

# Converting Colors

`RYB(202, 157, 166)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(202, 157, 166) contains.

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# **Color**

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(202, 157, 166)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CA9DA6
RGB	202, 157, 166
RGB Percent	79%, 62%, 65%
CMY	0.2078, 0.3843, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.18, 0.21
HSL	348°, 30%, 70%
HSV	348°, 22%, 79%
XYZ	43.2970, 39.4237, 41.4039
YIQ	171.4810, 23.9310, 12.3390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

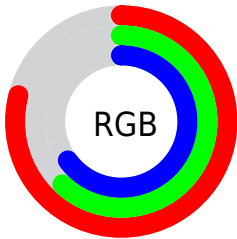
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	202, 157, 166
Decimal	13278630
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	69.06, 18.09, 1.75
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	69, 18.178, 5.537
Y <sub>xy</sub>	39.4237, 0.3488, 0.3176
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291468710 (0xFFCA9DA6)
YUV	171.4810, -2.7021, 26.7652
Hunter-Lab	62.7883, 13.2091, 4.8547

# Details

The RYB color **202, 157, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **157, 182, 202**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 212, 221**, and **147, 105, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **202, 137, 150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **202, 177, 182**.

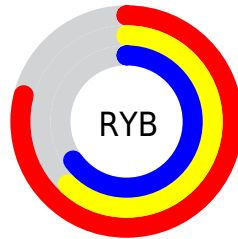
# Distribution



Red (79%)

Green (62%)

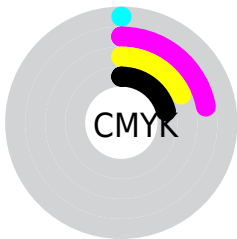
Blue (65%)



Red (79%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (65%)

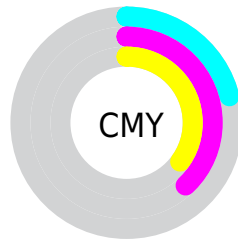


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (21%)



Cyan (21%)

Magenta (38%)


Yellow (35%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 202, 157, 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 RYB color 202, 157, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 202, 157, 166

 202, 157, 166


255, 255, 255

 174, 131, 140


 255, 212, 221


 147, 105, 114

 255, 240, 250

 121, 81, 90


 96, 58, 66


 71, 36, 44


 48, 14, 24

 27, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 202, 157, 166

 202, 157, 166

 202, 137, 150


 202, 177, 182

 202, 117, 134

 202, 197, 198

 202, 96, 118


 202, 211, 218

 202, 76, 101

 202, 222, 238

 202, 56, 85

 202, 231, 255

 202, 36, 69

 202, 229, 255

 202, 16, 53

 202, 0, 40

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



193, 159, 182



202, 157, 166



202, 161, 150

# Triad

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



202, 157, 166



142, 173, 155



134, 159, 198

# Complementary

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



202, 157, 166



157, 182, 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.



125, 153, 187



202, 157, 166



142, 168, 177

# Square

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



202, 157, 166



149, 178, 136



128, 155, 178



154, 165, 201

# Rectangle

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



202, 157, 166



197, 171, 142



128, 155, 178



130, 157, 195



# Sweetspot

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



202, 157, 166



255, 237, 241



193, 157, 202



128, 117, 119



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



202, 157, 166



255, 186, 200



202, 177, 157



102, 92, 94



166, 0, 33



38, 0, 8



# Inverse Universe

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



202, 157, 166



255, 186, 200



157, 176, 202



102, 92, 94



166, 0, 33



38, 0, 8



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 202, 157, 166 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

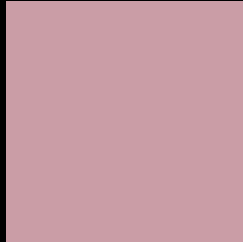
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 202, 157, 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](#).



## RYB 202, 157, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 202, 157, 166.

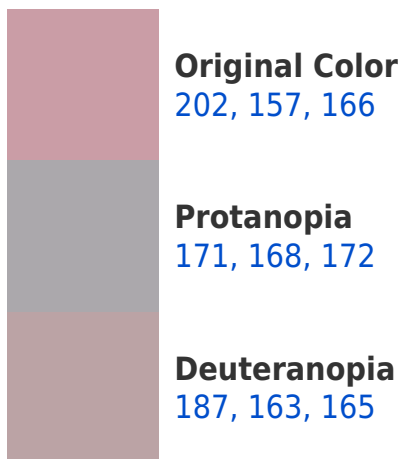


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 202, 157, 166.

# 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](#).

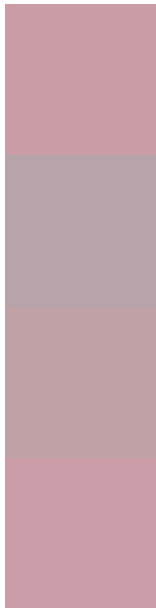
## Dichromacy





**Tritanopia**  
202, 157, 169

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

202, 157, 166

**Protanomaly**

182, 164, 170

**Deuteranomaly**

192, 161, 165

**Tritanomaly**

202, 157, 168

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

202, 157, 166

**Achromatopsia**

171, 171, 171

**Achromatomaly**

182, 166, 169

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 202, 157, 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, 157, 166) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(202, 157, 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, 157, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(202, 157, 166) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 202, 157, 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, 157, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(202, 157, 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, 157, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(202, 157, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 157, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 157,  
166) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 202, 157, 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, 157, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(202,  
157, 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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