

Converting Colors

RGB(203, 138, 148)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(203, 138, 148) contains.

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Color

RGB(203, 138, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CB8A94
RGB	203, 138, 148
RGB Percent	80%, 54%, 58%
CMY	0.2039, 0.4588, 0.4196
CMYK	0.00, 0.32, 0.27, 0.20
HSL	351°, 38%, 67%
HSV	351°, 32%, 80%
XYZ	39.0624, 33.0116, 32.3300
YIQ	158.5750, 35.5300, 16.8900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

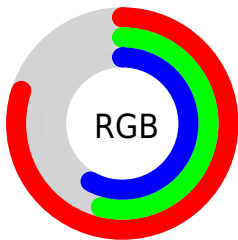
Format	Color
R _Y B	203, 138, 148
Decimal	13339284
CIE Lab	64.17, 26.18, 4.80
CIE LCh	64, 26.618, 10.383
Yxy	33.0116, 0.3741, 0.3162
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291529364 (0xFFCB8A94)
YUV	158.5750, -5.2135, 38.9607
Hunter-Lab	57.4557, 20.8092, 6.8568

Details

The RGB color **203, 138, 148** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **138, 203, 193**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 192, 202**, and **147, 87, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **203, 118, 131**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **203, 158, 165**.

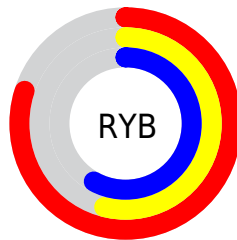
Distribution



Red (80%)

Green (54%)

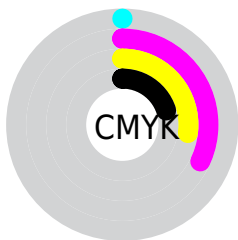
Blue (58%)



Red (80%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (58%)

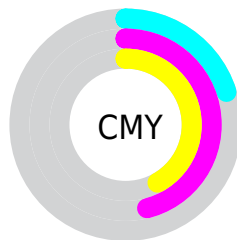


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (27%)

Black (20%)



Cyan (20%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 203, 138, 148 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, 138, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 203, 138, 148

 203, 138, 148


255, 255, 255

 175, 112, 122

 255, 192, 202

 147, 87, 97

 255, 220, 230

 121, 63, 74

 255, 249, 255

 94, 40, 51

 69, 17, 30

 46, 0, 5

 3, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 203, 138, 148


 203, 138, 148

 203, 118, 131


 203, 158, 165

 203, 97, 114


 203, 179, 182

 203, 77, 96


 203, 199, 200

 203, 57, 79

 203, 219, 217

 203, 36, 62

 203, 240, 234

 203, 16, 45

 203, 255, 251

 203, 0, 31

 203, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



193, 140, 172



203, 138, 148



200, 142, 126

Triad

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



203, 138, 148



138, 163, 119



103, 162, 200

Complementary

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



203, 138, 148



138, 203, 193

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.



83, 167, 185



203, 138, 148



110, 167, 139

Square

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



203, 138, 148



164, 157, 109



88, 169, 163



137, 155, 202

Rectangle

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



203, 138, 148



192, 146, 115



88, 169, 163



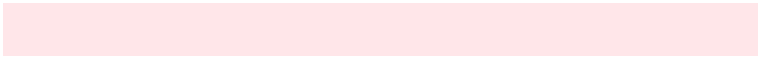
94, 164, 196

Sweetspot

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



203, 138, 148



255, 230, 233



192, 138, 203



128, 112, 115



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



203, 138, 148



255, 158, 173



203, 160, 138



102, 92, 93



166, 0, 26



38, 0, 6

Inverse Universe

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



203, 138, 148



255, 158, 173



138, 181, 203



102, 92, 93



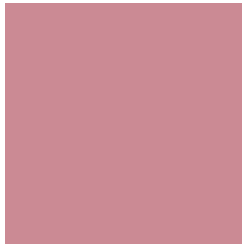
166, 0, 26



38, 0, 6

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 203, 138, 148 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, 138, 148 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, 138, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 203, 138, 148.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 203, 138, 148.

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, 138, 148

Protanopia
158, 155, 158

Deuteranopia
175, 151, 146



Tritanopia
203, 138, 148

Trichromacy



Original Color
203, 138, 148

Protanomaly
174, 149, 154

Deuteranomaly
185, 146, 147

Tritanomaly
203, 138, 148

Monochromacy



Original Color
203, 138, 148

Achromatopsia
159, 159, 159

Achromatomaly
175, 151, 155

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 203, 138, 148 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, 138, 148) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(203, 138, 148)  
}
```

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, 138, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(203, 138, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 203, 138, 148 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, 138, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(203, 138, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(203, 138, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(203, 138, 148); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(203, 138, 148); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(203, 138, 148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 203, 138, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(203, 138, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(203,  
138, 148) }
```

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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