

Converting Colors

`RYB(198, 220, 166)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(198, 220, 166) contains.

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Color

R_YB(198, 220, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCC8A6
RGB	220, 200, 166
RGB Percent	86%, 78%, 65%
CMY	0.1373, 0.2161, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.25, 0.14
HSL	38°, 44%, 76%
HSV	38°, 25%, 86%
XYZ	57.0309, 59.2343, 44.5039
YIQ	202.1040, 22.8340, -6.3340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

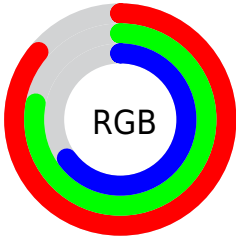
Format	Color
RYB	198, 220, 166
Decimal	14469286
CIELab	81.42, 1.81, 19.54
CIElCh	81, 19.624, 84.713
Yxy	59.2343, 0.3547, 0.3684
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292659366 (0xFFDCC8A6)
YUV	202.1040, -17.7993, 15.6948
Hunter-Lab	76.9638, -2.4166, 19.5906

Details

The RYB color **198, 220, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **166, 181, 220**, and the grayscale version is **202, 202, 202**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 255, 221**, and **142, 164, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **188, 220, 144**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **207, 220, 188**.

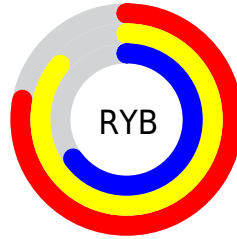
Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (78%)

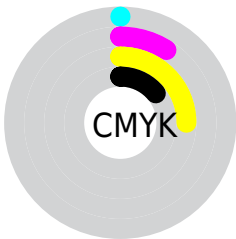
Blue (65%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (86%)

Blue (65%)

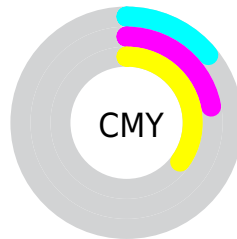


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (14%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 198, 220, 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 RYB color 198, 220, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 198, 220, 166


255, 255, 255

 221, 255, 221


 250, 255, 250

 198, 220, 166


 170, 192, 140

 142, 164, 114

 117, 138, 89

 91, 112, 66

 66, 87, 43

 41, 63, 22

 17, 41, 0

 13, 6, 0

 0, 0, 0

 198, 220, 166

 198, 220, 166

 188, 220, 144


 207, 220, 188

 179, 220, 122


 217, 220, 210

 172, 220, 100


 220, 223, 232

 163, 220, 78

 220, 229, 254

 153, 220, 56


 220, 233, 255

 144, 220, 34

 220, 236, 255

 134, 220, 12

 220, 238, 255

 131, 220, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



235, 205, 173



198, 220, 166



169, 206, 175

Triad

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



198, 220, 166



153, 184, 217



223, 193, 224

Complementary

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



198, 220, 166



166, 181, 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.



202, 199, 236



198, 220, 166



159, 189, 232

Square

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



198, 220, 166



162, 192, 213



178, 197, 238



237, 190, 206

Rectangle

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



198, 220, 166



176, 209, 199



178, 197, 238



217, 195, 229

Sweetspot

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



198, 220, 166



248, 255, 237



220, 166, 187



123, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



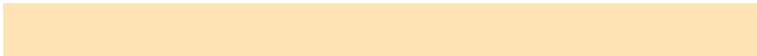
128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



198, 220, 166



226, 255, 181



166, 220, 172



105, 110, 99



102, 173, 0



27, 46, 0

Inverse Universe

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



166, 181, 220



181, 201, 255



172, 166, 220



99, 102, 110



0, 47, 173



0, 12, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 198, 220, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

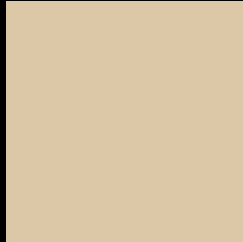
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 198, 220, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

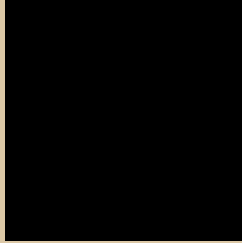
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RYB 198, 220, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 198, 220, 166.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 198, 220, 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
198, 220, 166

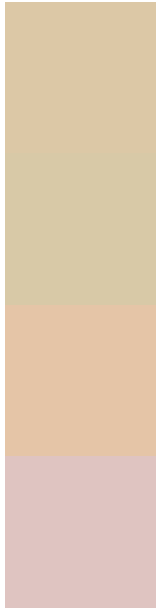
Protanopia
183, 214, 167

Deuteranopia
234, 215, 167



Tritanopia
225, 194, 209

Trichromacy



Original Color

198, 220, 166

Protanomaly

189, 216, 167

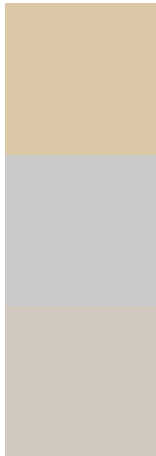
Deuteranomaly

229, 225, 167

Tritanomaly

223, 196, 193

Monochromacy



Original Color

198, 220, 166

Achromatopsia

202, 202, 202

Achromatomaly

202, 209, 189

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 198, 220, 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(220, 200, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 200, 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(220, 200, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 200, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 198, 220, 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(220, 200, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 200, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(220, 200, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 200, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 200, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 200,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 198, 220, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 200, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
200, 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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