

Converting Colors

`RYB(216, 143, 192)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(216, 143, 192) contains.

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Color

R_YB(216, 143, 192)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D88FC0
RGB	216, 143, 192
RGB Percent	85%, 56%, 75%
CMY	0.1529, 0.4392, 0.2471
CMYK	0.00, 0.34, 0.11, 0.15
HSL	320°, 48%, 70%
HSV	320°, 34%, 85%
XYZ	47.6558, 38.0496, 54.7017
YIQ	170.4130, 27.7790, 30.7150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

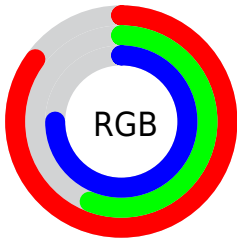
Format	Color
R _Y B	216, 143, 192
Decimal	14192576
CIE Lab	68.06, 34.90, -14.07
CIE LCh	68, 37.631, 338.050
Yxy	38.0496, 0.3394, 0.2710
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292382656 (0xFFD88FC0)
YUV	170.4130, 10.6424, 39.9798
Hunter-Lab	61.6844, 29.9569, -9.3994

Details

The RYB color **216, 143, 192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **143, 198, 216**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 198, 248**, and **160, 91, 138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **216, 121, 185**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **216, 165, 199**.

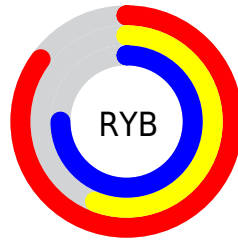
Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (56%)

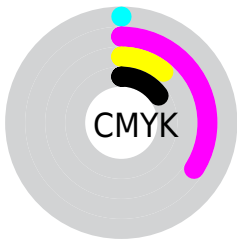
Blue (75%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (75%)

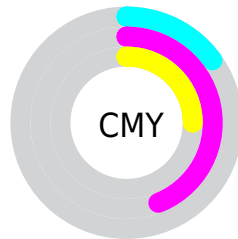


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (15%)

Magenta (44%)


Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 216, 143, 192 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 216, 143, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 216, 143, 192

 216, 143, 192

255, 255, 255

 188, 117, 165


 255, 198, 248

 160, 91, 138

 255, 226, 255

 133, 66, 113

 107, 42, 88

 81, 17, 65

 57, 0, 43

 36, 0, 22

 0, 0, 0

 216, 143, 192

 216, 143, 192

216, 121, 185

216, 165, 199

216, 100, 178

216, 186, 206

216, 78, 171

216, 208, 213

216, 57, 164

216, 226, 229

216, 35, 156

216, 242, 251

216, 13, 149

216, 242, 255

216, 0, 145

216, 239, 255

216, 237, 255

216, 236, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



182, 154, 219



216, 143, 192



231, 139, 158

Triad

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



216, 143, 192



112, 179, 98



0, 97, 207

Complementary

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



216, 143, 192



143, 198, 216

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.



50, 120, 184



216, 143, 192



111, 176, 145

Square

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



216, 143, 192



209, 205, 103



100, 156, 182



70, 133, 228

Rectangle

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



216, 143, 192



231, 142, 136



100, 156, 182



5, 97, 197

Sweetspot

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



216, 143, 192



255, 230, 247



166, 143, 216



128, 112, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 143, 192



255, 150, 221



216, 143, 156



107, 96, 104



171, 0, 115



43, 0, 29

Inverse Universe

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



216, 143, 192



255, 150, 221



143, 183, 216



107, 96, 104



171, 0, 115



43, 0, 29

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 216, 143, 192 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

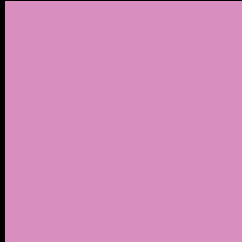
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 216, 143, 192 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

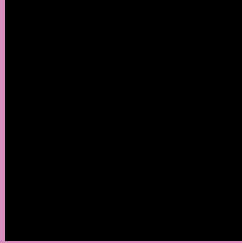
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 216, 143, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 216, 143, 192.

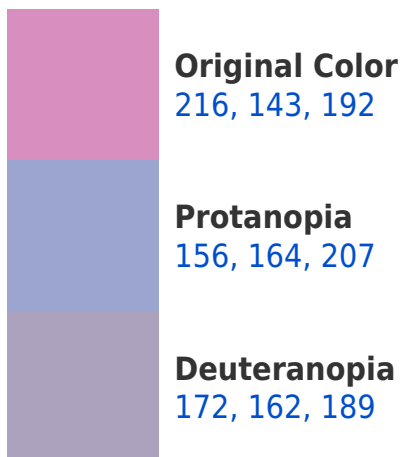


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 216, 143, 192.

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
212, 149, 160

Trichromacy



Original Color
216, 143, 192

Protanomaly
178, 157, 202

Deuteranomaly
188, 155, 190

Tritanomaly
213, 147, 172

Monochromacy



Original Color
216, 143, 192

Achromatopsia
170, 170, 170

Achromatomaly
187, 160, 178

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 216, 143, 192 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(216, 143, 192) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 143, 192)  
}
```

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(216, 143, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 143, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 216, 143, 192 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(216, 143, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 143, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 143, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 143, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 143, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 143,  
192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 216, 143, 192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 143, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
143, 192) }
```

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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