

Converting Colors

`RYB(216, 193, 208)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(216, 193, 208) contains.

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Color

R_YB(216, 193, 208)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D8C1D0
RGB	216, 193, 208
RGB Percent	85%, 76%, 82%
CMY	0.1529, 0.2431, 0.1843
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.04, 0.15
HSL	321°, 23%, 80%
HSV	321°, 11%, 85%
XYZ	58.7740, 57.2929, 67.6354
YIQ	201.5870, 8.8930, 9.5410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

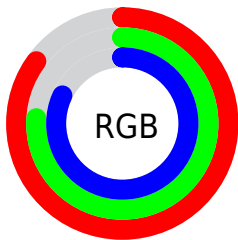
Format	Color
R _{YB}	216, 193, 208
Decimal	14205392
CIE _{Lab}	80.34, 10.70, -4.54
CIE _{LCh}	80, 11.623, 337.020
Yxy	57.2929, 0.3199, 0.3119
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292395472 (0xFFD8C1D0)
YUV	201.5870, 3.1616, 12.6402
Hunter-Lab	75.6921, 6.1420, 0.0053

Details

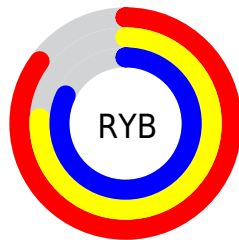
The RYB color **216, 193, 208** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **193, 210, 216**, and the grayscale version is **202, 202, 202**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 249, 255, and **161, 139, 154** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **216, 171, 200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **216, 215, 216**.

Distribution



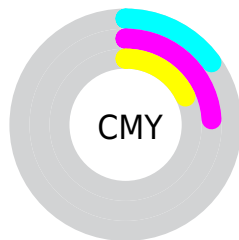
- Red (85%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 216, 193, 208 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, 193, 208 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 216, 193, 208

255, 255, 255

■ 255, 249, 255

■ 216, 193, 208

■ 188, 166, 180

■ 161, 139, 154

■ 135, 114, 128

■ 109, 89, 103

■ 85, 66, 79

■ 62, 44, 56


■ 40, 23, 34

■ 21, 0, 13

■ 0, 0, 0

 216, 193, 208

 216, 193, 208

 216, 171, 200


 216, 215, 216

 216, 150, 193

 216, 231, 236

 216, 128, 185


 216, 244, 255

 216, 107, 178

 216, 241, 255

 216, 85, 170

 216, 238, 255


 216, 63, 163

 216, 236, 255

 216, 42, 155

 216, 236, 255

 216, 20, 148

 216, 0, 141

Harmonies

Analogous

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



205, 196, 217



216, 193, 208



222, 192, 197

Triad

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



216, 193, 208



187, 206, 178



173, 191, 212

Complementary

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



216, 193, 208



193, 210, 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.



174, 191, 206



216, 193, 208



182, 203, 192

Square

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



216, 193, 208



216, 209, 180



181, 198, 205



179, 194, 219

Rectangle

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



216, 193, 208



223, 192, 190



181, 198, 205



172, 190, 209

Sweetspot

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



216, 193, 208



255, 247, 252



201, 193, 216



128, 122, 126



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 193, 208



255, 222, 243



216, 193, 197



107, 96, 103



171, 0, 111



43, 0, 28

Inverse Universe

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



216, 193, 208



255, 222, 243



193, 206, 216



107, 96, 103



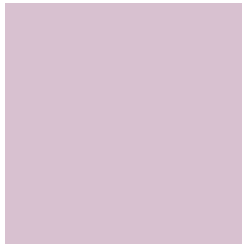
171, 0, 111



43, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 216, 193, 208 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

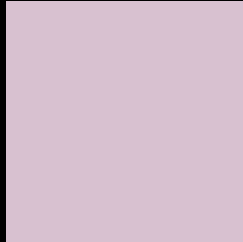
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 193, 208 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

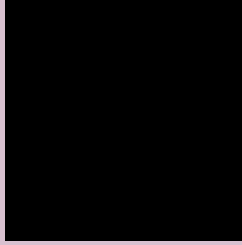
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 193, 208 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 216, 193, 208.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 216, 193, 208.

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, 193, 208](#)

Protanopia
[200, 198, 211](#)

Deuteranopia
[215, 193, 208](#)



Tritanopia
216, 193, 208

Trichromacy



Original Color
216, 193, 208

Protanomaly
206, 196, 210

Deuteranomaly
215, 193, 208

Tritanomaly
216, 193, 208

Monochromacy



Original Color
216, 193, 208

Achromatopsia
202, 202, 202

Achromatomaly
207, 199, 204

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 216, 193, 208 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, 193, 208) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 193, 208)  
}
```

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, 193, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 193, 208) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 216, 193, 208 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, 193, 208) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 193, 208) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(216, 193, 208)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 193, 208); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 193, 208);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 193,  
208) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 216, 193, 208 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(216, 193, 208) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
193, 208) }
```

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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