

Converting Colors

RGB(202, 161, 163)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(202, 161, 163) contains.

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Color

RGB(202, 161, 163)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| Hex | CAA1A3 |
| RGB | 202, 161, 163 |
| RGB Percent | 79%, 63%, 64% |
| CMY | 0.2078, 0.3686, 0.3608 |
| CMYK | 0.00, 0.20, 0.19, 0.21 |
| HSL | 357°, 28%, 71% |
| HSV | 357°, 20%, 79% |
| XYZ | 43.7128, 40.6906, 40.2005 |
| YIQ | 173.4870, 23.7940, 9.3140 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

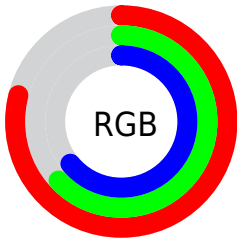
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| R _Y B | 202, 161, 163 |
| Decimal | 13279651 |
| CIE Lab | 69.96, 15.43, 4.73 |
| CIE LCh | 70, 16.142, 17.024 |
| Yxy | 40.6906, 0.3508, 0.3266 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4291469731 (0xFFCAA1A3) |
| YUV | 173.4870, -5.1701, 25.0059 |
| Hunter-Lab | 63.7892, 10.6896, 7.2874 |

Details

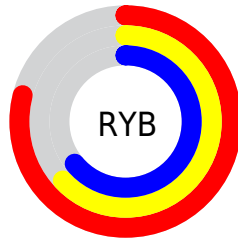
The RGB color **202, 161, 163** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **161, 202, 200**, and the grayscale version is **174, 174, 174**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 216, 218**, and **147, 109, 111** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **202, 141, 144**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **202, 181, 182**.

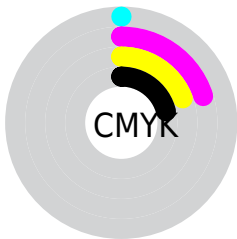
Distribution



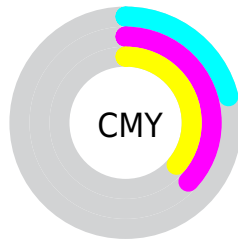
- Red (79%)
- Green (63%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (79%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (21%)




- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 202, 161, 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, 161, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 202, 161, 163

 202, 161, 163


255, 255, 255

 174, 135, 137


 255, 216, 218


 147, 109, 111

 255, 244, 246

 121, 85, 87


 96, 61, 64


 71, 39, 42


 48, 18, 22

 29, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0

 202, 161, 163


 202, 161, 163

 202, 141, 144


 202, 181, 182

 202, 121, 125

 202, 201, 201

 202, 100, 105


 202, 222, 221


 202, 80, 86

 202, 242, 240

 202, 60, 67

 202, 255, 255

 202, 40, 48

 202, 20, 28

 202, 0, 10

Harmonies

Analogous

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



197, 161, 178



202, 161, 163



199, 163, 150

Triad

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



202, 161, 163



157, 177, 151



147, 174, 199

Complementary

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



202, 161, 163



161, 202, 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.



135, 178, 192



202, 161, 163



142, 179, 164

Square

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



202, 161, 163



174, 173, 143



133, 180, 179



166, 169, 199

Rectangle

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



202, 161, 163



193, 166, 144



133, 180, 179



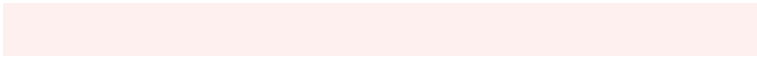
142, 176, 197

Sweetspot

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



202, 161, 163



255, 240, 240



200, 161, 202



128, 119, 119



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



202, 161, 163



255, 194, 197



202, 179, 161



102, 92, 92



166, 0, 8



38, 0, 2

Inverse Universe

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



202, 161, 163



255, 194, 197



161, 184, 202



102, 92, 92



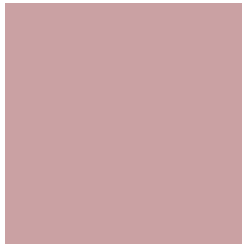
166, 0, 8



38, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 202, 161, 163 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

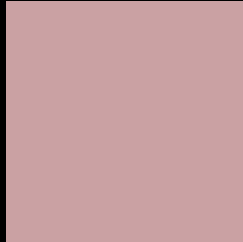
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 161, 163 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

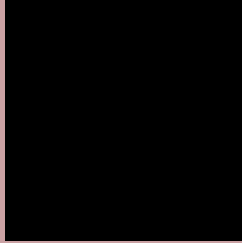
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 161, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 202, 161, 163.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 202, 161, 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, 161, 163

Protanopia
175, 170, 168

Deuteranopia
191, 165, 162



Tritanopia
203, 160, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color

202, 161, 163

Protanomaly

185, 167, 166

Deuteranomaly

195, 164, 162

Tritanomaly

203, 160, 169

Monochromacy



Original Color

202, 161, 163

Achromatopsia

173, 173, 173

Achromatomaly

184, 169, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 202, 161, 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, 161, 163) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(202, 161, 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, 161, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(202, 161, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 202, 161, 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, 161, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(202, 161, 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, 161, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(202, 161, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 161, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 161,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 202, 161, 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, 161, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(202,  
161, 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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