

Converting Colors

RGB(202, 176, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(202, 176, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(202, 176, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CAB0A6
RGB	202, 176, 166
RGB Percent	79%, 69%, 65%
CMY	0.2078, 0.3098, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.18, 0.21
HSL	17°, 25%, 72%
HSV	17°, 18%, 79%
XYZ	46.7654, 46.3604, 42.5600
YIQ	182.6340, 18.7060, 2.4020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

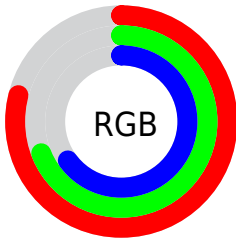
Format	Color
R _Y B	202, 180, 166
Decimal	13283494
CIE Lab	73.78, 7.75, 8.56
CIE LCh	74, 11.547, 47.834
Yxy	46.3604, 0.3447, 0.3417
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291473574 (0xFFCAB0A6)
YUV	182.6340, -8.2006, 16.9840
Hunter-Lab	68.0885, 3.4448, 10.6015

Details

The RGB color **202, 176, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **166, 192, 202**, and the grayscale version is **183, 183, 183**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 232, 221**, and **148, 124, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **202, 161, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **202, 191, 186**.

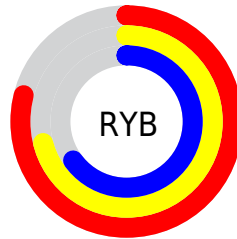
Distribution



Red (79%)

Green (69%)

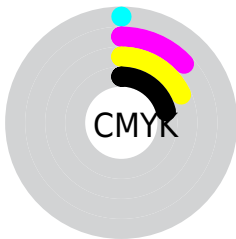
Blue (65%)



Red (79%)

Yellow (71%)

Blue (65%)

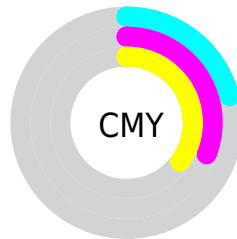


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (21%)



Cyan (21%)

Magenta (31%)


Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 202, 176, 166 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, 176, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 202, 176, 166

 202, 176, 166

255, 255, 255


 174, 149, 140

 255, 232, 221

 148, 124, 114

 255, 255, 250

 122, 99, 90

 96, 75, 66


 72, 52, 44

 49, 31, 24

 29, 7, 0

 0, 0, 0

 202, 176, 166

 202, 176, 166

■ 202, 161, 146

■ 202, 191, 186

■ 202, 147, 126

■ 202, 205, 206

■ 202, 132, 105

■ 202, 220, 227

■ 202, 118, 85

■ 202, 234, 247

■ 202, 103, 65

■ 202, 249, 255

■ 202, 88, 45

■ 202, 255, 255

■ 202, 74, 25

■ 202, 59, 4

■ 202, 56, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



204, 174, 175



202, 176, 166



194, 179, 161

Triad

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



202, 176, 166



160, 187, 176



178, 180, 201

Complementary

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



202, 176, 166



166, 192, 202

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.



165, 184, 202



202, 176, 166



155, 188, 187

Square

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



202, 176, 166



171, 186, 167



157, 186, 197



191, 177, 196

Rectangle

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



202, 176, 166



187, 181, 160



157, 186, 197



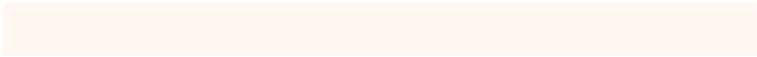
174, 181, 202

Sweetspot

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



202, 176, 166



255, 246, 242



202, 166, 192



128, 122, 120



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



202, 176, 166



255, 216, 201



202, 194, 166



102, 95, 92



166, 46, 0



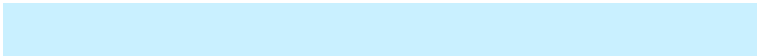
38, 11, 0

Inverse Universe

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



166, 192, 202



201, 240, 255



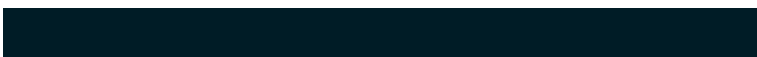
166, 174, 202



92, 99, 102



0, 120, 166



0, 28, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 202, 176, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

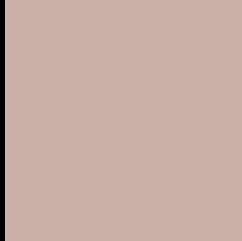
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 176, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

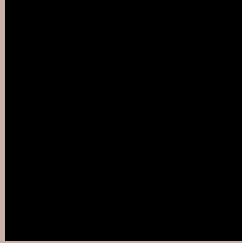
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 176, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 202, 176, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 202, 176, 166.

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, 176, 166

Protanopia
188, 181, 169

Deuteranopia
205, 175, 166



Tritanopia
205, 173, 186

Trichromacy



Original Color
202, 176, 166

Protanomaly
193, 179, 168

Deuteranomaly
204, 175, 166

Tritanomaly
204, 174, 179

Monochromacy



Original Color
202, 176, 166

Achromatopsia
183, 183, 183

Achromatomaly
190, 180, 177

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 202, 176, 166 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, 176, 166) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(202, 176, 166)  
}
```

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, 176, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(202, 176, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 202, 176, 166 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, 176, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(202, 176, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(202, 176, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(202, 176, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 176, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 176,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 202, 176, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(202, 176, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(202,  
176, 166) }
```

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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