

Converting Colors

`RYB(220, 137, 163)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(220, 137, 163) contains.

RYB(220, 137, 163)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

R_YB(220, 137, 163)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DC89A3
RGB	220, 137, 163
RGB Percent	86%, 54%, 64%
CMY	0.1373, 0.4627, 0.3608
CMYK	0.00, 0.38, 0.26, 0.14
HSL	341°, 54%, 70%
HSV	341°, 38%, 86%
XYZ	45.0717, 35.7513, 39.1755
YIQ	164.7810, 41.1220, 25.6820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

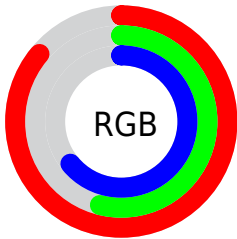
Format	Color
RYB	220, 137, 163
Decimal	14453155
CIELab	66.33, 35.04, -0.30
CIElCh	66, 35.038, 359.507
Yxy	35.7513, 0.3756, 0.2979
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292643235 (0xFFDC89A3)
YUV	164.7810, -0.8780, 48.4271
Hunter-Lab	59.7924, 29.9172, 3.0084

Details

The RYB color **220, 137, 163** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **137, 186, 220**, and the grayscale version is **165, 165, 165**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 191, 218**, and **163, 85, 111** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 115, 148**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 159, 178**.

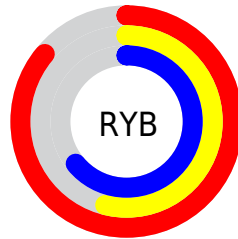
Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (54%)

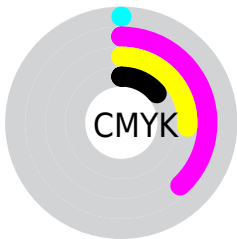
Blue (64%)



Red (86%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (64%)

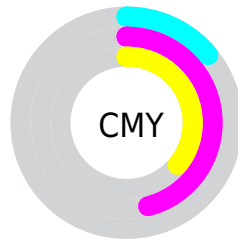


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (26%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (14%)


Magenta (46%)

Yellow (36%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 220, 137, 163 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, 137, 163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 220, 137, 163


255, 255, 255

 255, 191, 218

 255, 220, 246

 255, 249, 255

 220, 137, 163

 191, 111, 137

 163, 85, 111

 136, 61, 87

 109, 36, 64


 83, 8, 42

 57, 0, 22

 33, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 220, 137, 163

 220, 137, 163

■ 220, 115, 148

■ 220, 159, 178

■ 220, 93, 133

■ 220, 181, 193

■ 220, 71, 118

■ 220, 203, 208

■ 220, 49, 103

■ 220, 223, 225

■ 220, 27, 87

■ 220, 236, 247

■ 220, 5, 72

■ 220, 238, 255

■ 220, 0, 69

■ 220, 238, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



200, 143, 194



220, 137, 163



222, 140, 132

Triad

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



220, 137, 163



105, 169, 124



62, 126, 215

Complementary

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



220, 137, 163



137, 186, 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.



36, 110, 191



220, 137, 163



113, 163, 175

Square

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



220, 137, 163



131, 183, 98



71, 129, 178



115, 149, 224

Rectangle

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



220, 137, 163



214, 158, 115



71, 129, 178



47, 118, 208

Sweetspot

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



220, 137, 163



255, 227, 236



194, 137, 220



128, 111, 116



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 137, 163



255, 140, 176



220, 155, 137



110, 99, 102



173, 0, 54



46, 0, 14

Inverse Universe

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



220, 137, 163



255, 140, 176



137, 174, 220



110, 99, 102



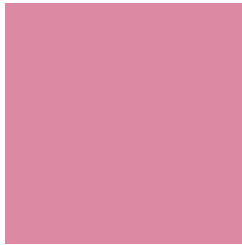
173, 0, 54



46, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 220, 137, 163 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

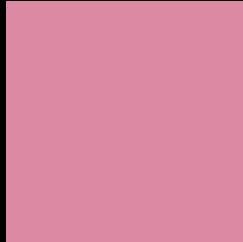
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 137, 163 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, 137, 163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 220, 137, 163.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 220, 137, 163.

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, 137, 163

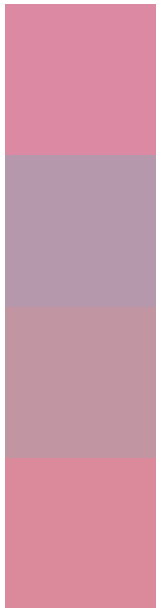
Protanopia
160, 161, 177

Deuteranopia
178, 156, 160



Tritanopia
219, 139, 150

Trichromacy



Original Color
220, 137, 163

Protanomaly
182, 152, 172

Deuteranomaly
193, 149, 161

Tritanomaly
219, 138, 155

Monochromacy



Original Color
220, 137, 163

Achromatopsia
165, 165, 165

Achromatomaly
185, 155, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 220, 137, 163 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, 137, 163) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 137, 163)  
}
```

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, 137, 163) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 137, 163) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 220, 137, 163 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, 137, 163) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 137, 163) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 137, 163)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 137, 163); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 137, 163);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 137,  
163) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 220, 137, 163 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 137, 163) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
137, 163) }
```

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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