

Converting Colors

`RYB(210, 220, 101)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(210, 220, 101) contains.

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Color

R_YB(210, 220, 101)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCA365
RGB	220, 163, 101
RGB Percent	86%, 64%, 40%
CMY	0.1373, 0.3604, 0.6039
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.54, 0.14
HSL	31°, 63%, 63%
HSV	31°, 54%, 86%
XYZ	44.9808, 42.3886, 18.1230
YIQ	172.9750, 53.8740, -7.1980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

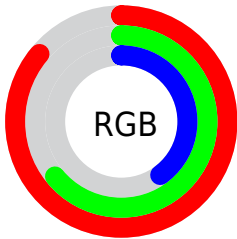
Format	Color
RYB	210, 220, 101
Decimal	14459749
CIELab	71.14, 14.05, 40.22
CIELCh	71, 42.605, 70.748
Yxy	42.3886, 0.4264, 0.4018
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292649829 (0xFFDCA365)
YUV	172.9750, -35.4837, 41.2409
Hunter-Lab	65.1065, 9.3858, 29.0706

Details

The RYB color **210, 220, 101** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9966**. A complement of this color would be **101, 140, 220**, and the grayscale version is **173, 173, 173**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **211, 255, 153**, and **147, 162, 52** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **207, 220, 79**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **210, 220, 123**.

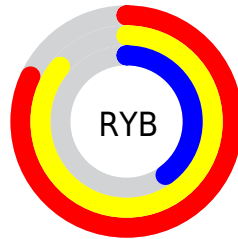
Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (64%)

Blue (40%)



Red (82%)

Yellow (86%)

Blue (40%)

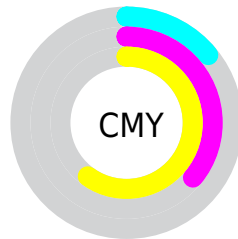


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (54%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (14%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 210, 220, 101 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 210, 220, 101 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 210, 220, 101

 210, 220, 101

255, 255, 255

 178, 191, 76

 211, 255, 153

 147, 162, 52

 190, 255, 180

 112, 134, 28

 208, 255, 208

 72, 106, 2

 237, 255, 237

 72, 80, 0

 53, 35, 0

 30, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 210, 220, 101

 210, 220, 101

■ 207, 220, 79

■ 210, 220, 123

■ 207, 220, 57

■ 214, 220, 145

■ 203, 220, 35

■ 214, 220, 167

■ 203, 220, 13

■ 218, 220, 189

■ 201, 220, 0

■ 218, 220, 211

■ 220, 224, 233

■ 220, 231, 255

■ 220, 235, 255

■ 220, 238, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



243, 157, 125



210, 220, 101



106, 185, 96

Triad

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



210, 220, 101



0, 100, 195



196, 159, 233

Complementary

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



210, 220, 101



101, 140, 220

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.



139, 165, 250



210, 220, 101



0, 103, 224

Square

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



210, 220, 101



92, 157, 193



59, 134, 247



234, 147, 201

Rectangle

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



210, 220, 101



106, 184, 132



59, 134, 247



179, 164, 241

Sweetspot

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



210, 220, 101



253, 255, 214



220, 101, 159



126, 128, 103



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



210, 220, 101



240, 255, 89



101, 220, 103



110, 108, 99



156, 173, 0



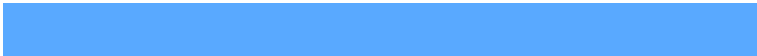
42, 46, 0

Inverse Universe

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



101, 140, 220



89, 143, 255



103, 101, 220



99, 102, 110



0, 56, 173



0, 15, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 210, 220, 101 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

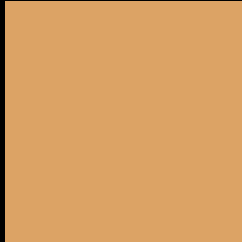
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 210, 220, 101 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 210, 220, 101 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 210, 220, 101.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 210, 220, 101.

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
210, 220, 101

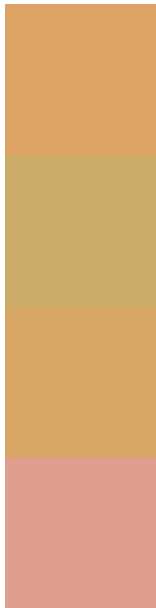
Protanopia
125, 191, 105

Deuteranopia
178, 212, 100



Tritanopia
225, 155, 167

Trichromacy



Original Color

210, 220, 101

Protanomaly

149, 202, 104

Deuteranomaly

188, 215, 100

Tritanomaly

223, 161, 143

Monochromacy



Original Color

210, 220, 101

Achromatopsia

173, 173, 173

Achromatomaly

188, 190, 147

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 210, 220, 101 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(220, 163, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 163, 101)  
}
```

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(220, 163, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 163, 101) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 210, 220, 101 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(220, 163, 101) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 163, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 163, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 163, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 163, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 163,  
101) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 163, 101 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 163, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
163, 101) }
```

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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