

Converting Colors

`RYB(220, 152, 149)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(220, 152, 149) contains.

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Color

R_YB(220, 152, 149)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DC9895
RGB	220, 152, 149
RGB Percent	86%, 60%, 58%
CMY	0.1373, 0.4044, 0.4157
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.32, 0.14
HSL	2°, 50%, 72%
HSV	2°, 32%, 86%
XYZ	46.1485, 39.8026, 33.6841
YIQ	171.9900, 41.4910, 13.4830

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

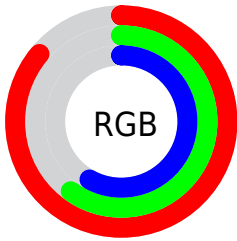
Format	Color
R _Y B	220, 152, 149
Decimal	14456981
CIE Lab	69.33, 25.19, 11.85
CIE LCh	69, 27.839, 25.201
Yxy	39.8026, 0.3857, 0.3327
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292647061 (0xFFDC9895)
YUV	171.9900, -11.3341, 42.1048
Hunter-Lab	63.0893, 20.1628, 12.5068

Details

The RYB color **220, 152, 149** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **149, 184, 220**, and the grayscale version is **172, 172, 172**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 207, 203**, and **163, 100, 98** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 131, 127**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 173, 171**.

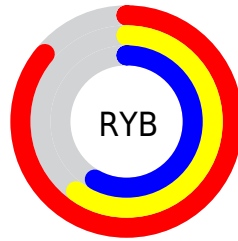
Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (60%)

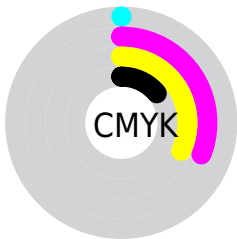
Blue (58%)



Red (86%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (58%)

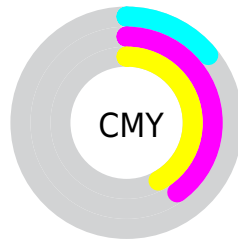


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (32%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (14%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 220, 152, 149 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, 152, 149 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 220, 152, 149

255, 255, 255

 255, 207, 203

 255, 236, 231

 220, 152, 149

 191, 126, 123

 163, 100, 98

 136, 76, 75

 109, 52, 52

 83, 29, 31

 58, 6, 7

 36, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 220, 152, 149

 220, 152, 149

■ 220, 131, 127

■ 220, 173, 171

■ 220, 110, 105

■ 220, 194, 193

■ 220, 89, 83

■ 220, 215, 215

■ 220, 67, 61

■ 220, 228, 237

■ 220, 46, 39

■ 220, 238, 255

■ 220, 25, 17

■ 220, 9, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

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



216, 151, 174



220, 152, 149



211, 174, 129

Triad

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



220, 152, 149



136, 176, 180



131, 159, 219

Complementary

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



220, 152, 149



149, 184, 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.



100, 146, 210



220, 152, 149



108, 151, 183

Square

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



220, 152, 149



123, 174, 132



92, 139, 190



168, 164, 215

Rectangle

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



220, 152, 149



188, 199, 121



92, 139, 190



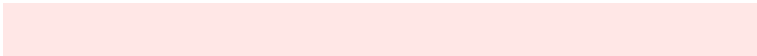
120, 155, 217

Sweetspot

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



220, 152, 149



255, 231, 230



220, 149, 218



128, 113, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 152, 149



255, 160, 156



211, 220, 149



110, 99, 99



173, 7, 0



46, 2, 0

Inverse Universe

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



149, 184, 220



156, 204, 255



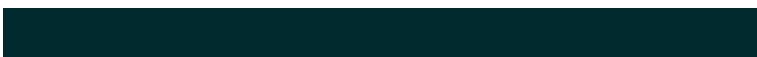
149, 172, 220



99, 104, 110



0, 85, 173



0, 22, 46

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 220, 152, 149 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

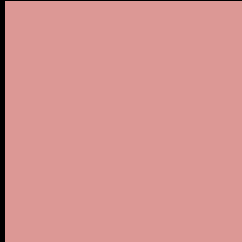
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 152, 149 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, 152, 149 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 220, 152, 149.

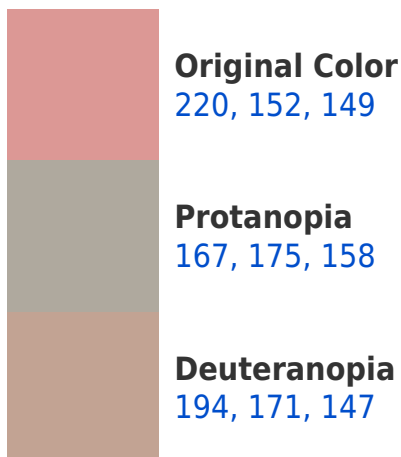


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 220, 152, 149.

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
221, 150, 161

Trichromacy



Original Color

220, 152, 149

Protanomaly

191, 165, 155

Deuteranomaly

203, 162, 148

Tritanomaly

221, 151, 157

Monochromacy



Original Color

220, 152, 149

Achromatopsia

172, 172, 172

Achromatomaly

189, 165, 164

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 220, 152, 149 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, 152, 149) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 152, 149)  
}
```

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, 152, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 152, 149) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 220, 152, 149 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, 152, 149) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 152, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 152, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 152, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 152, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 152,  
149) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 152, 149 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 152, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
152, 149) }
```

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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