

Converting Colors

`RYB(220, 144, 169)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(220, 144, 169) contains.

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Color

R_YB(220, 144, 169)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DC90A9
RGB	220, 144, 169
RGB Percent	86%, 56%, 66%
CMY	0.1373, 0.4353, 0.3373
CMYK	0.00, 0.35, 0.23, 0.14
HSL	340°, 52%, 71%
HSV	340°, 35%, 86%
XYZ	46.6499, 38.0267, 42.4173
YIQ	169.5740, 37.2710, 23.8870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

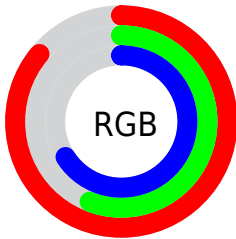
Format	Color
R_{YB}	220, 144, 169
Decimal	14454953
CIE _{Lab}	68.04, 32.16, -1.17
CIE _{LCh}	68, 32.182, 357.913
Yxy	38.0267, 0.3671, 0.2992
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292645033 (0xFFDC90A9)
YUV	169.5740, -0.2830, 44.2236
Hunter-Lab	61.6658, 27.1192, 2.3830

Details

The RYB color **220, 144, 169** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **144, 189, 220**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 199, 224**, and **163, 92, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 122, 154**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 166, 184**.

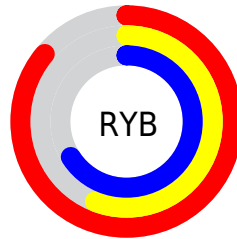
Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (56%)

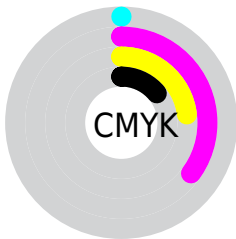
Blue (66%)



Red (86%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (66%)

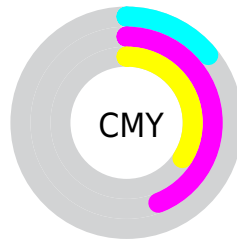


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (23%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (14%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 220, 144, 169 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, 144, 169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 220, 144, 169

255, 255, 255

 255, 199, 224

 255, 227, 253

 220, 144, 169

 191, 118, 143

 163, 92, 117

 136, 68, 92

 109, 43, 69

 84, 19, 47


 58, 0, 26


 37, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0


 220, 144, 169


 220, 144, 169

 220, 122, 154


 220, 166, 184

 220, 100, 139


 220, 188, 199

 220, 78, 125

 220, 210, 213

 220, 56, 110

 220, 227, 232

 220, 34, 95

 220, 240, 254

 220, 12, 80

 220, 238, 255

 220, 0, 72

Harmonies

Analogous

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



201, 149, 197



220, 144, 169



223, 146, 140

Triad

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



220, 144, 169



114, 172, 129



81, 137, 214

Complementary

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



220, 144, 169



144, 189, 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.



66, 126, 192



220, 144, 169



124, 171, 179

Square

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



220, 144, 169



144, 188, 108



89, 141, 182



123, 155, 223

Rectangle

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



220, 144, 169



216, 160, 124



89, 141, 182



71, 131, 208

Sweetspot

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



220, 144, 169



255, 230, 238



195, 144, 220



128, 112, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 144, 169



255, 150, 185



220, 160, 144



110, 99, 102



173, 0, 57



46, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



220, 144, 169



255, 150, 185



144, 178, 220



110, 99, 102



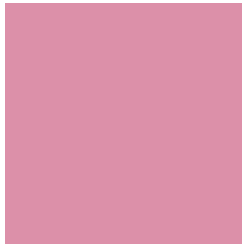
173, 0, 57



46, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 220, 144, 169 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

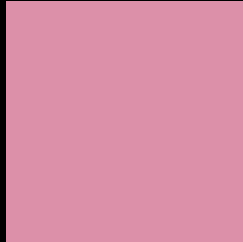
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 144, 169 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, 144, 169 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 220, 144, 169.

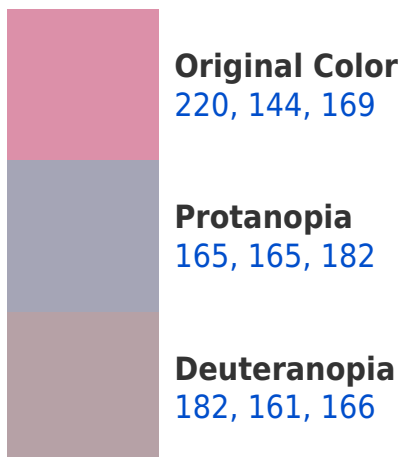


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 220, 144, 169.

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





Tritanopia
219, 146, 157

Trichromacy



Original Color

220, 144, 169

Protanomaly

185, 157, 177

Deuteranomaly

196, 155, 167

Tritanomaly

219, 145, 161

Monochromacy



Original Color

220, 144, 169

Achromatopsia

170, 170, 170

Achromatomaly

188, 161, 170

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 220, 144, 169 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, 144, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 144, 169)  
}
```

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, 144, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 144, 169) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 220, 144, 169 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, 144, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 144, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 144, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 144, 169); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 144, 169); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 144, 169) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 144, 169 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 144, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
144, 169) }
```

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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