

# Converting Colors

`RYB(216, 198, 192)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(216, 198, 192) contains.

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# **Color**

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(216, 198, 192)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D8C5C0
RGB	216, 197, 192
RGB Percent	85%, 77%, 75%
CMY	0.1529, 0.2282, 0.2471
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.11, 0.15
HSL	12°, 24%, 80%
HSV	12°, 11%, 85%
XYZ	57.7542, 58.2464, 58.0679
YIQ	202.1110, 12.9290, 2.4730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

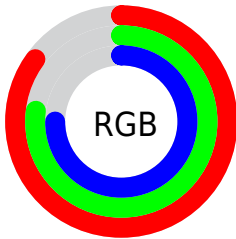
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	216, 198, 192
Decimal	14206400
CIE Lab	80.88, 5.93, 4.84
CIE LCh	81, 7.654, 39.203
Yxy	58.2464, 0.3318, 0.3346
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292396480 (0xFFD8C5C0)
YUV	202.1110, -4.9847, 12.1807
Hunter-Lab	76.3194, 1.5199, 8.3125

# Details

The RYB color **216, 198, 192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **192, 203, 216**, and the grayscale version is **202, 202, 202**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **249, 255, 248**, and **161, 144, 139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **216, 183, 170**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **216, 214, 214**.

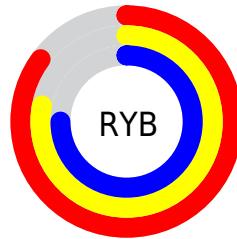
# Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (77%)

Blue (75%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (75%)

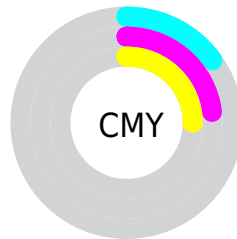


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (15%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (25%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 216, 198, 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, 198, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 216, 198, 192

 216, 198, 192

255, 255, 255

 188, 171, 165


 251, 255, 248

 161, 144, 139

 135, 118, 113

 109, 94, 89

 85, 70, 65

 61, 48, 43


 39, 27, 23

 18, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 216, 198, 192

 216, 198, 192

 216, 183, 170


 216, 214, 214

 216, 165, 149


 216, 224, 235


 216, 150, 127


 216, 234, 255


 216, 134, 106

 216, 236, 255

 216, 116, 84

 216, 101, 62

 216, 85, 41

 216, 69, 19

 216, 54, 0

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



216, 196, 199



216, 198, 192



212, 208, 188

# Triad

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



216, 198, 192



189, 201, 205



196, 200, 215

# Complementary

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



216, 198, 192



192, 203, 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.



188, 198, 214



216, 198, 192



184, 195, 205

# Square

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



216, 198, 192



190, 203, 197



184, 195, 209



205, 198, 212

# Rectangle

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



216, 198, 192



198, 207, 187



184, 195, 209



193, 199, 215



# Sweetspot

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



216, 198, 192



255, 250, 247



216, 192, 211



128, 123, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

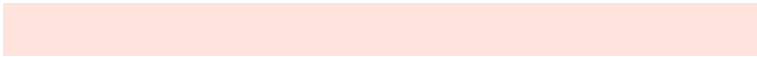


# Same Dimension

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



216, 198, 192



255, 229, 222



202, 216, 192



107, 100, 96



171, 42, 0



43, 11, 0

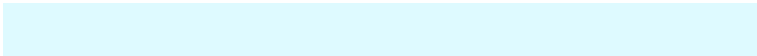


# Inverse Universe

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



192, 203, 216



222, 237, 255



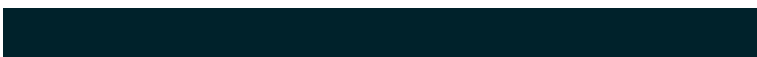
192, 197, 216



96, 101, 107



0, 76, 171

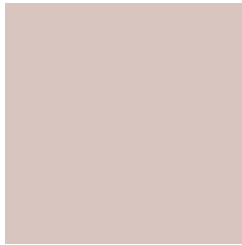


0, 19, 43



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 216, 198, 192 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

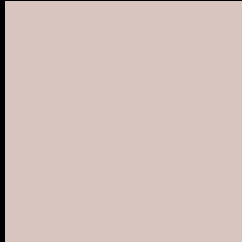
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 198, 192 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

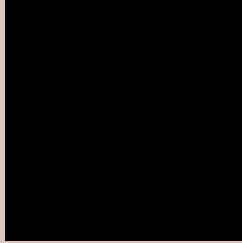
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

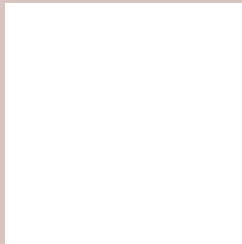
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## **RYB 216, 198, 192 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 216, 198, 192.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 216, 198, 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



**Original Color**  
216, 198, 192

**Protanopia**  
206, 206, 194

**Deuteranopia**  
223, 194, 193



**Tritanopia**  
218, 194, 209

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

216, 198, 192

**Protanomaly**

210, 202, 193

**Deuteranomaly**

220, 195, 193

**Tritanomaly**

217, 195, 203

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

216, 198, 192

**Achromatopsia**

202, 202, 202

**Achromatomaly**

207, 201, 198

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 216, 197, 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, 197, 192) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(216, 197, 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, 197, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(216, 197, 192) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 216, 198, 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, 197, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(216, 197, 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, 197, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(216, 197, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 197, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(216, 197,  
192) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 216, 198, 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, 197, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(216,  
197, 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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