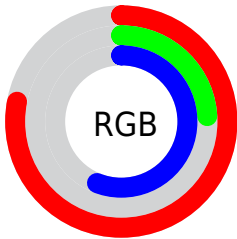
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	200, 60, 144
Decimal	13122704
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	48.91, 62.39, -15.51
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	49, 64.293, 346.043
Yxy	17.5247, 0.4001, 0.2301
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291312784 (0xFFC83C90)
YUV	111.4360, 16.0541, 77.6706
Hunter-Lab	41.8625, 56.6605, -10.5825

# Details

The RGB color **200, 60, 144** 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 **60, 200, 116**, and the grayscale version is **111, 111, 111**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 118, 198**, and **142, 0, 94** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **200, 40, 136**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200, 80, 152**.

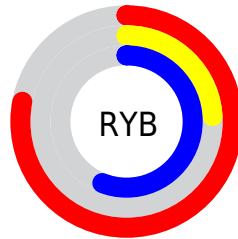
# Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (24%)

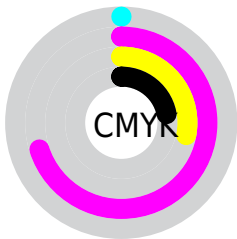
Blue (56%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (56%)

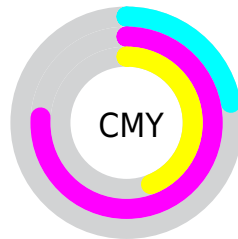


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (70%)

Yellow (28%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (44%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 60, 144 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, 60, 144 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





200, 60, 144



200, 60, 144

255, 255, 255



171, 25, 118



255, 118, 198



142, 0, 94



255, 146, 226



113, 0, 70



255, 175, 255



85, 0, 47



255, 204, 255



60, 0, 27



255, 233, 255



28, 0, 1



0, 0, 0



200, 60, 144




200, 60, 144





200, 40, 136





200, 80, 152


 200, 20, 128


 200, 100, 160

 200, 0, 120

 200, 120, 168

 200, 140, 176

 200, 160, 184

 200, 180, 192

 200, 200, 200

 200, 220, 208

 200, 240, 216

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



154, 87, 193



200, 60, 144



212, 56, 90

# Triad

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



200, 60, 144



113, 123, 0



0, 138, 194

# Complementary

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



200, 60, 144



60, 200, 116

# 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, 141, 145



200, 60, 144



43, 134, 31

# Square

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



200, 60, 144



161, 104, 0



0, 139, 88



0, 130, 222

# Rectangle

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



200, 60, 144



204, 70, 55



0, 139, 88



0, 140, 179



# Sweetspot

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



200, 60, 144



255, 201, 234



116, 60, 200



128, 96, 115



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



200, 60, 144



255, 41, 169



200, 60, 74



99, 90, 95



163, 0, 98



36, 0, 21



# Inverse Universe

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



200, 60, 144



255, 41, 169



60, 200, 186



99, 90, 95



163, 0, 98



36, 0, 21



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 60, 144 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

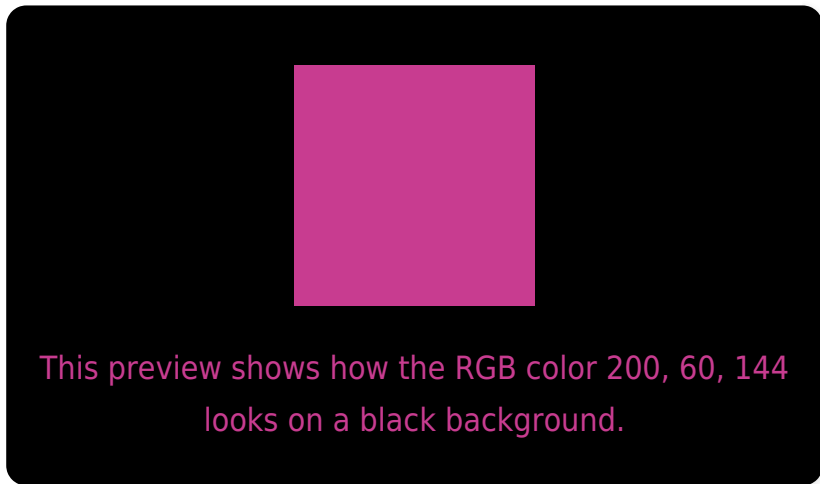
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



## 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, 60, 144 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 60, 144.

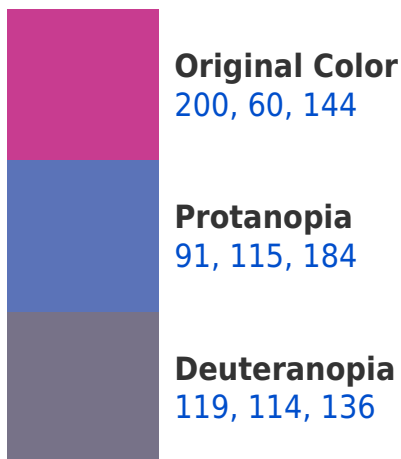


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 60, 144.

# 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

195, 77, 82

# Trichromacy



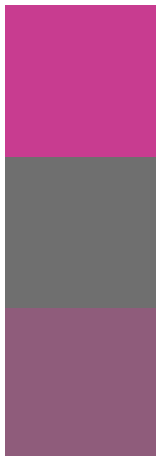
**Original Color**  
200, 60, 144

**Protanomaly**  
131, 95, 169

**Deuteranomaly**  
148, 94, 139

**Tritanomaly**  
197, 71, 105

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
200, 60, 144

**Achromatopsia**  
111, 111, 111

**Achromatomaly**  
143, 92, 123

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 60, 144 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, 60, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 60, 144)  
}
```

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, 60, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 60, 144) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 60, 144 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, 60, 144) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 60, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 60, 144)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 60, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 60, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 60,  
144) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 60, 144 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 60, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200, 60,  
144) }
```

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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