

Converting Colors

`RYB(220, 128, 147)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(220, 128, 147) contains.

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Color

R_YB(220, 128, 147)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DC8093
RGB	220, 128, 147
RGB Percent	86%, 50%, 58%
CMY	0.1373, 0.4980, 0.4235
CMYK	0.00, 0.42, 0.33, 0.14
HSL	348°, 57%, 68%
HSV	348°, 42%, 86%
XYZ	42.5008, 32.7606, 31.6871
YIQ	157.6740, 48.7330, 25.4130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

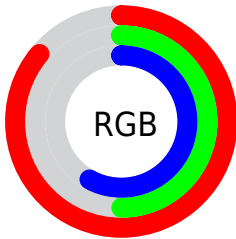
Format	Color
R _Y B	220, 128, 147
Decimal	14450835
CIE Lab	63.97, 37.66, 5.34
CIE LCh	64, 38.038, 8.064
Yxy	32.7606, 0.3974, 0.3063
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292640915 (0xFFDC8093)
YUV	157.6740, -5.2623, 54.6599
Hunter-Lab	57.2369, 32.3795, 7.2420

Details

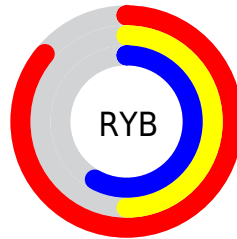
The RYB color **220, 128, 147** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **128, 179, 220**, and the grayscale version is **158, 158, 158**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 182, 201**, and **162, 76, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 106, 130**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 150, 164**.

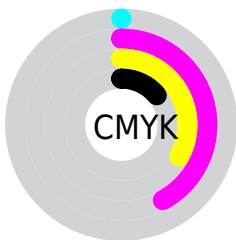
Distribution



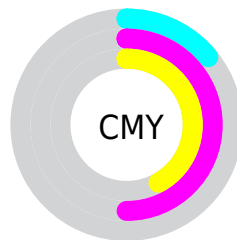
- Red (86%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (14%)




- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 220, 128, 147 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 220, 128, 147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 220, 128, 147


255, 255, 255

 255, 182, 201

 255, 210, 229

 255, 239, 255

 220, 128, 147

 191, 102, 121

 162, 76, 97

 135, 51, 73

 107, 25, 51


 80, 0, 30

 56, 0, 3


 24, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0


 220, 128, 147

 220, 128, 147


 220, 106, 130

 220, 150, 164

 220, 84, 112


 220, 172, 182

 220, 62, 95

 220, 194, 199

 220, 40, 77

 220, 216, 217

 220, 18, 60

 220, 230, 238

 220, 0, 45

 220, 238, 255

 220, 238, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



205, 132, 181



220, 128, 147



217, 137, 115

Triad

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



220, 128, 147



100, 165, 134



51, 119, 217

Complementary

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



220, 128, 147



128, 179, 220

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.



0, 91, 196



220, 128, 147



88, 144, 171

Square

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



220, 128, 147



101, 168, 87



26, 102, 173



119, 146, 222

Rectangle

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



220, 128, 147



205, 167, 98



26, 102, 173



14, 101, 212

Sweetspot

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



220, 128, 147



255, 222, 229



200, 128, 220



128, 107, 111



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 128, 147



255, 128, 154



220, 164, 128



110, 99, 101



173, 0, 36



46, 0, 9

Inverse Universe

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



220, 128, 147



255, 128, 154



128, 166, 220



110, 99, 101



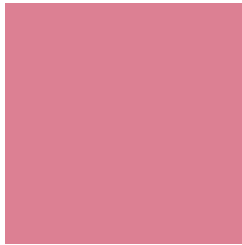
173, 0, 36



46, 0, 9

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 220, 128, 147 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

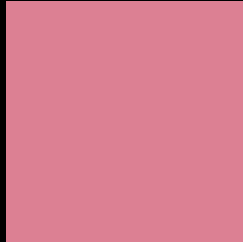
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 220, 128, 147 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 220, 128, 147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 220, 128, 147.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 220, 128, 147.

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
220, 128, 147

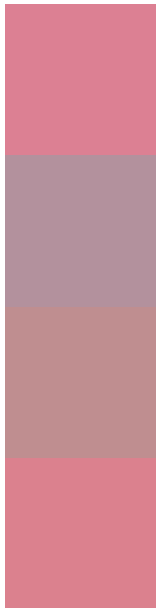
Protanopia
156, 155, 162

Deuteranopia
175, 152, 143



Tritanopia
219, 129, 139

Trichromacy



Original Color
220, 128, 147

Protanomaly
179, 145, 157

Deuteranomaly
191, 142, 144

Tritanomaly
219, 129, 142

Monochromacy



Original Color
220, 128, 147

Achromatopsia
158, 158, 158

Achromatomaly
181, 147, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 128, 147 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(220, 128, 147) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 128, 147)  
}
```

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(220, 128, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 128, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 220, 128, 147 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(220, 128, 147) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 128, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 128, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 128, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 128, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 128,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 128, 147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 128, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
128, 147) }
```

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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