

Converting Colors

`RYB(200, 222, 211)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(200, 222, 211) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(200, 222, 211)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D3DEC8
RGB	211, 222, 200
RGB Percent	83%, 87%, 78%
CMY	0.1725, 0.1294, 0.2157
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.10, 0.13
HSL	90°, 25%, 83%
HSV	90°, 10%, 87%
XYZ	63.4106, 70.2616, 64.8633
YIQ	216.2030, 0.5060, -9.1740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

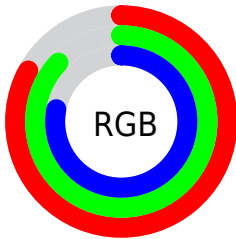
Format	Color
R_{YB}	200, 222, 211
Decimal	13885128
CIE Lab	87.12, -7.61, 9.52
CIE LCh	87, 12.185, 128.640
Yxy	70.2616, 0.3194, 0.3539
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292075208 (0xFFD3DEC8)
YUV	216.2030, -7.9881, -4.5630
Hunter-Lab	83.8222, -11.6555, 12.7957

Details

The RYB color **200, 222, 211** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **211, 200, 222**, and the grayscale version is **216, 216, 216**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 255, 255**, and **146, 167, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **178, 222, 200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **222, 222, 222**.

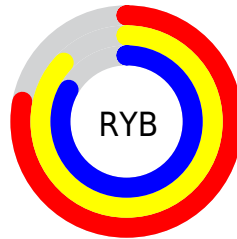
Distribution



Red (83%)

Green (87%)

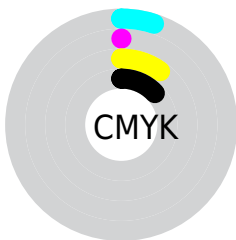
Blue (78%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (87%)

Blue (83%)

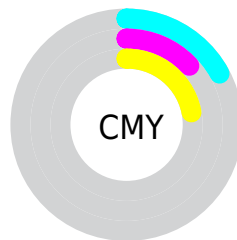


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (17%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 200, 222, 211 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, 222, 211 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 200, 222, 211

255, 255, 255

■ 200, 222, 211

■ 173, 194, 184

■ 146, 167, 157

■ 120, 141, 131

■ 96, 115, 106

■ 72, 90, 81

■ 49, 67, 58

■ 28, 45, 37

■ 2, 24, 10

■ 0, 0, 0

 200, 222, 211

 200, 222, 211

 178, 222, 200


 222, 222, 222

 156, 222, 189

 233, 222, 244

 133, 222, 177

 244, 222, 255

 111, 222, 166

 255, 222, 255

 89, 222, 156

 67, 222, 145

 45, 222, 134

 22, 222, 122

 0, 222, 111

Harmonies

Analogous

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



203, 224, 195



200, 222, 211



199, 217, 224

Triad

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



200, 222, 211



197, 213, 239



243, 210, 215

Complementary

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



200, 222, 211



211, 200, 222

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.



237, 211, 227



200, 222, 211



210, 216, 241

Square

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



200, 222, 211



190, 209, 232



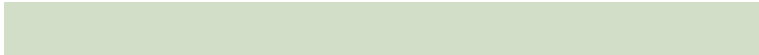
225, 214, 236



242, 214, 204

Rectangle

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



200, 222, 211



193, 211, 225



225, 214, 236



241, 211, 219

Sweetspot

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



200, 222, 211



247, 255, 251



222, 222, 200



122, 128, 125



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



200, 222, 211



224, 255, 239



200, 222, 222



101, 112, 106



0, 176, 88



0, 48, 24

Inverse Universe

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



211, 200, 222



240, 224, 255



222, 200, 222



107, 101, 112



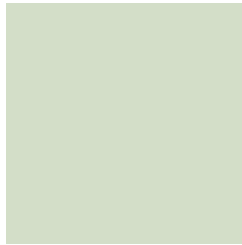
88, 0, 176



24, 0, 48

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 200, 222, 211 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

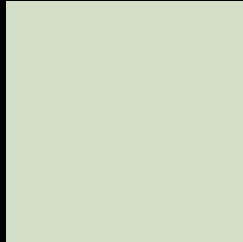
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 222, 211 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

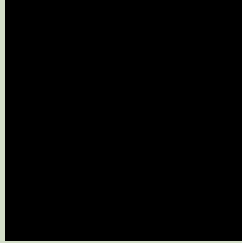
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

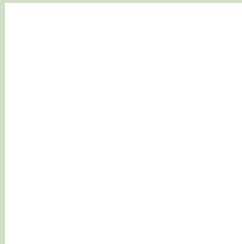
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYB 200, 222, 211 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 200, 222, 211.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 200, 222, 211.

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
216, 217, 234

Trichromacy



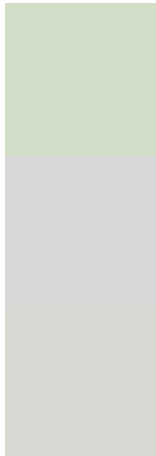
Original Color
200, 222, 211

Protanomaly
201, 221, 199

Deuteranomaly
233, 223, 201

Tritanomaly
214, 217, 222

Monochromacy



Original Color
200, 222, 211

Achromatopsia
216, 216, 216

Achromatomaly
210, 218, 214

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 200, 222, 211 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(211, 222, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(211, 222, 200)  
}
```

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(211, 222, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(211, 222, 200) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 200, 222, 211 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(211, 222, 200) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(211, 222, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(211, 222, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(211, 222, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 222, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 222,  
200) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 200, 222, 211 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(211, 222, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(211,  
222, 200) }
```

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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