

Converting Colors

RGB(200, 73, 66)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(200, 73, 66) contains.

RGB(200, 73, 66)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(200, 73, 66)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C84942
RGB	200, 73, 66
RGB Percent	78%, 29%, 26%
CMY	0.2157, 0.7137, 0.7412
CMYK	0.00, 0.64, 0.67, 0.22
HSL	3°, 55%, 52%
HSV	3°, 67%, 78%
XYZ	27.1853, 17.4378, 7.0873
YIQ	110.1750, 77.9390, 24.7470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

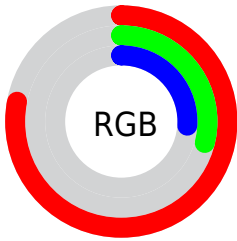
Format	Color
R_{YB}	200, 73, 66
Decimal	13125954
CIE _{Lab}	48.81, 50.09, 31.28
CIE _{LCh}	49, 59.060, 31.985
Yxy	17.4378, 0.5257, 0.3372
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291316034 (0xFFC84942)
YUV	110.1750, -21.7783, 78.7765
Hunter-Lab	41.7586, 43.1281, 19.1683

Details

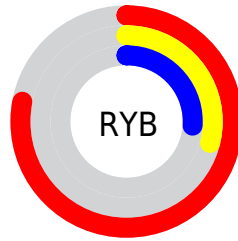
The RGB color **200, 73, 66** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3333**. The color can be described as dark muted red. A complement of this color would be **66, 193, 200**, and the grayscale version is **110, 110, 110**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 127, 114**, and **139, 9, 23** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **200, 54, 46**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200, 92, 86**.

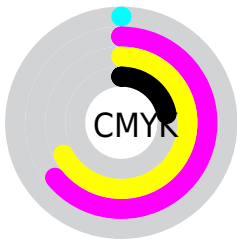
Distribution



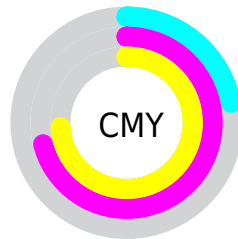
- Red (78%)
- Green (29%)
- Blue (26%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (64%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (71%)
- Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 73, 66 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, 73, 66 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 200, 73, 66  200, 73, 66

255, 255, 255  169, 45, 44

 255, 127, 114  139, 9, 23

 255, 155, 140  110, 0, 0

 255, 183, 166  80, 0, 0


 255, 211, 194  54, 0, 2


 255, 240, 222  5, 0, 0

 255, 255, 250  0, 0, 0


 200, 73, 66  200, 73, 66

 200, 54, 46  200, 92, 86


 200, 35, 26


 200, 111, 106


 200, 16, 6

 200, 130, 126

 200, 10, 0

 200, 149, 146

 200, 168, 166

 200, 187, 186

 200, 206, 206

 200, 225, 226

 200, 244, 246

Harmonies

Analogous

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



203, 63, 115



200, 73, 66



175, 95, 20

Triad

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



200, 73, 66



0, 135, 66



0, 121, 216

Complementary

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



200, 73, 66



66, 193, 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.



0, 133, 204



200, 73, 66



0, 139, 118

Square

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



200, 73, 66



86, 128, 15



0, 138, 168



119, 101, 201

Rectangle

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



200, 73, 66



151, 109, 0



0, 138, 168



0, 126, 215

Sweetspot

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



200, 73, 66



255, 207, 204



200, 66, 193



128, 98, 97



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



200, 73, 66



255, 62, 51



200, 140, 66



99, 90, 90



163, 9, 0



36, 2, 0

Inverse Universe

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



66, 193, 200



51, 244, 255



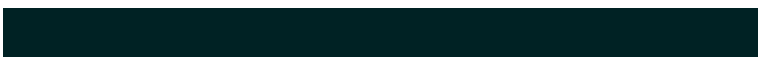
66, 126, 200



90, 99, 99



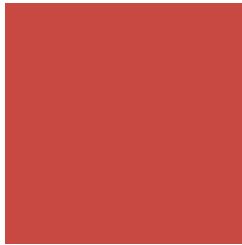
0, 155, 163



0, 34, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 73, 66 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

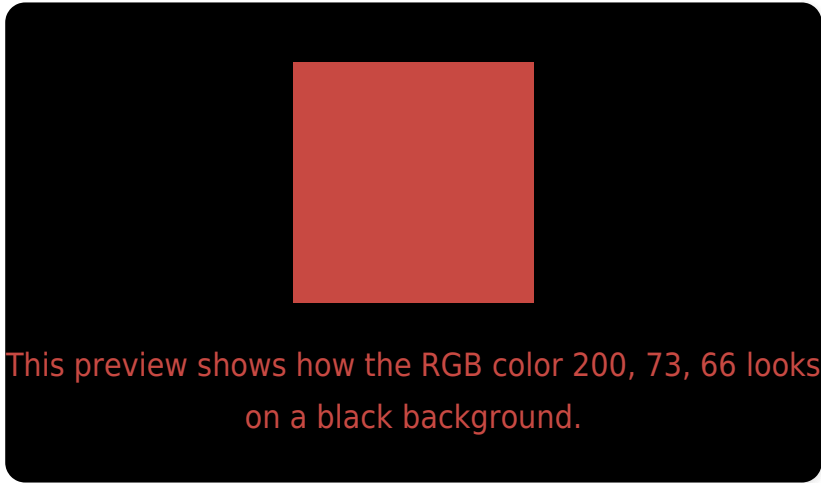
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

RGB 200, 73, 66 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 73, 66.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 73, 66.

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, 73, 66

Protanopia
126, 116, 82

Deuteranopia
143, 111, 59



Tritanopia
200, 72, 76

Trichromacy



Original Color

200, 73, 66

Protanomaly

153, 100, 76

Deuteranomaly

164, 97, 62

Tritanomaly

200, 72, 72

Monochromacy



Original Color

200, 73, 66

Achromatopsia

110, 110, 110

Achromatomaly

143, 97, 94

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 73, 66 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, 73, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 73, 66)  
}
```

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, 73, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 73, 66) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 73, 66 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, 73, 66) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 73, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 73, 66)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 73, 66); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 73, 66);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 73,  
66) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 73, 66 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 73, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200, 73,  
66) }
```

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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