

Converting Colors

`RYB(196, 220, 217)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(196, 220, 217) contains.

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Color

R_{YB}(196, 220, 217)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C7DCC4
RGB	199, 220, 196
RGB Percent	78%, 86%, 77%
CMY	0.2196, 0.1373, 0.2314
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.11, 0.14
HSL	113°, 26%, 82%
HSV	113°, 11%, 86%
XYZ	59.1102, 67.3140, 62.1020
YIQ	210.9850, -4.8120, -11.9160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

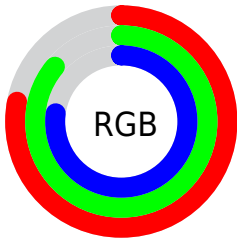
Format	Color
R_{YB}	196, 220, 217
Decimal	13098180
CIE _{Lab}	85.66, -11.41, 9.42
CIE _{LCh}	86, 14.797, 140.468
Yxy	67.3140, 0.3135, 0.3571
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291288260 (0xFFC7DCC4)
YUV	210.9850, -7.3876, -10.5108
Hunter-Lab	82.0451, -14.9770, 12.5535

Details

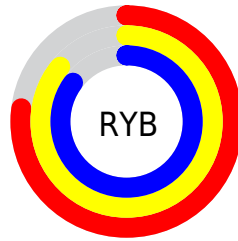
The RYB color **196, 220, 217** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **217, 196, 220**, and the grayscale version is **211, 211, 211**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **253, 255, 253**, and **142, 165, 162** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **174, 220, 214**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **218, 220, 220**.

Distribution



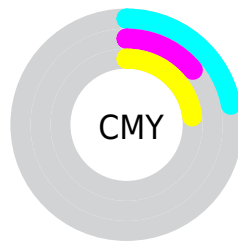
- Red (78%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 196, 220, 217 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 196, 220, 217 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 196, 220, 217

255, 255, 255

253, 255, 253

■ 196, 220, 217

■ 169, 192, 189

■ 142, 165, 162

■ 117, 139, 137

■ 92, 113, 111

■ 69, 89, 87

■ 46, 65, 63

■ 25, 43, 41

■ 0, 23, 21

■ 0, 0, 0

 196, 220, 217

 196, 220, 217

 174, 220, 214

 218, 220, 220

 152, 220, 211

 238, 220, 240

 130, 220, 209

 255, 220, 255

 108, 220, 206

 86, 220, 203

 64, 220, 201

 42, 220, 198

 20, 220, 195

 0, 220, 193

Harmonies

Analogous

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



188, 216, 189



196, 220, 217



185, 207, 222

Triad

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



196, 220, 217



194, 209, 241



244, 205, 205

Complementary

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



196, 220, 217



217, 196, 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.



240, 205, 219



196, 220, 217



211, 212, 240

Square

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



196, 220, 217



182, 204, 235



228, 208, 232



241, 213, 193

Rectangle

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



196, 220, 217



180, 203, 223



228, 208, 232



244, 205, 210

Sweetspot

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



196, 220, 217



247, 255, 254



199, 220, 196



122, 128, 127



0, 0, 0



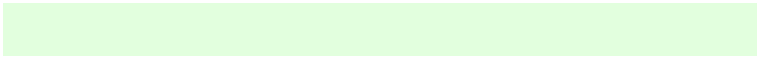
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



196, 220, 217



222, 255, 251



196, 213, 220



99, 110, 109



0, 173, 151



0, 46, 40

Inverse Universe

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



217, 196, 220



251, 222, 255



220, 196, 211



108, 99, 110



152, 0, 173



40, 0, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 196, 220, 217 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

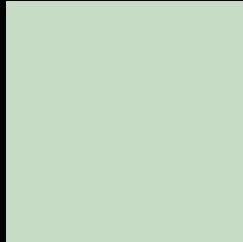
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 196, 220, 217 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

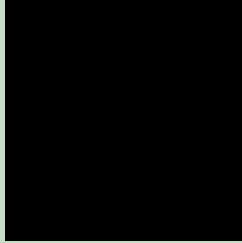
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

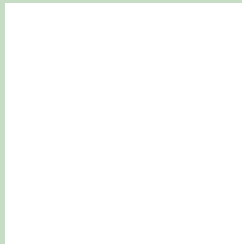
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 196, 220, 217 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 196, 220, 217.

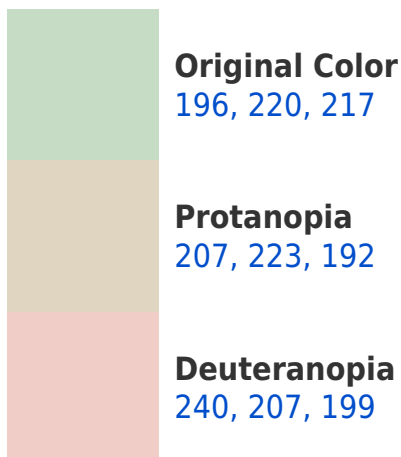


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 196, 220, 217.

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





Tritanopia
205, 212, 232

Trichromacy



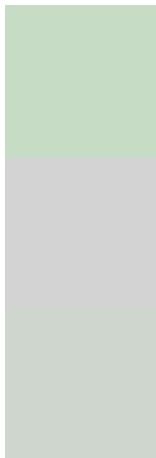
Original Color
196, 220, 217

Protanomaly
193, 216, 195

Deuteranomaly
225, 223, 198

Tritanomaly
203, 210, 219

Monochromacy



Original Color
196, 220, 217

Achromatopsia
211, 211, 211

Achromatomaly
206, 214, 213

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 196, 220, 217 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(199, 220, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(199, 220, 196)  
}
```

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(199, 220, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(199, 220, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 196, 220, 217 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(199, 220, 196) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(199, 220, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(199, 220, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(199, 220, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 220, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 220,  
196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 196, 220, 217 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(199, 220, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(199,  
220, 196) }
```

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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