

Converting Colors

`RYB(200, 152, 163)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(200, 152, 163) contains.

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Color

R_YB(200, 152, 163)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C898A3
RGB	200, 152, 163
RGB Percent	78%, 60%, 64%
CMY	0.2157, 0.4039, 0.3608
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.19, 0.22
HSL	346°, 30%, 69%
HSV	346°, 24%, 78%
XYZ	41.6585, 37.3802, 39.6698
YIQ	167.6060, 25.0770, 13.5970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

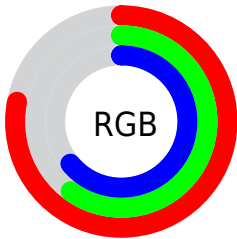
Format	Color
RYB	200, 152, 163
Decimal	13146275
CIELab	67.56, 19.63, 1.23
CIELCh	68, 19.663, 3.577
Yxy	37.3802, 0.3509, 0.3149
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291336355 (0xFFC898A3)
YUV	167.6060, -2.2708, 28.4095
Hunter-Lab	61.1393, 14.6307, 4.3277

Details

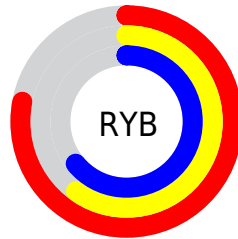
The RYB color **200, 152, 163** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **152, 179, 200**, and the grayscale version is **168, 168, 168**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 207, 218**, and **145, 101, 111** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **200, 132, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200, 172, 178**.

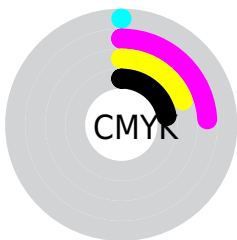
Distribution



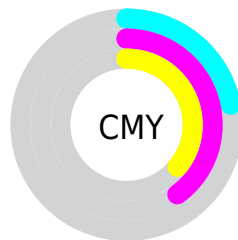
- Red (78%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 200, 152, 163 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 200, 152, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 200, 152, 163

255, 255, 255


 255, 207, 218

 255, 235, 246

 200, 152, 163


 172, 126, 137

 145, 101, 111

 119, 76, 87

 94, 53, 64

 69, 31, 42

 46, 10, 22

 20, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0


 200, 152, 163


 200, 152, 163

 200, 132, 148


 200, 172, 178

 200, 112, 132


 200, 192, 194

 200, 92, 117

 200, 207, 212

 200, 72, 101


 200, 218, 232

 200, 52, 86

 200, 229, 252

 200, 32, 70

 200, 228, 255

 200, 12, 55

 200, 0, 46

Harmonies

Analogous

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



189, 154, 181



200, 152, 163



200, 155, 146

Triad

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



200, 152, 163



135, 169, 148



126, 153, 196

Complementary

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



200, 152, 163



152, 179, 200

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.



116, 147, 183



200, 152, 163



136, 164, 173

Square

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



200, 152, 163



145, 176, 129



121, 150, 175



147, 160, 200

Rectangle

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



200, 152, 163



196, 165, 137



121, 150, 175



121, 151, 192

Sweetspot

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



200, 152, 163



255, 237, 241



189, 152, 200



128, 117, 120



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



200, 152, 163



255, 181, 198



200, 170, 152



99, 90, 92



163, 0, 37



36, 0, 8

Inverse Universe

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



200, 152, 163



255, 181, 198



152, 172, 200



99, 90, 92



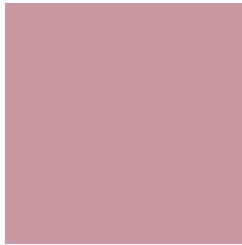
163, 0, 37



36, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 200, 152, 163 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

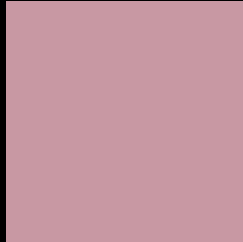
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 200, 152, 163 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

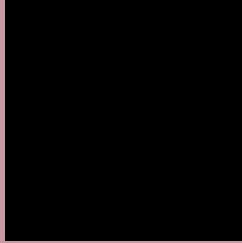
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 200, 152, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 200, 152, 163.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 200, 152, 163.

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
200, 152, 163

Protanopia
166, 164, 170

Deuteranopia
182, 159, 162



Tritanopia
200, 152, 164

Trichromacy



Original Color

200, 152, 163

Protanomaly

178, 160, 167

Deuteranomaly

189, 156, 162

Tritanomaly

200, 152, 164

Monochromacy



Original Color

200, 152, 163

Achromatopsia

168, 168, 168

Achromatomaly

180, 162, 166

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 200, 152, 163 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(200, 152, 163) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 152, 163)  
}
```

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(200, 152, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 152, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 200, 152, 163 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

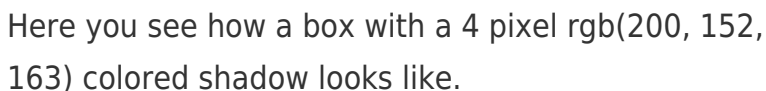
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(200, 152, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 152, 163) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 152, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 152, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 152, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 152,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 200, 152, 163 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 152, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
152, 163) }
```

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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