

Converting Colors

`RYB(223, 166, 203)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(223, 166, 203) contains.

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Color

R_YB(223, 166, 203)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DFA6CB
RGB	223, 166, 203
RGB Percent	87%, 65%, 80%
CMY	0.1255, 0.3490, 0.2039
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.09, 0.13
HSL	321°, 47%, 76%
HSV	321°, 26%, 87%
XYZ	54.8471, 47.2722, 62.7336
YIQ	187.2610, 22.0950, 23.5910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

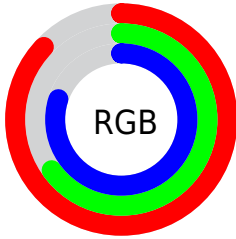
Format	Color
R _Y B	223, 166, 203
Decimal	14657227
CIE Lab	74.36, 26.77, -10.62
CIE LCh	74, 28.802, 338.358
Yxy	47.2722, 0.3327, 0.2868
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292847307 (0xFFDFA6CB)
YUV	187.2610, 7.7593, 31.3431
Hunter-Lab	68.7548, 22.0723, -5.9693

Details

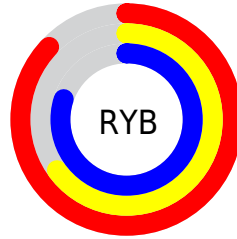
The RYB color **223, 166, 203** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **166, 208, 223**, and the grayscale version is **187, 187, 187**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 221, 255**, and **167, 114, 149** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **223, 144, 195**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **223, 188, 211**.

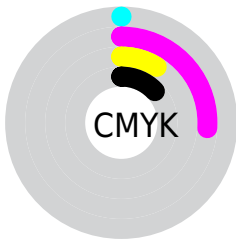
Distribution



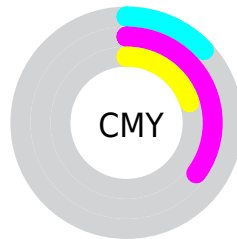
- Red (87%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (20%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 223, 166, 203 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 223, 166, 203 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 223, 166, 203

255, 255, 255


 255, 221, 255

 255, 250, 255

 223, 166, 203

 195, 139, 176

 167, 114, 149

 140, 89, 123


 114, 64, 98

 89, 41, 74

 64, 18, 52

 42, 0, 31

 5, 0, 2

 0, 0, 0

■ 223, 166, 203

■ 223, 166, 203

■ 223, 144, 195

■ 223, 188, 211

■ 223, 121, 187

■ 223, 211, 219

■ 223, 99, 180

■ 223, 231, 233

■ 223, 77, 172

■ 223, 247, 255

■ 223, 55, 164

■ 223, 243, 255

■ 223, 32, 156

■ 223, 240, 255

■ 223, 10, 148

■ 223, 239, 255

■ 223, 0, 145

Harmonies

Analogous

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



196, 174, 224



223, 166, 203



236, 163, 176

Triad

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



223, 166, 203



143, 195, 130



103, 154, 215

Complementary

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



223, 166, 203



166, 208, 223

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.



110, 156, 198



223, 166, 203



141, 191, 167

Square

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



223, 166, 203



219, 213, 134



135, 177, 196



124, 165, 231

Rectangle

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



223, 166, 203



236, 166, 159



135, 177, 196



102, 152, 207

Sweetspot

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



223, 166, 203



255, 235, 248



186, 166, 223



128, 115, 123



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



223, 166, 203



255, 176, 227



223, 166, 175



112, 101, 108



176, 0, 114



48, 0, 31

Inverse Universe

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



223, 166, 203



255, 176, 227



166, 197, 223



112, 101, 108



176, 0, 114



48, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 223, 166, 203 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

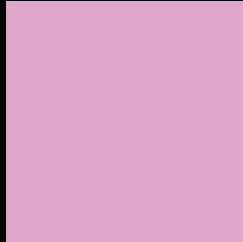
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 223, 166, 203 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 223, 166, 203 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 223, 166, 203.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 223, 166, 203.

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
223, 166, 203

Protanopia
177, 181, 213

Deuteranopia
193, 178, 201



Tritanopia
220, 170, 183

Trichromacy



Original Color
223, 166, 203

Protanomaly
194, 176, 209

Deuteranomaly
204, 174, 202

Tritanomaly
221, 169, 190

Monochromacy



Original Color
223, 166, 203

Achromatopsia
187, 187, 187

Achromatomaly
200, 179, 193

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 223, 166, 203 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(223, 166, 203)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(223, 166, 203)  
}
```

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(223, 166, 203) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(223, 166, 203) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 223, 166, 203 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(223, 166, 203) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(223, 166, 203) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(223, 166, 203)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(223, 166, 203); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 166, 203);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 166,  
203) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 223, 166, 203 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(223, 166, 203) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(223,  
166, 203) }
```

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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