

Converting Colors

`RYB(220, 132, 136)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(220, 132, 136) contains.

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Color

R_YB(220, 132, 136)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DC8488
RGB	220, 132, 136
RGB Percent	86%, 52%, 53%
CMY	0.1373, 0.4824, 0.4667
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.38, 0.14
HSL	357°, 56%, 69%
HSV	357°, 40%, 86%
XYZ	42.2104, 33.4957, 27.5331
YIQ	158.7680, 51.1640, 19.9000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

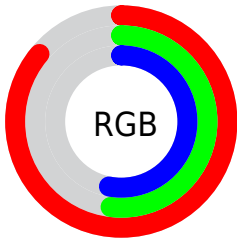
Format	Color
R _Y B	220, 132, 136
Decimal	14451848
CIE Lab	64.56, 34.23, 12.42
CIE LCh	65, 36.415, 19.950
Yxy	33.4957, 0.4089, 0.3244
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292641928 (0xFFDC8488)
YUV	158.7680, -11.2246, 53.7005
Hunter-Lab	57.8755, 28.9034, 12.3068

Details

The RYB color **220, 132, 136** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **132, 177, 220**, and the grayscale version is **159, 159, 159**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 186, 189**, and **162, 81, 86** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 110, 115**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 154, 157**.

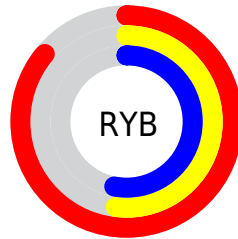
Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (52%)

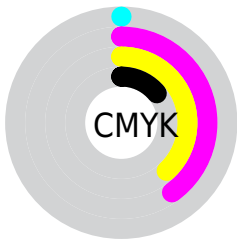
Blue (53%)



Red (86%)

Yellow (52%)

Blue (53%)

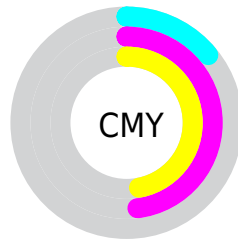


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (38%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (14%)


Magenta (48%)


Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 220, 132, 136 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, 132, 136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 220, 132, 136

 220, 132, 136

255, 255, 255

 191, 106, 111

 255, 186, 189

 162, 81, 86

 255, 214, 217

 134, 56, 63

 255, 243, 245

 107, 31, 41


 80, 3, 21

 55, 0, 0

 23, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 220, 132, 136

 220, 132, 136

■ 220, 110, 115

■ 220, 154, 157

■ 220, 88, 94

■ 220, 176, 178

■ 220, 66, 73

■ 220, 198, 199

■ 220, 44, 52

■ 220, 220, 220

■ 220, 22, 31

■ 220, 231, 242

■ 220, 0, 10

■ 220, 238, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



213, 132, 169



220, 132, 136



210, 155, 108

Triad

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



220, 132, 136



114, 169, 164



89, 136, 220

Complementary

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



220, 132, 136



132, 177, 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.



20, 103, 205



220, 132, 136



75, 133, 173

Square

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



220, 132, 136



94, 161, 99



17, 96, 178



144, 151, 218

Rectangle

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



220, 132, 136



192, 196, 96



17, 96, 178



68, 127, 217

Sweetspot

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



220, 132, 136



255, 224, 226



216, 132, 220



128, 110, 110



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 132, 136



255, 133, 138



220, 205, 132



110, 99, 99



173, 0, 8



46, 0, 2

Inverse Universe

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



220, 132, 136



255, 133, 138



132, 163, 220



110, 99, 99



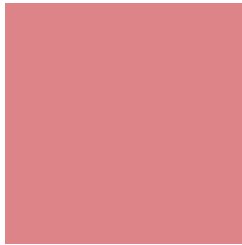
173, 0, 8



46, 0, 2

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 220, 132, 136 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

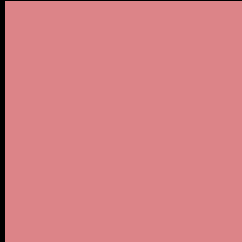
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 132, 136 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, 132, 136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 220, 132, 136.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 220, 132, 136.

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, 132, 136

Protanopia
160, 162, 149

Deuteranopia
181, 162, 133



Tritanopia
220, 131, 141

Trichromacy



Original Color

220, 132, 136

Protanomaly

183, 147, 144

Deuteranomaly

195, 146, 134

Tritanomaly

220, 131, 139

Monochromacy



Original Color

220, 132, 136

Achromatopsia

159, 159, 159

Achromatomaly

181, 149, 151

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 220, 132, 136 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, 132, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 132, 136)  
}
```

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, 132, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 132, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 220, 132, 136 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, 132, 136) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 132, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 132, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 132, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 132, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 132,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 132, 136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 132, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
132, 136) }
```

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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