

Converting Colors

RGB(203, 146, 154)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(203, 146, 154) contains.

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Color

RGB(203, 146, 154)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CB929A
RGB	203, 146, 154
RGB Percent	80%, 57%, 60%
CMY	0.2039, 0.4275, 0.3961
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.24, 0.20
HSL	352°, 35%, 68%
HSV	352°, 28%, 80%
XYZ	40.7402, 35.5874, 35.2937
YIQ	163.9550, 31.4040, 14.5720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

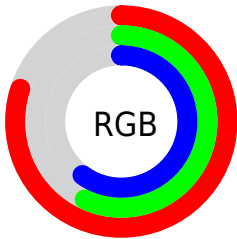
Format	Color
R _Y B	203, 146, 154
Decimal	13341338
CIE Lab	66.20, 22.67, 4.34
CIE LCh	66, 23.079, 10.849
Yxy	35.5874, 0.3650, 0.3188
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291531418 (0xFFCB929A)
YUV	163.9550, -4.9078, 34.2425
Hunter-Lab	59.6552, 17.5063, 6.6810

Details

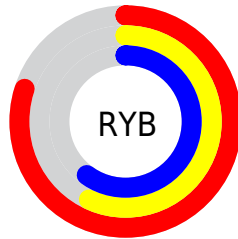
The RGB color **203, 146, 154** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **146, 203, 195**, and the grayscale version is **164, 164, 164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 200, 208**, and **148, 95, 103** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **203, 126, 137**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **203, 166, 171**.

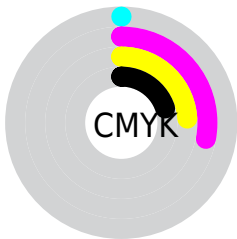
Distribution



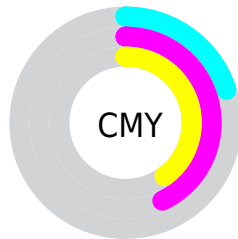
- Red (80%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 203, 146, 154 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, 146, 154 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 203, 146, 154

 203, 146, 154


255, 255, 255

 175, 120, 128

 255, 200, 208

 148, 95, 103

 255, 228, 237

 121, 71, 79

 95, 48, 56

 70, 25, 35

 47, 3, 13


 16, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0


 203, 146, 154


 203, 146, 154

 203, 126, 137


 203, 166, 171

 203, 105, 119

 203, 187, 189

 203, 85, 102

 203, 207, 206

 203, 65, 84

 203, 227, 224

 203, 45, 67

 203, 248, 241

 203, 24, 49

 203, 255, 255

 203, 4, 32

 203, 0, 28

Harmonies

Analogous

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



194, 148, 175



203, 146, 154



201, 149, 135

Triad

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



203, 146, 154



145, 168, 129



119, 167, 199

Complementary

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



203, 146, 154



146, 203, 195

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.



102, 171, 187



203, 146, 154



122, 172, 147

Square

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



203, 146, 154



169, 162, 120



105, 173, 168



146, 160, 201

Rectangle

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



203, 146, 154



193, 153, 125



105, 173, 168



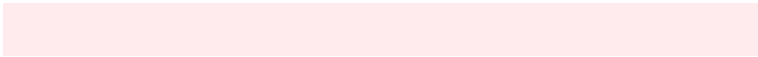
111, 168, 196

Sweetspot

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



203, 146, 154



255, 235, 237



194, 146, 203



128, 115, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



203, 146, 154



255, 168, 180



203, 166, 146



102, 92, 93



166, 0, 23



38, 0, 5

Inverse Universe

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



203, 146, 154



255, 168, 180



146, 183, 203



102, 92, 93



166, 0, 23



38, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 203, 146, 154 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

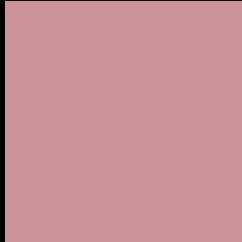
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 146, 154 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

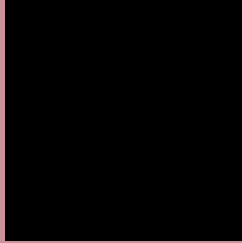
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 146, 154 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 203, 146, 154.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 203, 146, 154.

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, 146, 154

Protanopia
164, 160, 162

Deuteranopia
180, 156, 152



Tritanopia
203, 146, 157

Trichromacy



Original Color

203, 146, 154

Protanomaly

178, 155, 159

Deuteranomaly

188, 152, 153

Tritanomaly

203, 146, 156

Monochromacy



Original Color

203, 146, 154

Achromatopsia

164, 164, 164

Achromatomaly

178, 157, 160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 203, 146, 154 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, 146, 154) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(203, 146, 154)  
}
```

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, 146, 154) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(203, 146, 154) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 203, 146, 154 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, 146, 154) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(203, 146, 154) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(203, 146, 154)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(203, 146, 154); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(203, 146, 154);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(203, 146,  
154) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 203, 146, 154 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(203, 146, 154) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(203,  
146, 154) }
```

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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