

Converting Colors

`RYB(213, 162, 143)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(213, 162, 143) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(213, 162, 143)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D59E8F
RGB	213, 158, 143
RGB Percent	84%, 62%, 56%
CMY	0.1647, 0.3806, 0.4392
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.33, 0.16
HSL	13°, 45%, 70%
HSV	13°, 33%, 84%
XYZ	44.6158, 40.5639, 31.4647
YIQ	172.7350, 37.5950, 6.9950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

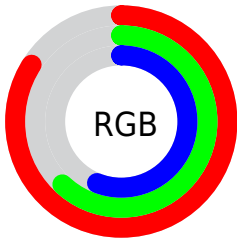
Format	Color
R _Y B	213, 162, 143
Decimal	13999759
CIE Lab	69.87, 18.46, 15.82
CIE LCh	70, 24.314, 40.604
Yxy	40.5639, 0.3825, 0.3478
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292189839 (0xFFD59E8F)
YUV	172.7350, -14.6594, 35.3124
Hunter-Lab	63.6898, 13.5852, 15.2918

Details

The RYB color **213, 162, 143** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **143, 174, 213**, and the grayscale version is **173, 173, 173**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 219, 197**, and **157, 109, 93** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **213, 146, 122**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **213, 178, 164**.

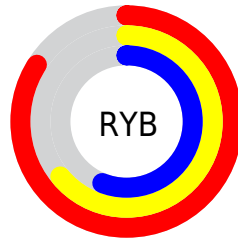
Distribution



Red (84%)

Green (62%)

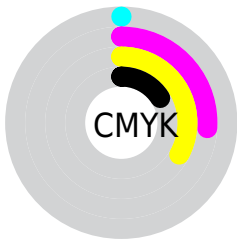
Blue (56%)



Red (84%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (56%)

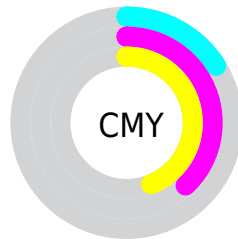


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (33%)

Black (16%)



Cyan (16%)


Magenta (38%)

Yellow (44%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 213, 162, 143 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 213, 162, 143 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 213, 162, 143

 213, 162, 143

255, 255, 255

 185, 136, 117

 255, 219, 197


 157, 109, 93

 251, 255, 225

 130, 86, 69

253, 255, 253

 103, 61, 47

 78, 38, 26

 54, 21, 0

 32, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 213, 162, 143

 213, 162, 143

■ 213, 146, 122

■ 213, 178, 164

■ 213, 130, 100

■ 213, 192, 186

■ 213, 116, 79

■ 213, 208, 207

■ 213, 100, 58

■ 213, 220, 228

■ 213, 84, 37

■ 213, 229, 250

■ 213, 68, 15

■ 213, 234, 255

■ 213, 57, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



215, 155, 164



213, 162, 143



200, 196, 130

Triad

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



213, 162, 143



130, 165, 182



155, 167, 214

Complementary

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



213, 162, 143



143, 174, 213

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.



125, 158, 212



213, 162, 143



111, 148, 183

Square

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



213, 162, 143



137, 178, 161



108, 149, 199



184, 162, 204

Rectangle

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



213, 162, 143



153, 187, 127



108, 149, 199



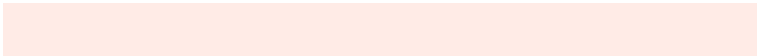
144, 165, 214

Sweetspot

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



213, 162, 143



255, 236, 230



213, 143, 199



128, 116, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



213, 162, 143



255, 183, 156



173, 213, 143



107, 100, 96



171, 46, 0



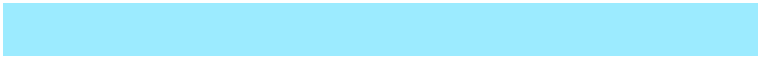
43, 11, 0

Inverse Universe

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



143, 174, 213



156, 200, 255



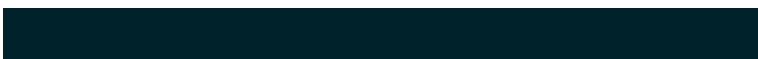
143, 159, 213



96, 101, 107



0, 75, 171



0, 19, 43

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 213, 162, 143 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

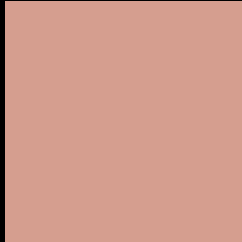
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 213, 162, 143 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

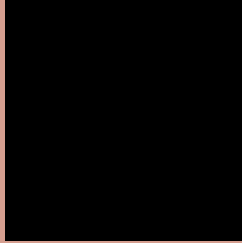
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 213, 162, 143 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 213, 162, 143.

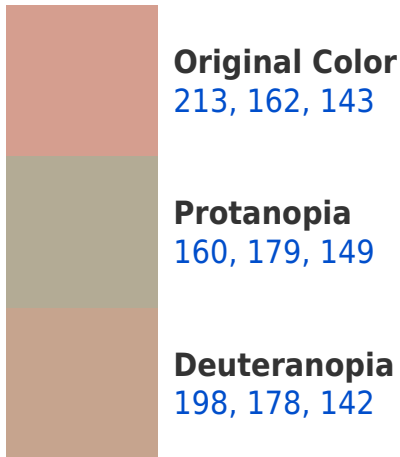



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 213, 162, 143.

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
215, 155, 166

Trichromacy



Original Color
213, 162, 143

Protanomaly
191, 180, 147

Deuteranomaly
203, 172, 142

Tritanomaly
214, 156, 158

Monochromacy



Original Color
213, 162, 143

Achromatopsia
173, 173, 173

Achromatomaly
188, 170, 162

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 213, 162, 143 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(213, 158, 143)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(213, 158, 143)  
}
```

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(213, 158, 143) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(213, 158, 143) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 213, 162, 143 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(213, 158, 143) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(213, 158, 143) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(213, 158, 143)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(213, 158, 143); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 158, 143);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 158,  
143) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 213, 158, 143 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(213, 158, 143) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(213,  
158, 143) }
```

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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