

# Converting Colors

`RYB(195, 220, 180)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(195, 220, 180) contains.

<b>RYB(195, 220, 180)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	11
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	26
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	29

# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(195, 220, 180)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DCD1B4
RGB	220, 209, 180
RGB Percent	86%, 82%, 71%
CMY	0.1373, 0.1800, 0.2941
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.18, 0.14
HSL	44°, 36%, 78%
HSV	44°, 18%, 86%
XYZ	60.5762, 64.1565, 52.3707
YIQ	208.9830, 15.8650, -6.6870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

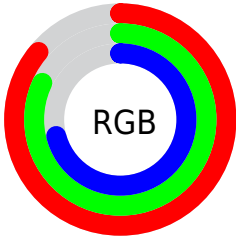
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	195, 220, 180
Decimal	14471604
CIELab	84.05, -0.95, 15.79
CIELCh	84, 15.822, 93.447
Yxy	64.1565, 0.3420, 0.3623
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292661684 (0xFFDCD1B4)
YUV	208.9830, -14.2886, 9.6619
Hunter-Lab	80.0977, -5.1753, 17.3025

# Details

The RYB color **195, 220, 180** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **180, 189, 220**, and the grayscale version is **209, 209, 209**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **236, 255, 236**, and **141, 165, 127** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **181, 220, 158**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **209, 220, 202**.

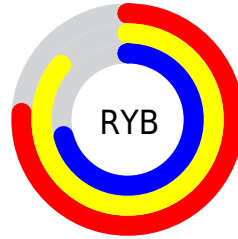
# Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (82%)

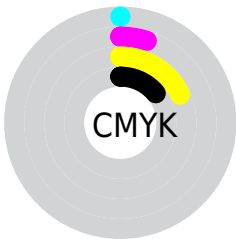
Blue (71%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (86%)

Blue (71%)

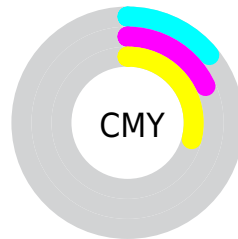


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (18%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (14%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (29%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 195, 220, 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 195, 220, 180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 195, 220, 180

255, 255, 255

 236, 255, 236

 195, 220, 180

 166, 192, 153


 141, 165, 127


 114, 138, 102

 88, 112, 78

 66, 88, 55

 42, 64, 33


 21, 42, 12

 5, 18, 0

 0, 0, 0

 195, 220, 180

 195, 220, 180

 181, 220, 158


 209, 220, 202

 168, 220, 136

 220, 221, 224

 154, 220, 114


 220, 226, 246

 140, 220, 92

 220, 229, 255

 126, 220, 70

 220, 232, 255

 113, 220, 48

 220, 235, 255

 99, 220, 26

 220, 236, 255

 85, 220, 4

 220, 238, 255

 83, 220, 0

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



234, 219, 183



195, 220, 180



185, 214, 196

# Triad

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



195, 220, 180



172, 197, 225



231, 201, 223

# Complementary

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



195, 220, 180



180, 189, 220

# 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.



215, 205, 234



195, 220, 180



179, 201, 236

# Square

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



195, 220, 180



175, 198, 218



196, 207, 239



240, 199, 208

# Rectangle

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



195, 220, 180



191, 216, 215



196, 207, 239



226, 202, 228



# Sweetspot

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



195, 220, 180



246, 255, 242



220, 180, 191



125, 128, 120



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

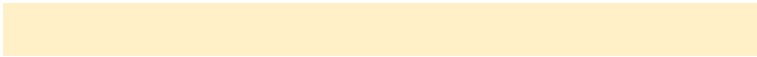


# Same Dimension

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



195, 220, 180



219, 255, 199



180, 220, 189



103, 110, 99



65, 173, 0



18, 46, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



180, 189, 220



199, 211, 255



189, 180, 220



99, 101, 110



0, 37, 173

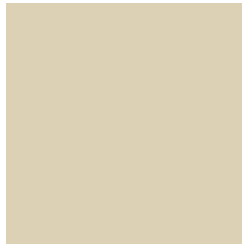


0, 10, 46



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 195, 220, 180 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

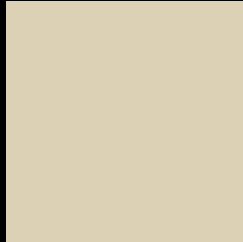
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 195, 220, 180 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

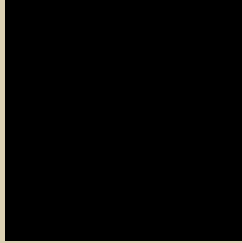
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## **RYB 195, 220, 180 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 195, 220, 180.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 195, 220, 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**  
195, 220, 180

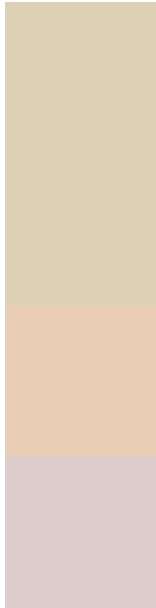
**Protanopia**  
195, 220, 180

**Deuteranopia**  
240, 214, 181



**Tritanopia**  
225, 203, 219

# Trichromacy



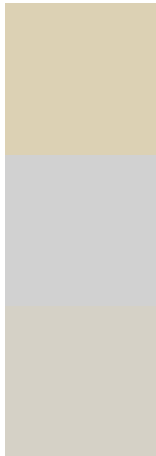
**Original Color**  
195, 220, 180

**Protanomaly**  
195, 220, 180

**Deuteranomaly**  
233, 226, 181

**Tritanomaly**  
223, 205, 205

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
195, 220, 180

**Achromatopsia**  
209, 209, 209

**Achromatomaly**  
203, 213, 198

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 195, 220, 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(220, 209, 180) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 209, 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(220, 209, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 209, 180) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 195, 220, 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(220, 209, 180) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 209, 180) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 209, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 209, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 209, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 209,  
180) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 195, 220, 180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 209, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
209, 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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