

Converting Colors

RGB(203, 174, 166)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(203, 174, 166) contains.

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Color

RGB(203, 174, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CBAEA6
RGB	203, 174, 166
RGB Percent	80%, 68%, 65%
CMY	0.2039, 0.3176, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.18, 0.20
HSL	13°, 26%, 72%
HSV	13°, 18%, 80%
XYZ	46.6476, 45.7218, 42.4430
YIQ	181.7590, 19.8520, 3.6600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

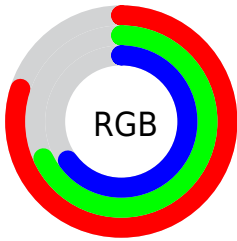
Format	Color
RYB	203, 176, 166
Decimal	13348518
CIELab	73.36, 9.20, 7.98
CIELCh	73, 12.181, 40.919
Yxy	45.7218, 0.3460, 0.3392
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291538598 (0xFFCBAEA6)
YUV	181.7590, -7.7692, 18.6284
Hunter-Lab	67.6179, 4.8106, 10.1169

Details

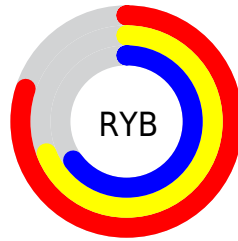
The RGB color **203, 174, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **166, 195, 203**, and the grayscale version is **182, 182, 182**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 229, 221**, and **148, 122, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **203, 158, 146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **203, 190, 186**.

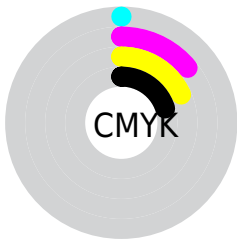
Distribution



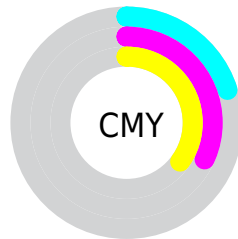
- Red (80%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 203, 174, 166 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, 174, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 203, 174, 166

 203, 174, 166

255, 255, 255

 175, 147, 140

 255, 229, 221


 148, 122, 114

 255, 255, 250

 122, 97, 90

 97, 73, 66

 73, 50, 44

 50, 29, 24

 30, 5, 0

 0, 0, 0

 203, 174, 166


 203, 174, 166

 203, 158, 146


 203, 190, 186

 203, 142, 125

 203, 206, 207

 203, 126, 105

 203, 222, 227

 203, 110, 85

 203, 238, 247

 203, 94, 65

 203, 254, 255

 203, 79, 44

 203, 255, 255

 203, 63, 24

 203, 47, 4

 203, 44, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



204, 173, 176



203, 174, 166



196, 177, 159

Triad

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



203, 174, 166



160, 186, 173



173, 180, 202

Complementary

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



203, 174, 166



166, 195, 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.



161, 183, 201



203, 174, 166



153, 187, 184

Square

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



203, 174, 166



172, 184, 163



153, 186, 194



187, 176, 197

Rectangle

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



203, 174, 166



189, 179, 158



153, 186, 194



169, 181, 202

Sweetspot

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



203, 174, 166



255, 245, 242



203, 166, 196



128, 122, 120



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



203, 174, 166



255, 211, 199



203, 192, 166



102, 94, 92



166, 36, 0



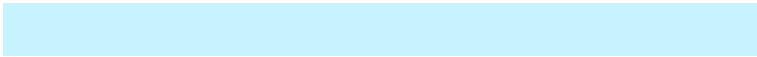
38, 8, 0

Inverse Universe

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



166, 195, 203



199, 243, 255



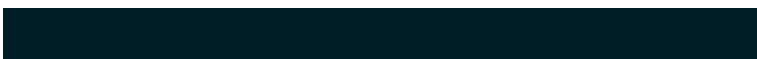
166, 177, 203



92, 100, 102



0, 130, 166



0, 30, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 203, 174, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

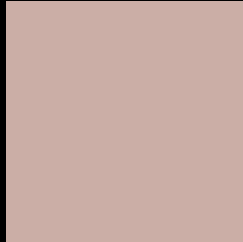
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 174, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

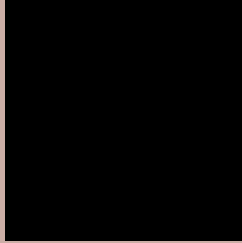
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 174, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 203, 174, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 203, 174, 166.

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, 174, 166

Protanopia
186, 180, 169

Deuteranopia
203, 174, 166



Tritanopia
205, 171, 185

Trichromacy



Original Color

203, 174, 166

Protanomaly

192, 178, 168

Deuteranomaly

203, 174, 166

Tritanomaly

204, 172, 178

Monochromacy



Original Color

203, 174, 166

Achromatopsia

182, 182, 182

Achromatomaly

190, 179, 176

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 203, 174, 166 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, 174, 166) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(203, 174, 166)  
}
```

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, 174, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(203, 174, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 203, 174, 166 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, 174, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(203, 174, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(203, 174, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(203, 174, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(203, 174, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(203, 174,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 203, 174, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(203, 174, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(203,  
174, 166) }
```

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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