

Converting Colors

RGB(203, 131, 156)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(203, 131, 156) contains.

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Color

RGB(203, 131, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	CB839C
RGB	203, 131, 156
RGB Percent	80%, 51%, 61%
CMY	0.2039, 0.4863, 0.3882
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.23, 0.20
HSL	339°, 41%, 65%
HSV	339°, 35%, 80%
XYZ	38.7457, 31.3294, 35.4576
YIQ	155.3780, 34.8870, 23.0390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

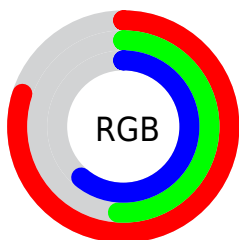
Format	Color
RYB	203, 131, 156
Decimal	13337500
CIELab	62.78, 31.15, -1.76
CIELCh	63, 31.197, 356.761
Yxy	31.3294, 0.3671, 0.2969
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291527580 (0xFFCB839C)
YUV	155.3780, 0.3066, 41.7645
Hunter-Lab	55.9727, 25.6099, 1.6219

Details

The RGB color **203, 131, 156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **131, 203, 178**, and the grayscale version is **155, 155, 155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 185, 210**, and **147, 80, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **203, 111, 143**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **203, 151, 169**.

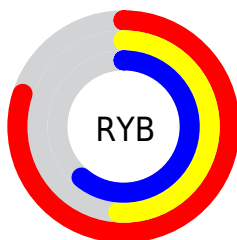
Distribution



Red (80%)

Green (51%)

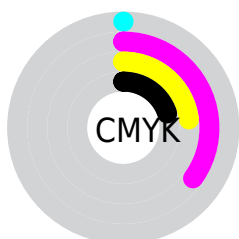
Blue (61%)



Red (80%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (61%)

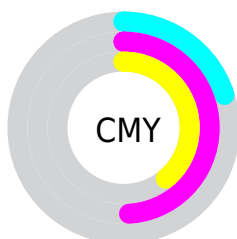


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (23%)

Black (20%)



Cyan (20%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 203, 131, 156 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 203, 131, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 203, 131, 156

255, 255, 255

 255, 185, 210

 255, 213, 239


 255, 241, 255

 203, 131, 156

 175, 105, 130

 147, 80, 105

 120, 56, 81

 94, 32, 58

 69, 6, 36

 46, 0, 15

 0, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 203, 131, 156


 203, 131, 156

 203, 111, 143

 203, 151, 169

 203, 90, 129

 203, 172, 183

 203, 70, 116

 203, 192, 196

 203, 50, 103

 203, 212, 209

 203, 30, 90

 203, 233, 222

 203, 9, 76

 203, 253, 236

 203, 0, 70

 203, 255, 249

 203, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



184, 136, 183



203, 131, 156



206, 132, 128

Triad

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



203, 131, 156



145, 158, 102



67, 163, 197

Complementary

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



203, 131, 156



131, 203, 178

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.



54, 166, 176



203, 131, 156



113, 164, 121

Square

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



203, 131, 156



174, 149, 96



79, 167, 148



109, 155, 207

Rectangle

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



203, 131, 156



200, 137, 113



79, 167, 148



58, 164, 191

Sweetspot

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



203, 131, 156



255, 227, 237



178, 131, 203



128, 111, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



203, 131, 156



255, 145, 183



203, 142, 131



102, 92, 95



166, 0, 58



38, 0, 13

Inverse Universe

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



203, 131, 156



255, 145, 183



131, 192, 203



102, 92, 95



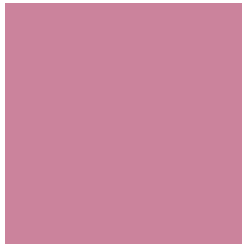
166, 0, 58



38, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 203, 131, 156 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

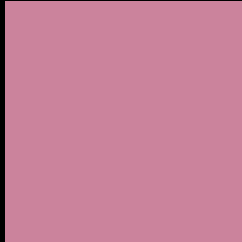
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 203, 131, 156 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

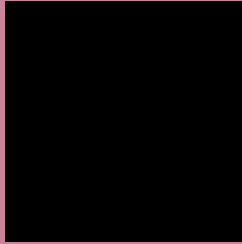
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 203, 131, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 203, 131, 156.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 203, 131, 156.

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

203, 131, 156

Protanopia

150, 151, 168

Deuteranopia

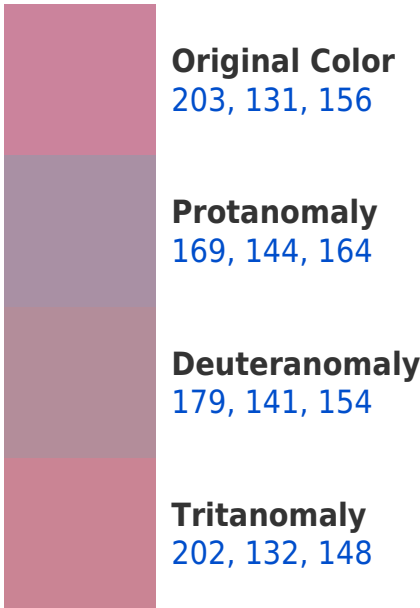
166, 147, 153



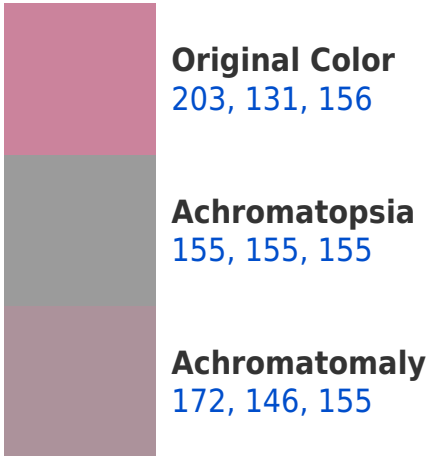
Tritanopia

202, 133, 143

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 203, 131, 156 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(203, 131, 156) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(203, 131, 156)  
}
```

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(203, 131, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(203, 131, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 203, 131, 156 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(203, 131, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(203, 131, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(203, 131, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(203, 131, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(203, 131, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(203, 131,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 203, 131, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(203, 131, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(203,  
131, 156) }
```

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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