

Converting Colors

`RYB(217, 136, 166)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(217, 136, 166) contains.

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Color

R_YB(217, 136, 166)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D988A6
RGB	217, 136, 166
RGB Percent	85%, 53%, 65%
CMY	0.1490, 0.4667, 0.3490
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.24, 0.15
HSL	338°, 52%, 69%
HSV	338°, 37%, 85%
XYZ	44.3024, 35.1132, 40.5189
YIQ	163.6390, 38.6460, 26.5020

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

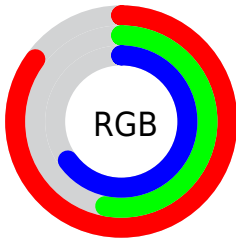
Format	Color
R _Y B	217, 136, 166
Decimal	14256294
CIE Lab	65.84, 34.93, -2.76
CIE LCh	66, 35.038, 355.484
Yxy	35.1132, 0.3694, 0.2928
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292446374 (0xFFD988A6)
YUV	163.6390, 1.1640, 46.7976
Hunter-Lab	59.2564, 29.7548, 0.9376

Details

The RYB color **217, 136, 166** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **136, 186, 217**, and the grayscale version is **164, 164, 164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 190, 221**, and **160, 84, 114** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **217, 114, 152**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **217, 158, 180**.

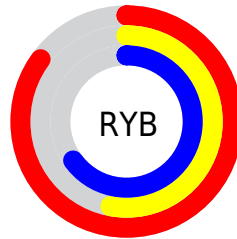
Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (53%)

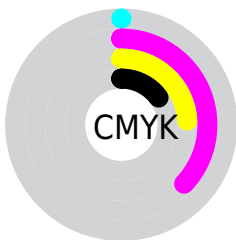
Blue (65%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (65%)

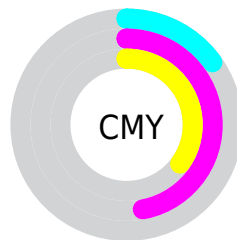


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (15%)

Magenta (47%)


Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 217, 136, 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 217, 136, 166 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 217, 136, 166

 217, 136, 166

255, 255, 255

 188, 110, 140

 255, 190, 221

 160, 84, 114

 255, 219, 250

 133, 60, 90

 255, 247, 255

 106, 35, 66

 80, 7, 44


 55, 0, 24

 31, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 217, 136, 166

 217, 136, 166

 217, 114, 152

 217, 158, 180

 217, 93, 139

 217, 179, 193

 217, 71, 125

 217, 201, 207

 217, 49, 111

 217, 221, 223

 217, 28, 98

 217, 234, 244

 217, 6, 84

 217, 238, 255

 217, 0, 80

 217, 236, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



195, 143, 196



217, 136, 166



221, 137, 135

Triad

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



217, 136, 166



102, 166, 115



53, 121, 211

Complementary

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



217, 136, 166



136, 186, 217

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.



36, 108, 186



217, 136, 166



117, 168, 173

Square

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



217, 136, 166



140, 185, 97



76, 133, 177



107, 145, 222

Rectangle

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



217, 136, 166



215, 151, 117



76, 133, 177



39, 113, 204

Sweetspot

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



217, 136, 166



255, 227, 237



186, 136, 217



128, 111, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



217, 136, 166



255, 140, 183



217, 146, 136



110, 99, 103



173, 0, 64



46, 0, 17

Inverse Universe

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



217, 136, 166



255, 140, 183



136, 174, 217



110, 99, 103



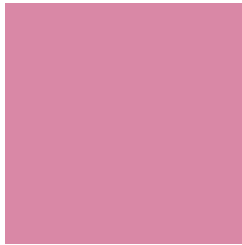
173, 0, 64



46, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 217, 136, 166 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

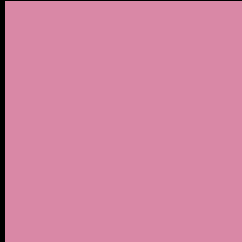
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 217, 136, 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 217, 136, 166 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 217, 136, 166.

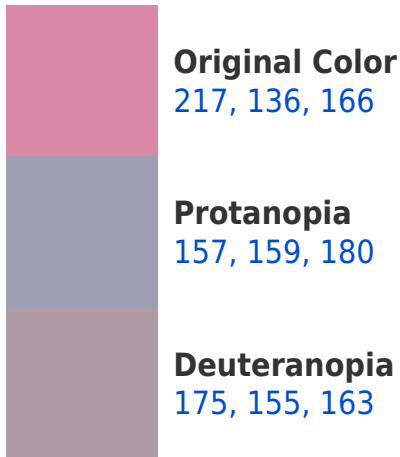


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 217, 136, 166.

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
215, 139, 149

Trichromacy



Original Color

217, 136, 166



Protanomaly

179, 151, 175



Deuteranomaly

190, 148, 164



Tritanomaly

216, 138, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color

217, 136, 166



Achromatopsia

164, 164, 164



Achromatomaly

183, 154, 165

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 217, 136, 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(217, 136, 166) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(217, 136, 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(217, 136, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(217, 136, 166) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 217, 136, 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(217, 136, 166) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(217, 136, 166) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(217, 136, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(217, 136, 166); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 136, 166);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 136,  
166) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 217, 136, 166 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(217, 136, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(217,  
136, 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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