

# Converting Colors

`RYB(203, 217, 163)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(203, 217, 163) contains.

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# **Color**

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(203, 217, 163)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D9C2A3
RGB	217, 194, 163
RGB Percent	85%, 76%, 64%
CMY	0.1490, 0.2391, 0.3608
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.25, 0.15
HSL	34°, 42%, 75%
HSV	34°, 25%, 85%
XYZ	54.5227, 55.9891, 42.5837
YIQ	197.3430, 23.6590, -4.7650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

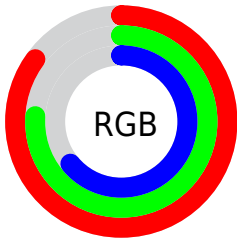
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	203, 217, 163
Decimal	14271139
CIE Lab	79.61, 3.35, 18.58
CIE LCh	80, 18.880, 79.793
Yxy	55.9891, 0.3561, 0.3657
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292461219 (0xFFD9C2A3)
YUV	197.3430, -16.9311, 17.2392
Hunter-Lab	74.8259, -0.8794, 18.6360

# Details

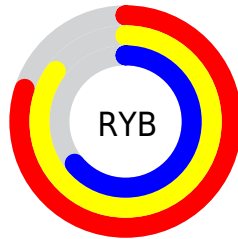
The RYB color **203, 217, 163** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCC99**. A complement of this color would be **163, 179, 217**, and the grayscale version is **198, 198, 198**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **224, 255, 218**, and **150, 162, 111** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **196, 217, 141**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **210, 217, 185**.

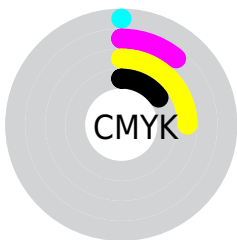
# Distribution



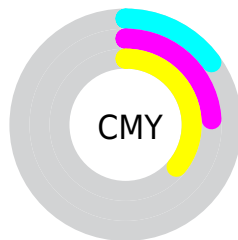
- Red (85%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 203, 217, 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 203, 217, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 203, 217, 163

255, 255, 255


 224, 255, 218

 247, 255, 247

 203, 217, 163

 175, 189, 137

 147, 162, 111

 121, 135, 87

 93, 109, 63

 69, 84, 41

 44, 60, 20

 22, 38, 0

 4, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 203, 217, 163

 203, 217, 163

 196, 217, 141


 210, 217, 185

 191, 217, 120

 215, 217, 206

 187, 217, 98

 217, 220, 228

 180, 217, 76


 217, 227, 250

 174, 217, 54

 217, 231, 255

 168, 217, 33

 217, 234, 255

 165, 217, 11

 217, 236, 255

 160, 217, 0

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



230, 197, 171



203, 217, 163



164, 200, 165

# Triad

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



203, 217, 163



151, 179, 208



214, 189, 220

# Complementary

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



203, 217, 163



163, 179, 217

# 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.



193, 195, 230



203, 217, 163



154, 183, 223

# Square

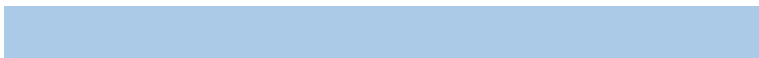
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



203, 217, 163



161, 189, 207



170, 191, 231



229, 186, 204

# Rectangle

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



203, 217, 163



170, 203, 188



170, 191, 231



208, 191, 224



# Sweetspot

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



203, 217, 163



251, 255, 237



217, 163, 186



126, 128, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



203, 217, 163



237, 255, 179



163, 217, 167



108, 110, 99



126, 173, 0



35, 46, 0



# Inverse Universe

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



163, 179, 217



179, 202, 255



167, 163, 217



99, 102, 110



0, 52, 173

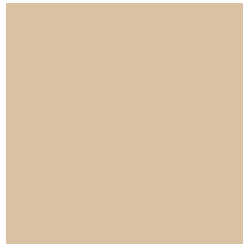


0, 14, 46



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 203, 217, 163 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

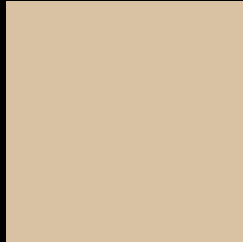
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 203, 217, 163 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

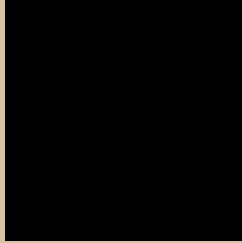
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

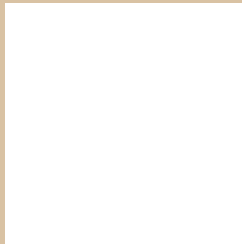
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## **RYB 203, 217, 163 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 203, 217, 163.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 203, 217, 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**  
203, 217, 163

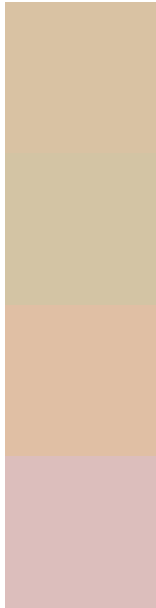
**Protanopia**  
179, 208, 164

**Deuteranopia**  
228, 208, 164



**Tritanopia**  
222, 188, 203

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

203, 217, 163

**Protanomaly**

186, 211, 164

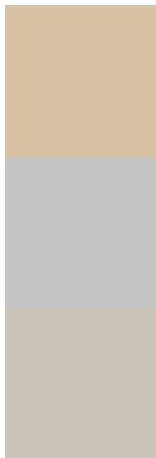
**Deuteranomaly**

224, 213, 164

**Tritanomaly**

220, 190, 188

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

203, 217, 163

**Achromatopsia**

197, 197, 197

**Achromatomaly**

199, 204, 185

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 203, 217, 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(217, 194, 163) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(217, 194, 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(217, 194, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(217, 194, 163) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 203, 217, 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(217, 194, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(217, 194, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(217, 194, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(217, 194, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 194, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 194,  
163) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 203, 217, 163 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(217, 194, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(217,  
194, 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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