

Converting Colors

`RYB(200, 166, 174)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(200, 166, 174) contains.

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Color

R_YB(200, 166, 174)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8A6AE
RGB	200, 166, 174
RGB Percent	78%, 65%, 68%
CMY	0.2157, 0.3490, 0.3176
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.13, 0.22
HSL	346°, 24%, 72%
HSV	346°, 17%, 78%
XYZ	45.0956, 42.6078, 45.8917
YIQ	177.0780, 17.6960, 9.6960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

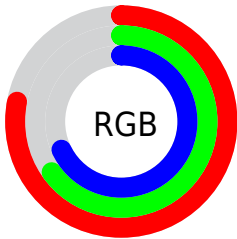
Format	Color
R _Y B	200, 166, 174
Decimal	13149870
CIE Lab	71.29, 13.73, 0.54
CIE LCh	71, 13.743, 2.267
Yxy	42.6078, 0.3376, 0.3189
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291339950 (0xFFC8A6AE)
YUV	177.0780, -1.5175, 20.1026
Hunter-Lab	65.2746, 9.0878, 4.0081

Details

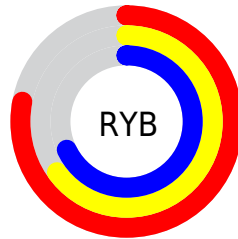
The RYB color **200, 166, 174** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **166, 185, 200**, and the grayscale version is **177, 177, 177**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 221, 229**, and **146, 114, 122** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **200, 146, 159**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **200, 186, 189**.

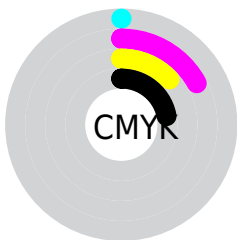
Distribution



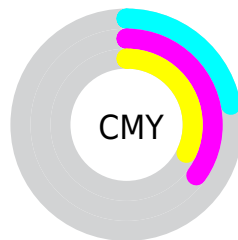
- Red (78%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (68%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (22%)




- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (32%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 200, 166, 174 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, 166, 174 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 200, 166, 174

255, 255, 255

 255, 221, 229

 255, 250, 255


 200, 166, 174


 172, 140, 147

 146, 114, 122

 120, 89, 97

 95, 66, 73


 71, 43, 51


 48, 22, 30

 29, 0, 4


 0, 0, 0

 200, 166, 174


 200, 166, 174

 200, 146, 159


 200, 186, 189

 200, 126, 143

 200, 203, 206

 200, 106, 128


 200, 215, 226

 200, 86, 113

 200, 226, 246

 200, 66, 98

 200, 229, 255

 200, 46, 82

 200, 228, 255

 200, 26, 67

 200, 6, 52

 200, 0, 47

Harmonies

Analogous

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



192, 168, 186



200, 166, 174



201, 168, 162

Triad

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



200, 166, 174



153, 178, 161



149, 167, 196

Complementary

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



200, 166, 174



166, 185, 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.



143, 163, 187



200, 166, 174



156, 176, 181

Square

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



200, 166, 174



164, 184, 150



145, 165, 182



162, 172, 199

Rectangle

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



200, 166, 174



198, 176, 155



145, 165, 182



146, 166, 194

Sweetspot

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



200, 166, 174



255, 242, 245



192, 166, 200



128, 120, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



200, 166, 174



255, 204, 216



200, 178, 166



99, 90, 92



163, 0, 38



36, 0, 8

Inverse Universe

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



200, 166, 174



255, 204, 216



166, 181, 200



99, 90, 92



163, 0, 38



36, 0, 8

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 200, 166, 174 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

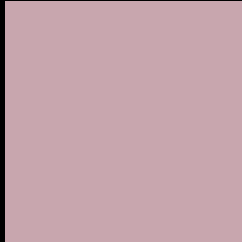
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 166, 174 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

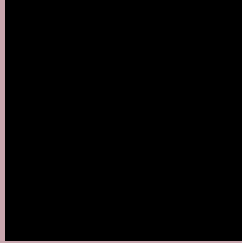
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 166, 174 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 200, 166, 174.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 200, 166, 174.

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, 166, 174

Protanopia
177, 174, 179

Deuteranopia
192, 169, 173



Tritanopia
201, 165, 178

Trichromacy



Original Color
200, 166, 174

Protanomaly
185, 171, 177

Deuteranomaly
195, 168, 173

Tritanomaly
201, 165, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color
200, 166, 174

Achromatopsia
177, 177, 177

Achromatomaly
185, 173, 176

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 200, 166, 174 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, 166, 174) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 166, 174)  
}
```

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, 166, 174) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 166, 174) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 200, 166, 174 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, 166, 174) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 166, 174) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 166, 174)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 166, 174); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 166, 174);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 166,  
174) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 200, 166, 174 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 166, 174) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
166, 174) }
```

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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