

Converting Colors

RGB(200, 164, 162)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(200, 164, 162) contains.

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Color

RGB(200, 164, 162)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8A4A2
RGB	200, 164, 162
RGB Percent	78%, 64%, 64%
CMY	0.2157, 0.3569, 0.3647
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.19, 0.22
HSL	3°, 26%, 71%
HSV	3°, 19%, 78%
XYZ	43.6165, 41.4389, 39.8821
YIQ	174.5360, 22.0980, 7.0100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

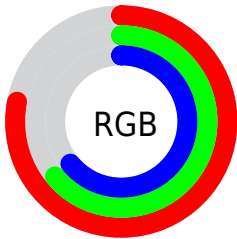
Format	Color
R _{YB}	200, 164, 162
Decimal	13149346
CIE Lab	70.48, 12.89, 6.01
CIE LCh	70, 14.225, 24.986
Yxy	41.4389, 0.3491, 0.3317
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291339426 (0xFFC8A4A2)
YUV	174.5360, -6.1802, 22.3319
Hunter-Lab	64.3731, 8.2912, 8.3282

Details

The RGB color **200, 164, 162** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **162, 198, 200**, and the grayscale version is **175, 175, 175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 219, 217**, and **146, 112, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **200, 145, 142**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200, 183, 182**.

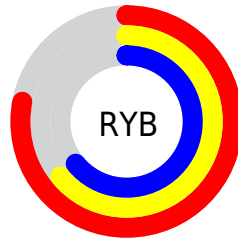
Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (64%)

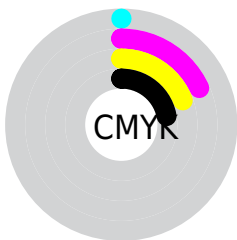
Blue (64%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (64%)

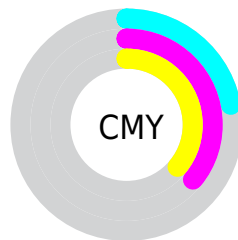


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)


Magenta (36%)


Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 200, 164, 162 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, 164, 162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 200, 164, 162

 200, 164, 162

255, 255, 255


 172, 138, 136

 255, 219, 217

 146, 112, 110

 255, 248, 245

 119, 88, 86

 94, 64, 63

 70, 42, 41


 47, 21, 21


 27, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 200, 164, 162


 200, 164, 162

 200, 145, 142


 200, 183, 182

 200, 126, 122

 200, 202, 202

 200, 107, 102

 200, 221, 222

 200, 88, 82

 200, 240, 242

 200, 69, 62

 200, 255, 255

 200, 50, 42

 200, 31, 22

 200, 12, 2

 200, 11, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



197, 164, 175



200, 164, 162



195, 167, 152

Triad

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



200, 164, 162



156, 178, 157



156, 174, 198

Complementary

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



200, 164, 162



162, 198, 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.



143, 178, 193



200, 164, 162



144, 180, 170

Square

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



200, 164, 162



171, 175, 149



139, 180, 183



172, 170, 196

Rectangle

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



200, 164, 162



189, 169, 148



139, 180, 183



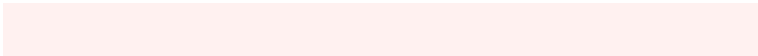
151, 175, 197

Sweetspot

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



200, 164, 162



255, 241, 240



200, 162, 198



128, 119, 119



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



200, 164, 162



255, 199, 196



200, 183, 162



99, 90, 90



163, 9, 0



36, 2, 0

Inverse Universe

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



162, 198, 200



196, 252, 255



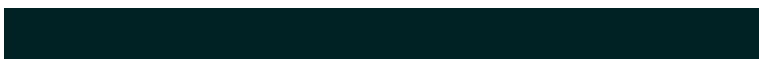
162, 179, 200



90, 99, 99



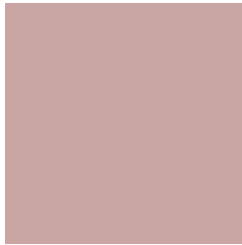
0, 155, 163



0, 34, 36

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 200, 164, 162 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

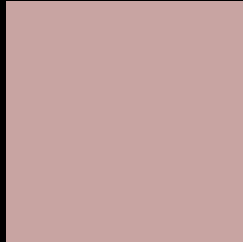
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 164, 162 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

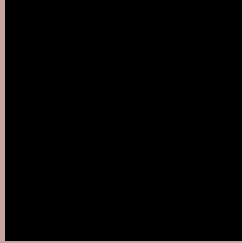
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 164, 162 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 164, 162.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 200, 164, 162.

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, 164, 162

Protanopia
177, 172, 166

Deuteranopia
193, 167, 161



Tritanopia
202, 162, 175

Trichromacy



Original Color

200, 164, 162

Protanomaly

185, 169, 165

Deuteranomaly

196, 166, 161

Tritanomaly

201, 163, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color

200, 164, 162

Achromatopsia

175, 175, 175

Achromatomaly

184, 171, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 200, 164, 162 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, 164, 162) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 164, 162)  
}
```

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, 164, 162) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 164, 162) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 200, 164, 162 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, 164, 162) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 164, 162) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 164, 162)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 164, 162); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 164, 162);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 164,  
162) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 164, 162 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 164, 162) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
164, 162) }
```

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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