

Converting Colors

`RYB(216, 230, 166)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(216, 230, 166) contains.

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Color

R_YB(216, 230, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6CAA6
RGB	230, 202, 166
RGB Percent	90%, 79%, 65%
CMY	0.0980, 0.2081, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.28, 0.10
HSL	34°, 56%, 78%
HSV	34°, 28%, 90%
XYZ	60.6201, 61.7843, 44.8069
YIQ	206.2680, 28.2440, -5.2600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

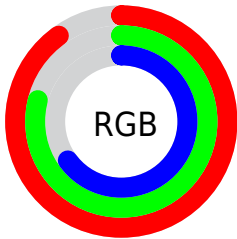
Format	Color
R _Y B	216, 230, 166
Decimal	15125158
CIE Lab	82.80, 4.53, 21.58
CIE LCh	83, 22.052, 78.133
Yxy	61.7843, 0.3625, 0.3695
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293315238 (0xFFE6CAA6)
YUV	206.2680, -19.8521, 20.8130
Hunter-Lab	78.6030, 0.1074, 21.2244

Details

The RYB color **216, 230, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **166, 185, 230**, and the grayscale version is **206, 206, 206**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **221, 255, 221**, and **160, 174, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **210, 230, 143**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **221, 230, 189**.

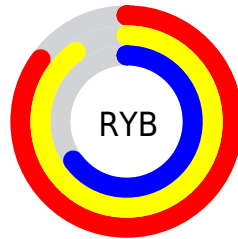
Distribution



Red (90%)

Green (79%)

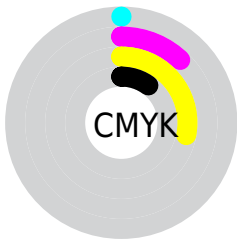
Blue (65%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (90%)

Blue (65%)

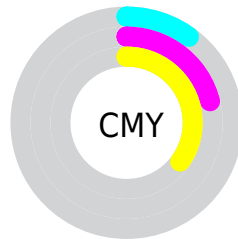


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (28%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (10%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 216, 230, 166 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, 230, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 216, 230, 166


255, 255, 255


 221, 255, 221

 250, 255, 250

 216, 230, 166


 188, 202, 140

 160, 174, 114

 133, 147, 89

 106, 120, 66

 78, 95, 43

 53, 70, 22

 27, 47, 0


 23, 8, 0

 0, 0, 0

 216, 230, 166


 216, 230, 166

 210, 230, 143


 221, 230, 189

 205, 230, 120


 226, 230, 212

 200, 230, 97

 230, 231, 235

 195, 230, 74

 230, 238, 255

 192, 230, 51

 230, 242, 255

 187, 230, 28

 230, 243, 255

 182, 230, 5

 180, 230, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



245, 204, 176



216, 230, 166



167, 209, 167

Triad

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



216, 230, 166



151, 185, 218



225, 197, 234

Complementary

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



216, 230, 166



166, 185, 230

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.



199, 204, 245



216, 230, 166



153, 189, 236

Square

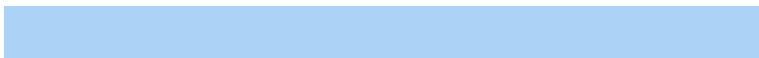
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



216, 230, 166



164, 198, 218



172, 197, 246



243, 192, 215

Rectangle

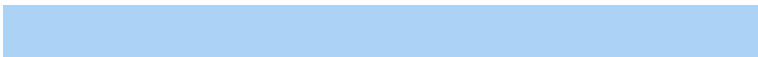
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



216, 230, 166



173, 213, 193



172, 197, 246



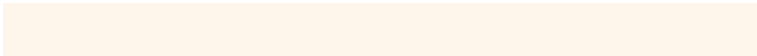
217, 199, 239

Sweetspot

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



216, 230, 166



251, 255, 235



230, 166, 195



126, 128, 115



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



216, 230, 166



237, 255, 171



166, 230, 169



112, 115, 103



141, 179, 0



39, 51, 0

Inverse Universe

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



166, 185, 230



171, 197, 255



169, 166, 230



103, 107, 115



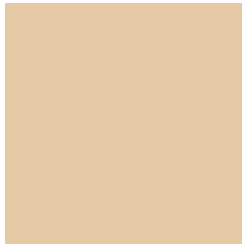
0, 54, 179



0, 15, 51

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 216, 230, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

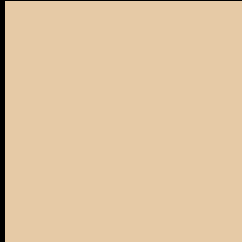
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 230, 166 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

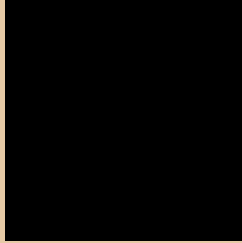
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 230, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 216, 230, 166.

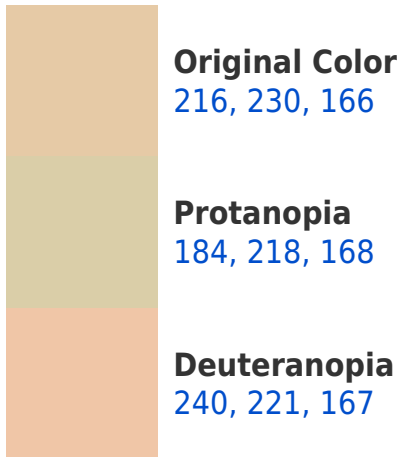



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 216, 230, 166.

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
235, 196, 211

Trichromacy



Monochromacy



CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 216, 230, 166 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(230, 202, 166) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 202, 166)  
}
```

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(230, 202, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 202, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 216, 230, 166 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(230, 202, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 202, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 202, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 202, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 202, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 202,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 216, 230, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 202, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
202, 166) }
```

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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