

Converting Colors

`RYB(217, 164, 156)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(217, 164, 156) contains.

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Color

R_YB(217, 164, 156)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D9A39C
RGB	217, 163, 156
RGB Percent	85%, 64%, 61%
CMY	0.1490, 0.3605, 0.3882
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 0.28, 0.15
HSL	7°, 45%, 73%
HSV	7°, 28%, 85%
XYZ	47.7261, 43.3721, 37.3087
YIQ	178.3480, 34.4310, 9.2710

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

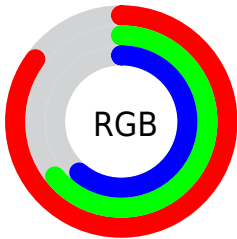
Format	Color
R _Y B	217, 164, 156
Decimal	14263196
CIE Lab	71.81, 18.94, 11.44
CIE LCh	72, 22.123, 31.136
Yxy	43.3721, 0.3717, 0.3378
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292453276 (0xFFD9A39C)
YUV	178.3480, -11.0176, 33.8978
Hunter-Lab	65.8575, 14.1059, 12.5121

Details

The RYB color **217, 164, 156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **156, 185, 217**, and the grayscale version is **178, 178, 178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 220, 210**, and **161, 112, 105** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **217, 145, 134**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **217, 182, 178**.

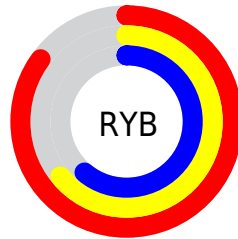
Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (64%)

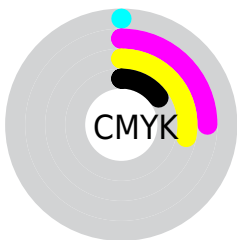
Blue (61%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (61%)

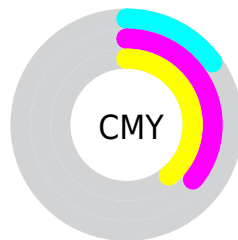


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (28%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (15%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 217, 164, 156 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, 164, 156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 217, 164, 156

 217, 164, 156

255, 255, 255

 189, 138, 130

 255, 220, 210

 161, 112, 105

 255, 255, 239

 134, 87, 81


 108, 64, 58


 82, 40, 36

 57, 19, 15

 36, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 217, 164, 156

 217, 164, 156

■ 217, 145, 134

■ 217, 182, 178

■ 217, 127, 113

■ 217, 201, 199

■ 217, 108, 91

■ 217, 219, 221

■ 217, 88, 69

■ 217, 229, 243

■ 217, 69, 48

■ 217, 236, 255

■ 217, 51, 26

■ 217, 32, 4

■ 217, 28, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



216, 162, 176



217, 164, 156



208, 186, 141

Triad

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



217, 164, 156



145, 177, 186



153, 170, 216

Complementary

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



217, 164, 156



156, 185, 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.



129, 162, 211



217, 164, 156



127, 161, 188

Square

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



217, 164, 156



141, 181, 154



119, 155, 196



180, 171, 210

Rectangle

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



217, 164, 156



176, 197, 136



119, 155, 196



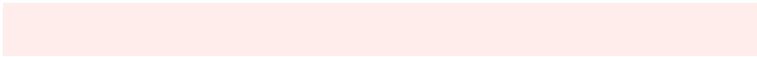
144, 168, 215

Sweetspot

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



217, 164, 156



255, 237, 235



217, 156, 211



128, 116, 115



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



217, 164, 156



255, 179, 168



196, 217, 156



110, 100, 99



173, 23, 0



46, 6, 0

Inverse Universe

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



156, 185, 217



168, 209, 255



156, 173, 217



99, 104, 110



0, 81, 173



0, 22, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 217, 164, 156 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, 164, 156 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, 164, 156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 217, 164, 156.

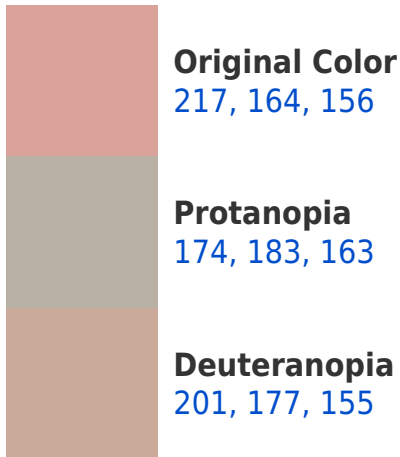



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 217, 164, 156.

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
219, 161, 173

Trichromacy



Original Color
217, 164, 156

Protanomaly
195, 176, 160

Deuteranomaly
207, 171, 155

Tritanomaly
218, 162, 167

Monochromacy



Original Color
217, 164, 156

Achromatopsia
178, 178, 178

Achromatomaly
192, 173, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 217, 164, 156 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, 163, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(217, 163, 156)  
}
```

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, 163, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(217, 163, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 217, 164, 156 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, 163, 156) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(217, 163, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(217, 163, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(217, 163, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 163, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 163,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 217, 163, 156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(217, 163, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(217,  
163, 156) }
```

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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