

Converting Colors

`RYB(216, 180, 199)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(216, 180, 199) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(216, 180, 199)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D8B4C7
RGB	216, 180, 199
RGB Percent	85%, 71%, 78%
CMY	0.1529, 0.2941, 0.2196
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.08, 0.15
HSL	328°, 32%, 78%
HSV	328°, 17%, 85%
XYZ	54.9490, 51.3650, 61.0511
YIQ	192.9300, 15.3570, 13.5410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

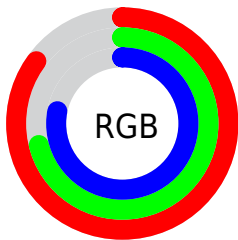
Format	Color
R _Y B	216, 180, 199
Decimal	14202055
CIE Lab	76.90, 16.10, -4.75
CIE LCh	77, 16.784, 343.565
Yxy	51.3650, 0.3283, 0.3069
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292392135 (0xFFD8B4C7)
YUV	192.9300, 2.9925, 20.2324
Hunter-Lab	71.6694, 11.4347, -0.3373

Details

The RYB color **216, 180, 199** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **180, 204, 216**, and the grayscale version is **193, 193, 193**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 236, 255**, and **161, 127, 145** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **216, 158, 189**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **216, 202, 209**.

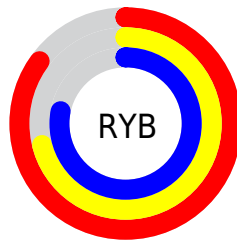
Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (71%)

Blue (78%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (71%)

Blue (78%)

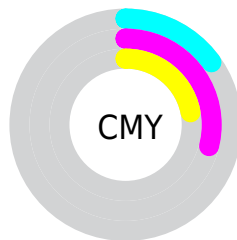


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (8%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (15%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 216, 180, 199 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, 180, 199 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 216, 180, 199


255, 255, 255

 255, 236, 255

 216, 180, 199


 188, 153, 172

 161, 127, 145

 134, 102, 120

 109, 78, 95

 84, 55, 71

 61, 33, 49

 38, 12, 28

 7, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

■ 216, 180, 199

■ 216, 180, 199

■ 216, 158, 189

■ 216, 202, 209

■ 216, 137, 179

■ 216, 221, 223

■ 216, 115, 168

■ 216, 236, 245

■ 216, 94, 158

■ 216, 240, 255

■ 216, 72, 148

■ 216, 237, 255

■ 216, 50, 138

■ 216, 236, 255

■ 216, 29, 128

■ 216, 7, 117

■ 216, 0, 114

Harmonies

Analogous

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



201, 184, 212



216, 180, 199



223, 179, 183

Triad

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



216, 180, 199



165, 195, 160



151, 177, 211

Complementary

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



216, 180, 199



180, 204, 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.



150, 175, 199



216, 180, 199



167, 195, 185

Square

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



216, 180, 199



206, 210, 160



161, 185, 198



163, 183, 219

Rectangle

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



216, 180, 199



222, 181, 173



161, 185, 198



149, 175, 206

Sweetspot

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



216, 180, 199



255, 242, 249



197, 180, 216



128, 120, 124



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 180, 199



255, 204, 231



216, 180, 181



107, 96, 102



171, 0, 90



43, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



216, 180, 199



255, 204, 231



180, 198, 216



107, 96, 102



171, 0, 90



43, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 216, 180, 199 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

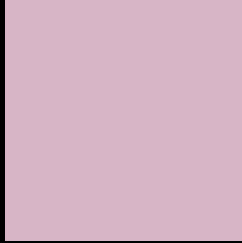
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 180, 199 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, 180, 199 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 216, 180, 199.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 216, 180, 199.

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
216, 180, 199

Protanopia
189, 189, 204

Deuteranopia
205, 184, 198



Tritanopia
215, 181, 195

Trichromacy



Original Color

216, 180, 199

Protanomaly

199, 186, 202

Deuteranomaly

209, 183, 198

Tritanomaly

215, 181, 196

Monochromacy



Original Color

216, 180, 199

Achromatopsia

193, 193, 193

Achromatomaly

201, 188, 195

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 216, 180, 199 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, 180, 199) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 180, 199)  
}
```

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, 180, 199) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 180, 199) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 216, 180, 199 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, 180, 199) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 180, 199) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 180, 199)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 180, 199); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 180, 199);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 180,  
199) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 216, 180, 199 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 180, 199) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
180, 199) }
```

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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