

# Converting Colors

`RYB(251, 221, 193)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(251, 221, 193) contains.

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# **Color**

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(251, 221, 193)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FBD4C1
RGB	251, 212, 193
RGB Percent	98%, 83%, 76%
CMY	0.0157, 0.1691, 0.2431
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.23, 0.02
HSL	20°, 88%, 87%
HSV	20°, 23%, 98%
XYZ	72.9237, 71.3883, 60.3879
YIQ	221.4950, 29.3430, 2.3590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

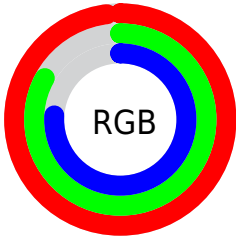
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	251, 221, 193
Decimal	16504001
CIE Lab	87.67, 10.87, 14.43
CIE LCh	88, 18.061, 53.011
Yxy	71.3883, 0.3562, 0.3487
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294694081 (0xFFFBD4C1)
YUV	221.4950, -14.0480, 25.8759
Hunter-Lab	84.4916, 6.2009, 16.7683

# Details

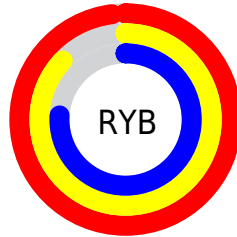
The RYB color **251, 221, 193** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **193, 216, 251**, and the grayscale version is **222, 222, 222**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **249, 255, 249**, and **194, 166, 139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **251, 208, 168**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **251, 235, 218**.

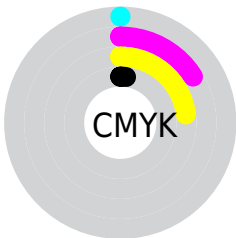
# Distribution



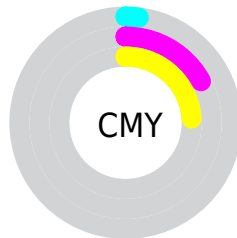
- Red (98%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (98%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (24%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 251, 221, 193 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 251, 221, 193 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 251, 221, 193


255, 255, 255

 249, 255, 249

 251, 221, 193

 222, 193, 166

 194, 166, 139

 166, 139, 114

 139, 115, 89

 113, 90, 66

 88, 67, 44

 63, 45, 23

 41, 26, 0

 2, 0, 0

■ 251, 221, 193

■ 251, 221, 193

■ 251, 208, 168

■ 251, 235, 218

■ 251, 195, 143

■ 251, 248, 243

■ 251, 182, 118

■ 251, 253, 255

■ 251, 168, 93

■ 251, 156, 67

■ 251, 143, 42

■ 251, 130, 17

■ 251, 122, 0

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



255, 208, 207



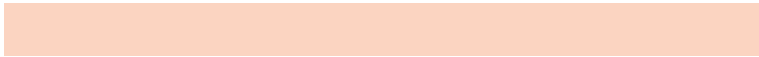
251, 221, 193



221, 238, 186

# Triad

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



251, 221, 193



183, 211, 230



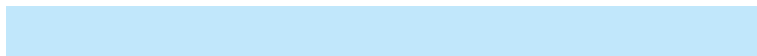
218, 217, 251

# Complementary

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



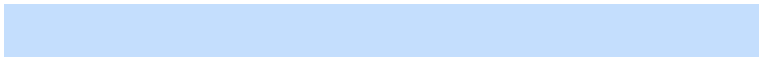
251, 221, 193



193, 216, 251

# 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.



196, 214, 253



251, 221, 193



175, 203, 233

# Square

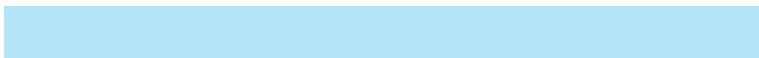
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



251, 221, 193



199, 227, 227



180, 208, 247



238, 211, 241

# Rectangle

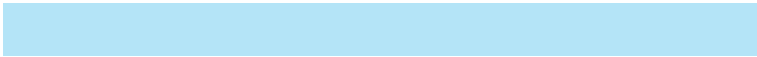
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



251, 221, 193



192, 226, 186



180, 208, 247



211, 218, 253



# Sweetspot

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



251, 221, 193



255, 246, 237



251, 193, 233



128, 123, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



251, 221, 193



255, 218, 184



207, 251, 193



125, 120, 112



189, 90, 0

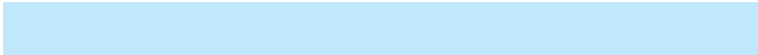


61, 30, 0

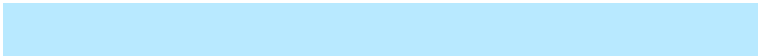


# Inverse Universe

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



193, 216, 251



184, 213, 255



193, 202, 251



112, 117, 125



0, 76, 189

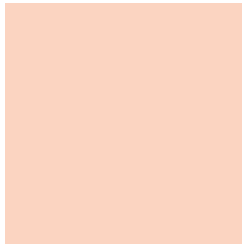


0, 25, 61



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 251, 221, 193 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

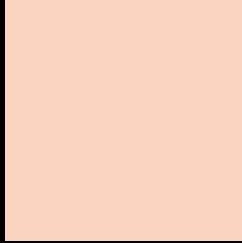
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 251, 221, 193 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

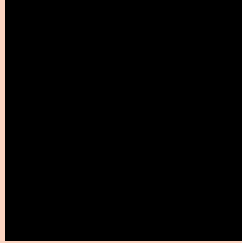
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## **RYB 251, 221, 193 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 251, 221, 193.




This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 251, 221, 193.

# 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

	<b>Original Color</b> 251, 221, 193
	<b>Protanopia</b> 212, 229, 197
	<b>Deuteranopia</b> 251, 221, 193



**Tritanopia**  
255, 207, 224

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

251, 221, 193

**Protanomaly**

237, 235, 196

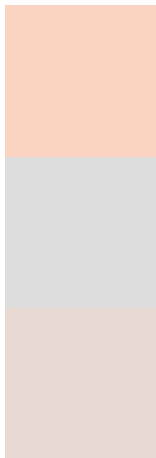
**Deuteranomaly**

251, 221, 193

**Tritanomaly**

254, 209, 213

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

251, 221, 193

**Achromatopsia**

221, 221, 221

**Achromatomaly**

232, 222, 211

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 251, 221, 193 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(251, 212, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(251, 212, 193)  
}
```

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(251, 212, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(251, 212, 193) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 251, 221, 193 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(251, 212, 193) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(251, 212, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(251, 212, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(251, 212, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(251, 212, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(251, 212,  
193) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 251, 221, 193 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(251, 212, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(251,  
212, 193) }
```

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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