

Converting Colors

RGB(203, 159, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(203, 159, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(203, 159, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CB9FA7
RGB	203, 159, 167
RGB Percent	80%, 62%, 65%
CMY	0.2039, 0.3765, 0.3451
CMYK	0.00, 0.22, 0.18, 0.20
HSL	349°, 30%, 71%
HSV	349°, 22%, 80%
XYZ	44.0018, 40.2828, 42.0154
YIQ	173.0680, 23.6560, 11.8160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

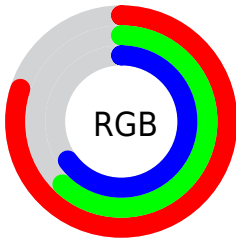
Format	Color
RYB	203, 159, 167
Decimal	13344679
CIELab	69.67, 17.53, 2.10
CIELCh	70, 17.651, 6.838
Yxy	40.2828, 0.3484, 0.3189
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291534759 (0xFFCB9FA7)
YUV	173.0680, -2.9915, 26.2504
Hunter-Lab	63.4687, 12.6807, 5.1790

Details

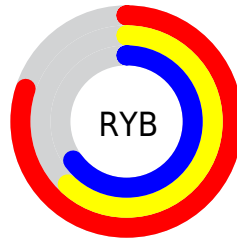
The RGB color **203, 159, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **159, 203, 195**, and the grayscale version is **173, 173, 173**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 214, 222**, and **148, 107, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **203, 139, 150**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **203, 179, 184**.

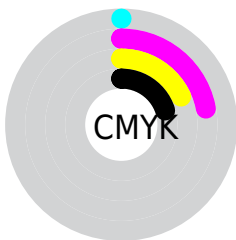
Distribution



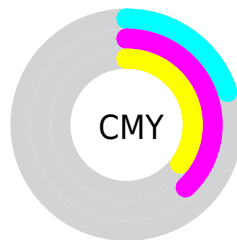
- Red (80%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 203, 159, 167 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, 159, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 203, 159, 167

255, 255, 255

 255, 214, 222

 255, 242, 251

 203, 159, 167

 175, 133, 141

 148, 107, 115

 122, 83, 91

 97, 59, 67


 72, 37, 45

 49, 16, 25

 30, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0

 203, 159, 167


 203, 159, 167

 203, 139, 150


 203, 179, 184

 203, 118, 134

 203, 200, 200

 203, 98, 117

 203, 220, 217

 203, 78, 101

 203, 240, 233

 203, 58, 84

 203, 255, 250

 203, 37, 67

 203, 255, 255

 203, 17, 51

 203, 0, 37

Harmonies

Analogous

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



194, 161, 183



203, 159, 167



203, 161, 152

Triad

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



203, 159, 167



161, 175, 144



138, 175, 199

Complementary

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



203, 159, 167



159, 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.



128, 179, 189



203, 159, 167



143, 178, 157

Square

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



203, 159, 167



179, 170, 139



130, 180, 173



157, 170, 202

Rectangle

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



203, 159, 167



198, 163, 144



130, 180, 173



133, 177, 196

Sweetspot

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



203, 159, 167



255, 237, 240



195, 159, 203



128, 117, 119



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



203, 159, 167



255, 189, 201



203, 173, 159



102, 92, 94



166, 0, 30



38, 0, 7

Inverse Universe

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



203, 159, 167



255, 189, 201



159, 189, 203



102, 92, 94



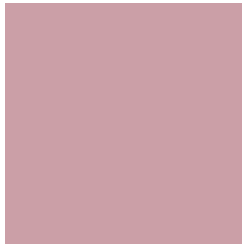
166, 0, 30



38, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 203, 159, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

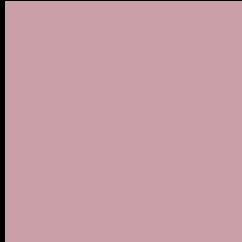
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 159, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

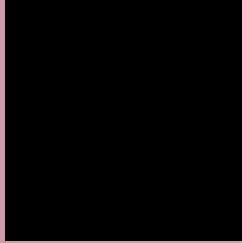
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 159, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 203, 159, 167.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 203, 159, 167.

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, 159, 167

Protanopia
173, 170, 173

Deuteranopia
189, 165, 166



Tritanopia
203, 158, 171

Trichromacy



Original Color

203, 159, 167

Protanomaly

184, 166, 171

Deuteranomaly

194, 163, 166

Tritanomaly

203, 158, 170

Monochromacy



Original Color

203, 159, 167

Achromatopsia

173, 173, 173

Achromatomaly

184, 168, 171

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 203, 159, 167 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, 159, 167) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(203, 159, 167)  
}
```

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, 159, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(203, 159, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 203, 159, 167 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, 159, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(203, 159, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(203, 159, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(203, 159, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(203, 159, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(203, 159,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 203, 159, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(203, 159, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(203,  
159, 167) }
```

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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