

Converting Colors

`RYB(255, 156, 167)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(255, 156, 167) contains.

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Color

`RYB(255, 156, 167)`

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FF9CA7
RGB	255, 156, 167
RGB Percent	100%, 61%, 65%
CMY	0.0000, 0.3882, 0.3451
CMYK	0.00, 0.39, 0.35, 0.00
HSL	353°, 100%, 81%
HSV	353°, 39%, 100%
XYZ	60.1035, 47.8270, 42.6229
YIQ	186.8550, 55.4730, 24.4090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

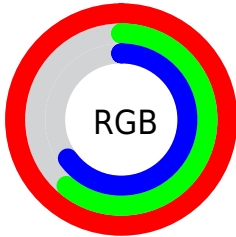
Format	Color
R _Y B	255, 156, 167
Decimal	16751783
CIE Lab	74.72, 38.15, 10.10
CIE LCh	75, 39.464, 14.831
Yxy	47.8270, 0.3992, 0.3177
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294941863 (0xFFFF9CA7)
YUV	186.8550, -9.7885, 59.7632
Hunter-Lab	69.1570, 34.1073, 11.8682

Details

The RYB color **255, 156, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **156, 208, 255**, and the grayscale version is **187, 187, 187**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 212, 222**, and **196, 103, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **255, 131, 144**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **255, 182, 190**.

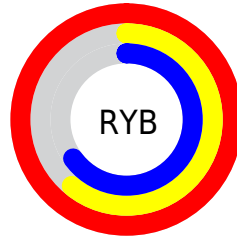
Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (61%)

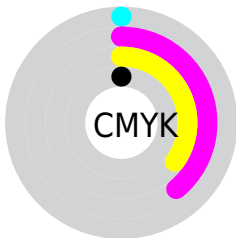
Blue (65%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (65%)

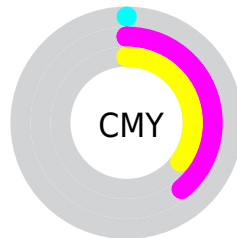


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (35%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 255, 156, 167 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 255, 156, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 255, 156, 167

255, 255, 255

 255, 212, 222

 255, 240, 251


 255, 156, 167

 225, 129, 141

 196, 103, 115

 167, 77, 91

 139, 52, 67

 111, 26, 45

 84, 0, 25

 58, 0, 0

 29, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

■ 255, 156, 167

■ 255, 156, 167

■ 255, 131, 144

■ 255, 182, 190

■ 255, 105, 122

■ 255, 207, 212

■ 255, 80, 99

■ 255, 233, 235

■ 255, 54, 76

255, 255, 255

■ 255, 29, 54

■ 255, 3, 31

■ 255, 0, 28

Harmonies

Analogous

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



243, 158, 204



255, 156, 167



247, 173, 134

Triad

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



255, 156, 167



131, 197, 179



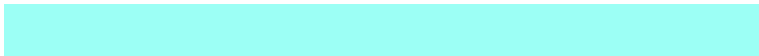
99, 157, 253

Complementary

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



255, 156, 167



156, 208, 255

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.



38, 127, 234



255, 156, 167



103, 164, 202

Square

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



255, 156, 167



116, 190, 113



52, 128, 203



161, 177, 254

Rectangle

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



255, 156, 167



233, 215, 119



52, 128, 203



77, 147, 249

Sweetspot

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



255, 156, 167



255, 224, 228



243, 156, 255



128, 110, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



255, 156, 167



255, 135, 148



255, 218, 156



128, 115, 116



191, 0, 21



64, 0, 7

Inverse Universe

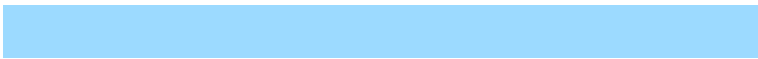
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



255, 156, 167



255, 135, 148



156, 194, 255



128, 115, 116



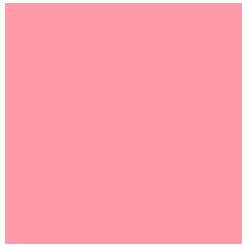
191, 0, 21



64, 0, 7

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 255, 156, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

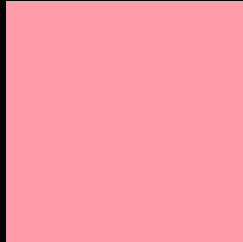
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 255, 156, 167 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 255, 156, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 255, 156, 167.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 255, 156, 167.

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
255, 156, 167

Protanopia
188, 183, 182

Deuteranopia
210, 185, 163



Tritanopia
255, 156, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color

255, 156, 167



Protanomaly

212, 173, 177



Deuteranomaly

226, 171, 164



Tritanomaly

255, 156, 168

Monochromacy



Original Color

255, 156, 167



Achromatopsia

187, 187, 187



Achromatomaly

212, 176, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 255, 156, 167 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(255, 156, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 156, 167)  
}
```

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(255, 156, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 156, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 255, 156, 167 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(255, 156, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 156, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(255, 156, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 156, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 156, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 156,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 255, 156, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 156, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
156, 167) }
```

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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