

Converting Colors

`RYB(208, 66, 66)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(208, 66, 66) contains.

RYB(208, 66, 66)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

R_YB(208, 66, 66)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D04242
RGB	208, 66, 66
RGB Percent	82%, 26%, 26%
CMY	0.1843, 0.7412, 0.7412
CMYK	0.00, 0.68, 0.68, 0.18
HSL	0°, 60%, 54%
HSV	0°, 68%, 82%
XYZ	28.9440, 17.6997, 7.0451
YIQ	108.4580, 84.6320, 30.1040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

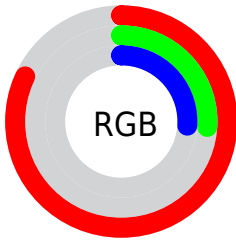
Format	Color
RYB	208, 66, 66
Decimal	13648450
CIELab	49.13, 55.66, 32.00
CIElCh	49, 64.202, 29.897
Yxy	17.6997, 0.5391, 0.3297
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291838530 (0xFFD04242)
YUV	108.4580, -20.9318, 87.2983
Hunter-Lab	42.0710, 49.1803, 19.5211

Details

The RYB color **208, 66, 66** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3333**. The color can be described as dark muted red. A complement of this color would be **66, 137, 208**, and the grayscale version is **109, 109, 109**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 122, 114**, and **146, 0, 23** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **208, 45, 45**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **208, 87, 87**.

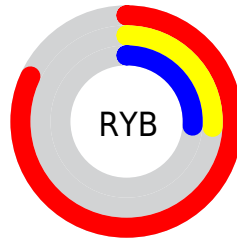
Distribution



Red (82%)

Green (26%)

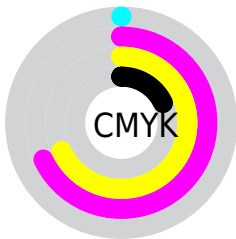
Blue (26%)



Red (82%)

Yellow (26%)

Blue (26%)

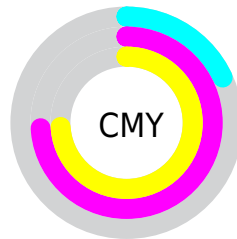


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (68%)

Yellow (68%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (18%)

Magenta (74%)

Yellow (74%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 208, 66, 66 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 208, 66, 66 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



208, 66, 66



208, 66, 66

255, 255, 255



177, 35, 44



255, 122, 114



146, 0, 23



255, 151, 140



116, 0, 0



255, 180, 166



86, 0, 0



255, 211, 193



59, 0, 2



255, 248, 221



20, 0, 0



250, 255, 250



0, 0, 0



208, 66, 66



208, 66, 66



208, 45, 45



208, 87, 87


 208, 24, 24

 208, 108, 108


 208, 4, 4

 208, 128, 128

 208, 0, 0

 208, 149, 149

 208, 170, 170

 208, 191, 191

 208, 210, 212

 208, 220, 232

 208, 231, 253

Harmonies

Analogous

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



210, 55, 119



208, 66, 66



182, 167, 10

Triad

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



208, 66, 66



0, 96, 137



0, 80, 226

Complementary

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



208, 66, 66



66, 137, 208

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.



0, 83, 211



208, 66, 66



0, 78, 141

Square

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



208, 66, 66



0, 129, 42



0, 77, 170



111, 102, 212

Rectangle

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



208, 66, 66



69, 156, 0



0, 77, 170



0, 82, 225

Sweetspot

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



208, 66, 66



255, 204, 204



208, 66, 208



128, 97, 97



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



208, 66, 66



255, 46, 46



208, 208, 66



105, 94, 94



168, 0, 0



41, 0, 0

Inverse Universe

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



66, 137, 208



46, 151, 255



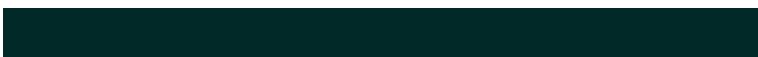
66, 113, 208



94, 100, 105



0, 84, 168



0, 21, 41

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 208, 66, 66 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

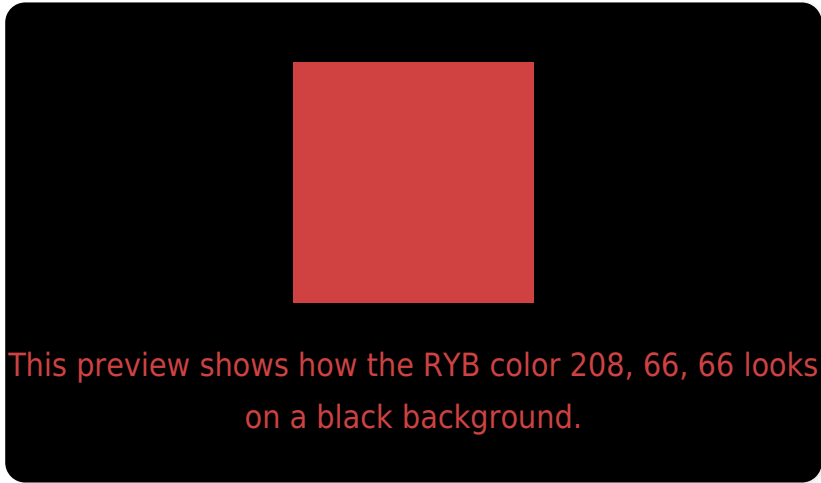
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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 × Fail

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

R Y B 208, 66, 66 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the R Y B color 208, 66, 66.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the R Y B color 208, 66, 66.

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
208, 66, 66

Protanopia
97, 126, 85

Deuteranopia
111, 145, 58



Tritanopia
208, 66, 69

Trichromacy



Original Color
208, 66, 66

Protanomaly
156, 105, 78

Deuteranomaly
168, 111, 61

Tritanomaly
208, 66, 68

Monochromacy



Original Color
208, 66, 66

Achromatopsia
108, 108, 108

Achromatomaly
144, 93, 93

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 208, 66, 66 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(208, 66, 66)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(208, 66, 66)  
}
```

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(208, 66, 66) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(208, 66, 66) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 208, 66, 66 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(208, 66, 66) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(208, 66, 66) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(208, 66, 66)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(208, 66, 66); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 66, 66);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 66,  
66) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 208, 66, 66 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(208, 66, 66) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(208, 66,  
66) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor