

# Converting Colors

`RYB(193, 168, 180)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(193, 168, 180) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(193, 168, 180)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C1A8B4
RGB	193, 168, 180
RGB Percent	76%, 66%, 71%
CMY	0.2431, 0.3412, 0.2941
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.07, 0.24
HSL	331°, 17%, 71%
HSV	331°, 13%, 76%
XYZ	44.2332, 42.6380, 49.0786
YIQ	176.8430, 11.0480, 9.0320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

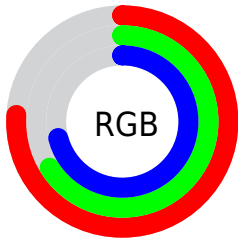
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	193, 168, 180
Decimal	12691636
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	71.31, 11.14, -2.81
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	71, 11.492, 345.823
Yxy	42.6380, 0.3254, 0.3136
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290881716 (0xFFC1A8B4)
YUV	176.8430, 1.5564, 14.1697
Hunter-Lab	65.2978, 6.6460, 1.1453

# Details

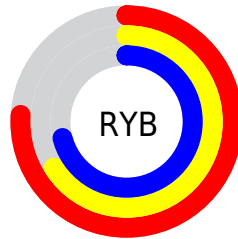
The RYB color **193, 168, 180** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **168, 184, 193**, and the grayscale version is **177, 177, 177**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **250, 223, 236**, and **139, 116, 127** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **193, 149, 170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **193, 187, 190**.

# Distribution



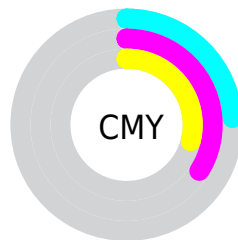
- Red (76%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (29%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 193, 168, 180 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 RYB color 193, 168, 180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 193, 168, 180

255, 255, 255

 250, 223, 236

 255, 252, 255

 193, 168, 180


 166, 142, 153


 139, 116, 127

 114, 91, 102

 89, 68, 78


 65, 45, 56

 43, 24, 34

 24, 0, 12

 0, 0, 0

 193, 168, 180

 193, 168, 180

193, 149, 170

193, 187, 190

193, 129, 160

193, 202, 207

193, 110, 150

193, 215, 226

193, 91, 140

193, 227, 245

193, 72, 130

193, 232, 255

193, 52, 120

193, 228, 255

193, 33, 110

193, 225, 255

193, 14, 100

193, 224, 255

193, 0, 93

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



183, 170, 189



193, 168, 180



197, 168, 169

# Triad

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



193, 168, 180



155, 177, 154



150, 167, 189

# Complementary

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



193, 168, 180



168, 184, 193

# 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.



149, 165, 181



193, 168, 180



160, 179, 174

# Square

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



193, 168, 180



186, 188, 155



155, 171, 180



158, 171, 195

# Rectangle

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



193, 168, 180



197, 169, 163



155, 171, 180



149, 166, 186

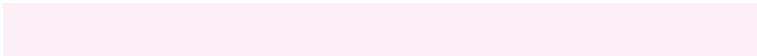


# Sweetspot

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



193, 168, 180



250, 240, 245



181, 168, 193



125, 119, 122



252, 252, 252



125, 125, 125



# Same Dimension

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



193, 168, 180



250, 210, 229



193, 168, 168



97, 87, 92



161, 0, 77



33, 0, 16



# Inverse Universe

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



193, 168, 180



250, 210, 229



168, 181, 193



97, 87, 92



161, 0, 77

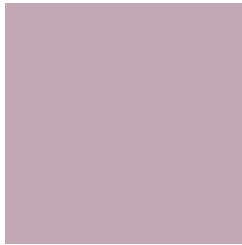


33, 0, 16



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 193, 168, 180 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

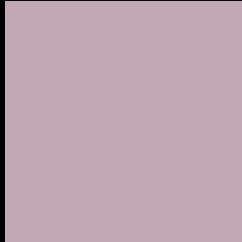
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

# Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 193, 168, 180 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

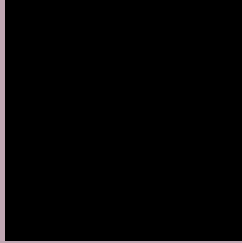
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## **R Y B 193, 168, 180 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 193, 168, 180.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 193, 168, 180.

# 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**  
193, 168, 180

**Protanopia**  
175, 174, 183

**Deuteranopia**  
189, 169, 180



**Tritanopia**  
193, 168, 181

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
193, 168, 180

**Protanomaly**  
182, 172, 182

**Deuteranomaly**  
190, 169, 180

**Tritanomaly**  
193, 168, 181

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
193, 168, 180

**Achromatopsia**  
177, 177, 177

**Achromatomaly**  
183, 174, 178

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 193, 168, 180 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(193, 168, 180) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 168, 180)  
}
```

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(193, 168, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 168, 180) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 193, 168, 180 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(193, 168, 180) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 168, 180) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(193, 168, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 168, 180); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 168, 180); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 168, 180) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 193, 168, 180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(193, 168, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193,  
168, 180) }
```

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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