

Converting Colors

RGB(203, 151, 150)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(203, 151, 150) contains.

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Color

RGB(203, 151, 150)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CB9796
RGB	203, 151, 150
RGB Percent	80%, 59%, 59%
CMY	0.2039, 0.4078, 0.4118
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.26, 0.20
HSL	1°, 34%, 69%
HSV	1°, 26%, 80%
XYZ	41.2002, 37.0317, 33.8305
YIQ	166.4340, 31.3130, 10.7130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

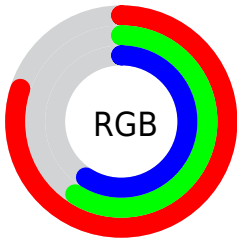
Format	Color
R_{YB}	203, 151, 150
Decimal	13342614
CIE _{Lab}	67.30, 19.35, 8.16
CIE _{LCh}	67, 21.001, 22.870
Yxy	37.0317, 0.3677, 0.3305
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291532694 (0xFFCB9796)
YUV	166.4340, -8.1020, 32.0684
Hunter-Lab	60.8537, 14.3572, 9.6364

Details

The RGB color **203, 151, 150** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **150, 202, 203**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 205, 204**, and **148, 100, 99** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **203, 131, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **203, 171, 170**.

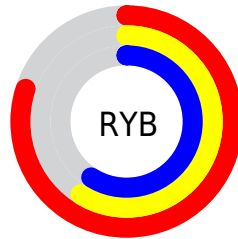
Distribution



Red (80%)

Green (59%)

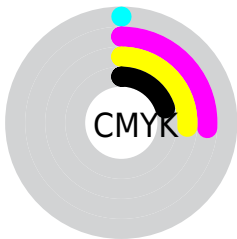
Blue (59%)



Red (80%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (59%)

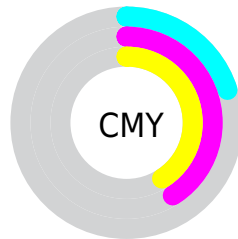


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (26%)

Black (20%)



Cyan (20%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (41%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 203, 151, 150 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, 151, 150 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 203, 151, 150

255, 255, 255


 255, 205, 204

 255, 234, 232

 203, 151, 150

 175, 125, 124

 148, 100, 99

 121, 76, 75


 95, 52, 53

 70, 30, 32

 47, 9, 8

 18, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 203, 151, 150

 203, 151, 150

 203, 131, 130

 203, 171, 170

 203, 111, 109

 203, 191, 191

 203, 91, 89

 203, 211, 211

 203, 71, 69

 203, 231, 231

 203, 51, 49

 203, 251, 252

 203, 31, 28

 203, 255, 255

 203, 12, 8

 203, 4, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



199, 151, 169



203, 151, 150



197, 155, 134

Triad

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



203, 151, 150



141, 172, 141



136, 167, 201

Complementary

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



203, 151, 150



150, 202, 203

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.



116, 172, 193



203, 151, 150



122, 174, 158

Square

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



203, 151, 150



163, 167, 129



111, 174, 178



161, 161, 199

Rectangle

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



203, 151, 150



188, 159, 128



111, 174, 178



128, 169, 199

Sweetspot

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



203, 151, 150



255, 235, 235



203, 150, 202



128, 115, 115



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



203, 151, 150



255, 177, 176



203, 177, 150



102, 92, 92



166, 3, 0



38, 1, 0

Inverse Universe

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



150, 202, 203



176, 254, 255



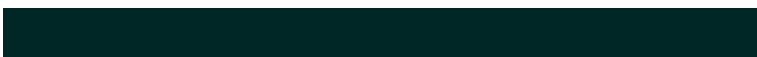
150, 176, 203



92, 102, 102



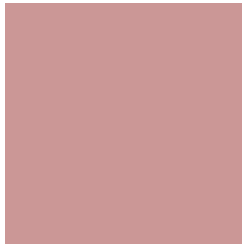
0, 163, 166



0, 38, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 203, 151, 150 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

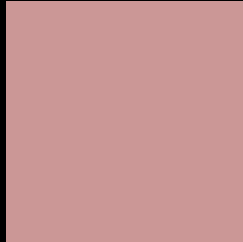
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 151, 150 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

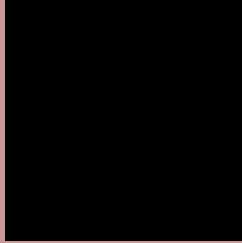
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 151, 150 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 203, 151, 150.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 203, 151, 150.

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, 151, 150

Protanopia
169, 163, 157

Deuteranopia
186, 158, 149



Tritanopia
204, 149, 161

Trichromacy



Original Color
203, 151, 150

Protanomaly
181, 159, 154

Deuteranomaly
192, 155, 149

Tritanomaly
204, 150, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color
203, 151, 150

Achromatopsia
166, 166, 166

Achromatomaly
179, 161, 160

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 203, 151, 150 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, 151, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(203, 151, 150)  
}
```

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, 151, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(203, 151, 150) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 203, 151, 150 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, 151, 150) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(203, 151, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(203, 151, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(203, 151, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(203, 151, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(203, 151,  
150) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 203, 151, 150 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(203, 151, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(203,  
151, 150) }
```

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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