

Converting Colors

`RYB(220, 147, 153)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(220, 147, 153) contains.

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Color

R_YB(220, 147, 153)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DC9399
RGB	220, 147, 153
RGB Percent	86%, 58%, 60%
CMY	0.1373, 0.4235, 0.4000
CMYK	0.00, 0.33, 0.30, 0.14
HSL	355°, 51%, 72%
HSV	355°, 33%, 86%
XYZ	45.6987, 38.3830, 35.1371
YIQ	169.5110, 41.5820, 17.3420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

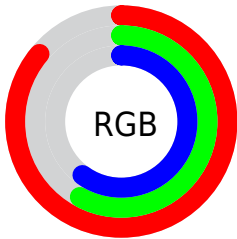
Format	Color
R _Y B	220, 147, 153
Decimal	14455705
CIE Lab	68.30, 28.33, 8.17
CIE LCh	68, 29.487, 16.077
Yxy	38.3830, 0.3833, 0.3220
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292645785 (0xFFDC9399)
YUV	169.5110, -8.1399, 44.2789
Hunter-Lab	61.9540, 23.2462, 9.7416

Details

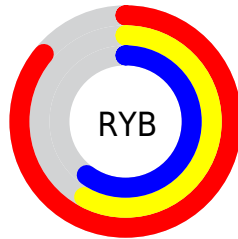
The RYB color **220, 147, 153** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **147, 185, 220**, and the grayscale version is **170, 170, 170**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 202, 207**, and **163, 95, 102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 125, 133**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 169, 173**.

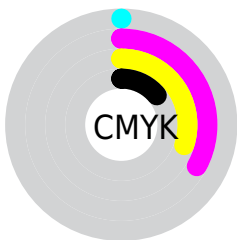
Distribution



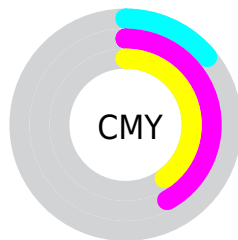
- Red (86%)
- Green (58%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 220, 147, 153 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, 147, 153 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 220, 147, 153

255, 255, 255

 255, 202, 207

 255, 230, 235


 220, 147, 153

 191, 121, 127

 163, 95, 102

 136, 71, 78

 109, 47, 55

 83, 24, 34

 58, 0, 12

 35, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 220, 147, 153

 220, 147, 153

■ 220, 125, 133

■ 220, 169, 173

■ 220, 103, 113

■ 220, 191, 193

■ 220, 81, 92

■ 220, 213, 214

■ 220, 59, 72

■ 220, 228, 235

■ 220, 37, 52

■ 220, 238, 255

■ 220, 15, 32

■ 220, 238, 255

■ 220, 0, 18

Harmonies

Analogous

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



211, 148, 180



220, 147, 153



214, 161, 129

Triad

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



220, 147, 153



129, 176, 164



114, 152, 218

Complementary

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



220, 147, 153



147, 185, 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.



85, 138, 204



220, 147, 153



110, 153, 180

Square

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



220, 147, 153



117, 171, 115



85, 133, 181



153, 162, 217

Rectangle

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



220, 147, 153



203, 192, 119



85, 133, 181



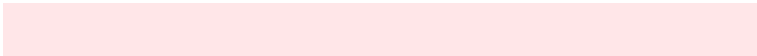
102, 146, 214

Sweetspot

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



220, 147, 153



255, 230, 232



214, 147, 220



128, 112, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 147, 153



255, 153, 161



220, 198, 147



110, 99, 100



173, 0, 14



46, 0, 4

Inverse Universe

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



220, 147, 153



255, 153, 161



147, 174, 220



110, 99, 100



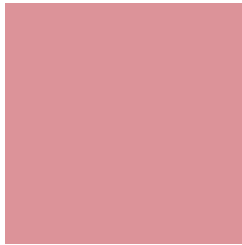
173, 0, 14



46, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 220, 147, 153 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

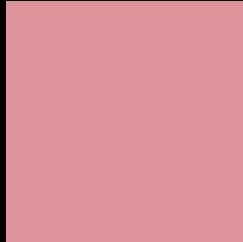
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 147, 153 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, 147, 153 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 220, 147, 153.

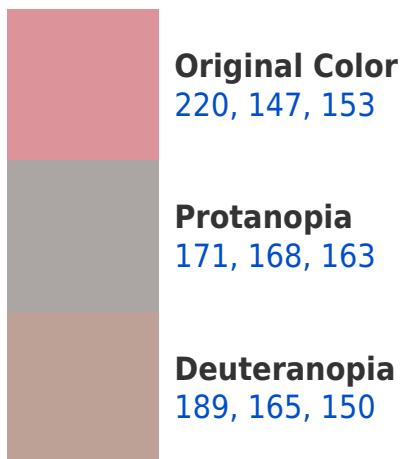


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 220, 147, 153.

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](#).

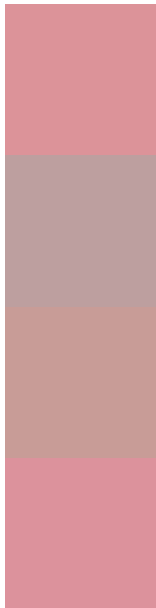
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
220, 146, 157

Trichromacy



Original Color
220, 147, 153

Protanomaly
189, 159, 159

Deuteranomaly
200, 157, 151

Tritanomaly
220, 146, 156

Monochromacy



Original Color
220, 147, 153

Achromatopsia
170, 170, 170

Achromatomaly
188, 162, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 220, 147, 153 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, 147, 153) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 147, 153)  
}
```

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, 147, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 147, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 220, 147, 153 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, 147, 153) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 147, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 147, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 147, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 147, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 147,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 220, 147, 153 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 147, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
147, 153) }
```

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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