

Converting Colors

RGB(204, 156, 168)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(204, 156, 168) contains.

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Color

RGB(204, 156, 168)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CC9CA8
RGB	204, 156, 168
RGB Percent	80%, 61%, 66%
CMY	0.2000, 0.3882, 0.3412
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.18, 0.20
HSL	345°, 32%, 71%
HSV	345°, 24%, 80%
XYZ	43.8582, 39.4415, 42.3472
YIQ	171.7200, 24.7560, 13.9080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

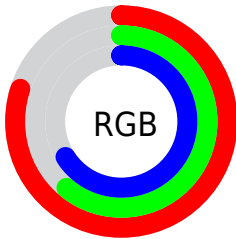
Format	Color
RYB	204, 156, 168
Decimal	13409448
CIELab	69.07, 19.69, 0.68
CIElCh	69, 19.705, 1.989
Yxy	39.4415, 0.3491, 0.3139
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291599528 (0xFFCC9CA8)
YUV	171.7200, -1.8340, 28.3096
Hunter-Lab	62.8024, 14.7515, 3.9829

Details

The RGB color **204, 156, 168** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **156, 204, 192**, and the grayscale version is **172, 172, 172**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 211, 223**, and **149, 104, 116** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **204, 136, 153**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **204, 176, 183**.

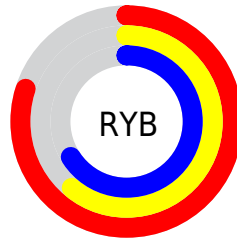
Distribution



Red (80%)

Green (61%)

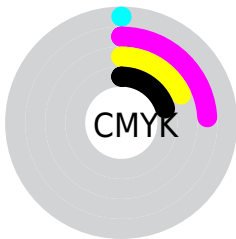
Blue (66%)



Red (80%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (66%)

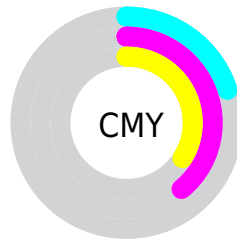


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (20%)



Cyan (20%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 204, 156, 168 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 204, 156, 168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 204, 156, 168

 204, 156, 168

255, 255, 255

 176, 130, 142


 255, 211, 223


 149, 104, 116

 255, 239, 252

 123, 80, 92

 97, 57, 68

 73, 34, 46


 49, 13, 25

 29, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 204, 156, 168

 204, 156, 168

 204, 136, 153


 204, 176, 183

 204, 115, 137

 204, 197, 199

 204, 95, 122

 204, 217, 214

 204, 74, 107

 204, 238, 229

 204, 54, 92

 204, 255, 245

 204, 34, 76

 204, 255, 255

 204, 13, 61

 204, 0, 51

Harmonies

Analogous

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



193, 158, 186



204, 156, 168



205, 157, 150

Triad

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



204, 156, 168



161, 173, 138



129, 175, 199

Complementary

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



204, 156, 168



156, 204, 192

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.



120, 178, 187



204, 156, 168



141, 177, 151

Square

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



204, 156, 168



181, 168, 133



125, 179, 169



150, 170, 204

Rectangle

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



204, 156, 168



200, 160, 141



125, 179, 169



124, 176, 196

Sweetspot

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



204, 156, 168



255, 237, 242



192, 156, 204



128, 117, 120



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



204, 156, 168



255, 184, 201



204, 168, 156



102, 92, 94



166, 0, 41



38, 0, 10

Inverse Universe

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



204, 156, 168



255, 184, 201



156, 192, 204



102, 92, 94



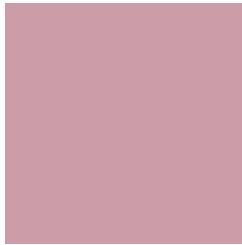
166, 0, 41



38, 0, 10

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 204, 156, 168 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

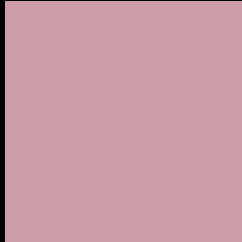
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 204, 156, 168 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 204, 156, 168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 204, 156, 168.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 204, 156, 168.

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
204, 156, 168

Protanopia
170, 168, 175

Deuteranopia
186, 163, 167



Tritanopia
204, 156, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color
204, 156, 168

Protanomaly
182, 164, 172

Deuteranomaly
193, 160, 167

Tritanomaly
204, 156, 168

Monochromacy



Original Color
204, 156, 168

Achromatopsia
172, 172, 172

Achromatomaly
184, 166, 171

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 204, 156, 168 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(204, 156, 168) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(204, 156, 168)  
}
```

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(204, 156, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(204, 156, 168) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 204, 156, 168 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(204, 156, 168) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(204, 156, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(204, 156, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(204, 156, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 156, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 156,  
168) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 204, 156, 168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(204, 156, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(204,  
156, 168) }
```

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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