

Converting Colors

RGB(202, 135, 163)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(202, 135, 163) contains.

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Color

RGB(202, 135, 163)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CA87A3
RGB	202, 135, 163
RGB Percent	79%, 53%, 64%
CMY	0.2078, 0.4706, 0.3608
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.19, 0.21
HSL	335°, 39%, 66%
HSV	335°, 33%, 79%
XYZ	39.6320, 32.5288, 38.8402
YIQ	158.2250, 30.9440, 22.9120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

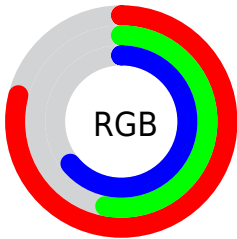
Format	Color
R _Y B	202, 135, 163
Decimal	13272995
CIE Lab	63.78, 29.67, -4.29
CIE LCh	64, 29.982, 351.766
Yxy	32.5288, 0.3570, 0.2931
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291463075 (0xFFCA87A3)
YUV	158.2250, 2.3541, 38.3907
Hunter-Lab	57.0341, 24.2268, -0.4526

Details

The RGB color **202, 135, 163** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **135, 202, 174**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 189, 218**, and **147, 84, 111** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **202, 115, 151**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **202, 155, 175**.

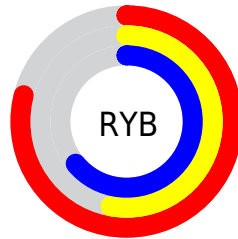
Distribution



Red (79%)

Green (53%)

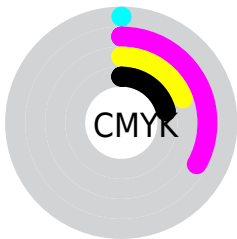
Blue (64%)



Red (79%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (64%)

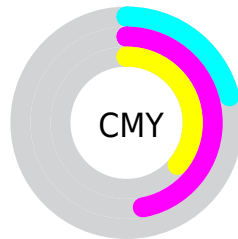


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (21%)



Cyan (21%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 202, 135, 163 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 202, 135, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 202, 135, 163

 202, 135, 163

255, 255, 255

 174, 109, 137

 255, 189, 218

 147, 84, 111

 255, 217, 246

 120, 60, 87

 255, 246, 255

 94, 36, 64

 69, 12, 42

 46, 0, 22

 7, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0


 202, 135, 163

 202, 135, 163

 202, 115, 151


 202, 155, 175

 202, 95, 139

 202, 175, 187

 202, 74, 128

 202, 196, 198

 202, 54, 116

 202, 216, 210

 202, 34, 104

 202, 236, 222

 202, 14, 92

 202, 255, 234

 202, 0, 84

 202, 255, 245

 202, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



181, 141, 188



202, 135, 163



208, 135, 136

Triad

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



202, 135, 163



153, 159, 104



72, 166, 196

Complementary

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



202, 135, 163



135, 202, 174

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.



66, 169, 173



202, 135, 163



122, 165, 121

Square

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



202, 135, 163



180, 150, 102



91, 169, 146



107, 159, 207

Rectangle

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



202, 135, 163



203, 139, 120



91, 169, 146



65, 167, 189

Sweetspot

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



202, 135, 163



255, 230, 240



173, 135, 202



128, 112, 119



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



202, 135, 163



255, 153, 196



202, 139, 135



102, 92, 96



166, 0, 69



38, 0, 16

Inverse Universe

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



202, 135, 163



255, 153, 196



135, 198, 202



102, 92, 96



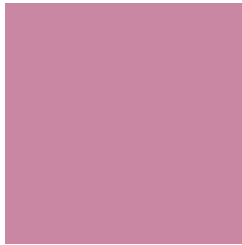
166, 0, 69



38, 0, 16

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 202, 135, 163 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

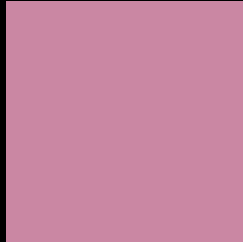
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 202, 135, 163 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 202, 135, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 202, 135, 163.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 202, 135, 163.

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
202, 135, 163

Protanopia
152, 154, 175

Deuteranopia
167, 150, 160



Tritanopia
200, 138, 148

Trichromacy



Original Color
202, 135, 163

Protanomaly
170, 147, 171

Deuteranomaly
180, 145, 161

Tritanomaly
201, 137, 153

Monochromacy



Original Color
202, 135, 163

Achromatopsia
158, 158, 158

Achromatomaly
174, 150, 160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 202, 135, 163 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(202, 135, 163)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(202, 135, 163)  
}
```

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(202, 135, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(202, 135, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 202, 135, 163 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(202, 135, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(202, 135, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(202, 135, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(202, 135, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 135, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 135,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 202, 135, 163 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(202, 135, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(202,  
135, 163) }
```

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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