

# Converting Colors

`RYB(201, 212, 160)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(201, 212, 160) contains.

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# **Color**

**R<sub>YB</sub>(201, 212, 160)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D4BDA0
RGB	212, 189, 160
RGB Percent	83%, 74%, 63%
CMY	0.1686, 0.2585, 0.3725
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.25, 0.17
HSL	34°, 38%, 73%
HSV	34°, 25%, 83%
XYZ	51.7103, 52.9627, 40.7551
YIQ	192.5710, 23.0170, -4.1430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

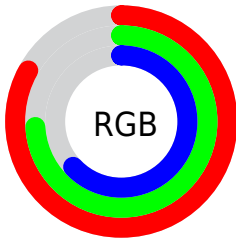
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">201, 212, 160</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">13942176</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">77.85, 3.64, 17.68</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">78, 18.051, 78.368</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">52.9627, 0.3556, 0.3642</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4292132256 (0xFFD4BDA0)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">192.5710, -16.0575, 17.0392</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">72.7755, -0.5246, 17.7398</a>

# Details

The RYB color **201, 212, 160** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **160, 176, 212**, and the grayscale version is **193, 193, 193**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **228, 255, 215**, and **145, 157, 108** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **196, 212, 139**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **207, 212, 181**.

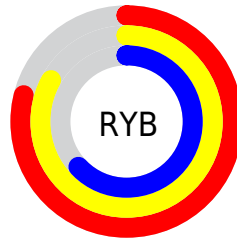
# Distribution



Red (83%)

Green (74%)

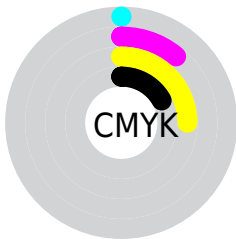
Blue (63%)



Red (79%)

Yellow (83%)

Blue (63%)

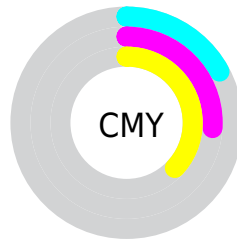


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (25%)

Black (17%)



Cyan (17%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (37%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 201, 212, 160 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 201, 212, 160 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 201, 212, 160

 201, 212, 160


255, 255, 255

 173, 184, 134

 228, 255, 215

 145, 157, 108


 243, 255, 243

 116, 130, 84

 94, 105, 61

 68, 80, 39

 43, 56, 18

 21, 34, 0

 0, 0, 0

 201, 212, 160

 201, 212, 160

 196, 212, 139

 207, 212, 181

 194, 212, 118


 209, 212, 202

 187, 212, 96

 212, 216, 224

 182, 212, 75


 212, 222, 245

 180, 212, 54

 212, 227, 255

 174, 212, 33

 212, 231, 255

 169, 212, 12

 212, 233, 255

 166, 212, 0

 212, 234, 255

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



224, 190, 168



201, 212, 160



161, 195, 161

# Triad

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



201, 212, 160



149, 176, 202



208, 185, 215

# Complementary

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



201, 212, 160



160, 176, 212

# 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.



187, 190, 224



201, 212, 160



151, 179, 217

# Square

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



201, 212, 160



158, 185, 202



166, 186, 225



222, 181, 200

# Rectangle

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



201, 212, 160



166, 198, 182



166, 186, 225



201, 187, 219



# Sweetspot

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



201, 212, 160



251, 255, 237



212, 160, 183



126, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



201, 212, 160



241, 255, 181



160, 212, 163



105, 107, 96



134, 171, 0



34, 43, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



160, 176, 212



181, 204, 255



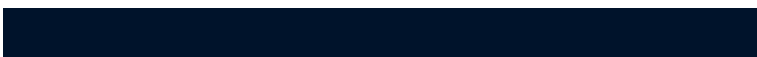
163, 160, 212



96, 99, 107



0, 52, 171

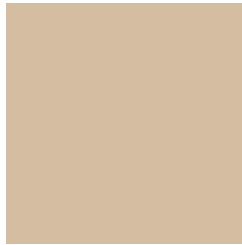


0, 13, 43



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 201, 212, 160 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

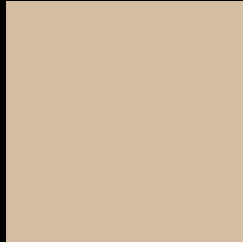
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 201, 212, 160 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

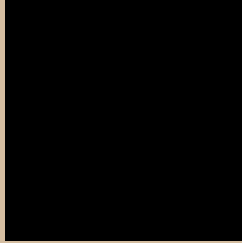
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## **RYB 201, 212, 160 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 201, 212, 160.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 201, 212, 160.

# 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**  
201, 212, 160

**Protanopia**  
176, 203, 161

**Deuteranopia**  
222, 201, 161



**Tritanopia**  
217, 184, 198

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

201, 212, 160

**Protanomaly**

184, 206, 161

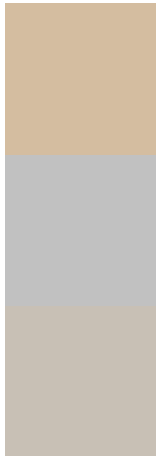
**Deuteranomaly**

218, 206, 161

**Tritanomaly**

215, 186, 184

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

201, 212, 160

**Achromatopsia**

193, 193, 193

**Achromatomaly**

195, 200, 181

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 201, 212, 160 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(212, 189, 160) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 189, 160)  
}
```

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(212, 189, 160) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 189, 160) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 201, 212, 160 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(212, 189, 160) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 189, 160) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(212, 189, 160)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(212, 189, 160); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 189, 160);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 189,  
160) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 212, 189, 160 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(212, 189, 160) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212,  
189, 160) }
```

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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