

Converting Colors

`RYB(220, 159, 178)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(220, 159, 178) contains.

RYB(220, 159, 178)	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, 159, 178)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DC9FB2
RGB	220, 159, 178
RGB Percent	86%, 62%, 70%
CMY	0.1373, 0.3765, 0.3020
CMYK	0.00, 0.28, 0.19, 0.14
HSL	341°, 47%, 74%
HSV	341°, 28%, 86%
XYZ	49.9492, 43.2263, 47.8304
YIQ	179.4050, 30.2570, 18.8410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

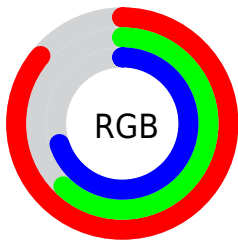
Format	Color
R _Y B	220, 159, 178
Decimal	14458802
CIE Lab	71.71, 25.44, -0.81
CIE LCh	72, 25.451, 358.167
Yxy	43.2263, 0.3542, 0.3066
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292648882 (0xFFDC9FB2)
YUV	179.4050, -0.6927, 35.6018
Hunter-Lab	65.7467, 20.5537, 2.8895

Details

The RYB color **220, 159, 178** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **159, 195, 220**, and the grayscale version is **179, 179, 179**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 214, 234**, and **164, 107, 125** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 137, 163**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 181, 193**.

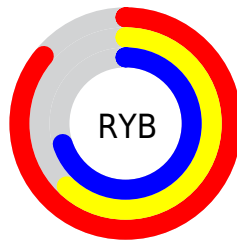
Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (62%)

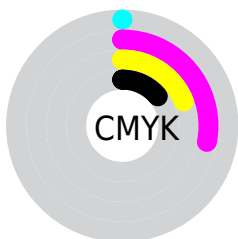
Blue (70%)



Red (86%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (70%)

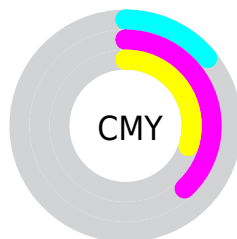


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (19%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (14%)

Magenta (38%)


Yellow (30%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 220, 159, 178 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, 159, 178 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 220, 159, 178

 220, 159, 178

255, 255, 255


 192, 133, 151

 255, 214, 234


 164, 107, 125

 255, 243, 255

 137, 82, 101

 111, 58, 77

 85, 35, 54

 61, 12, 33

 41, 0, 9

 0, 0, 0

 220, 159, 178

 220, 159, 178

■ 220, 137, 163

■ 220, 181, 193

■ 220, 115, 148

■ 220, 203, 208

■ 220, 93, 133

■ 220, 223, 225

■ 220, 71, 117

■ 220, 236, 247

■ 220, 49, 102

■ 220, 238, 255

■ 220, 27, 87

■ 220, 238, 255

■ 220, 5, 72

■ 220, 0, 69

Harmonies

Analogous

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



204, 163, 201



220, 159, 178



223, 160, 155

Triad

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



220, 159, 178



134, 181, 146



118, 157, 214

Complementary

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



220, 159, 178



159, 195, 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.



108, 150, 197



220, 159, 178



143, 179, 186

Square

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



220, 159, 178



158, 194, 129



119, 159, 189



145, 168, 222

Rectangle

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



220, 159, 178



217, 173, 142



119, 159, 189



112, 154, 209

Sweetspot

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



220, 159, 178



255, 235, 241



201, 159, 220



128, 115, 119



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 159, 178



255, 171, 197



220, 172, 159



110, 99, 102



173, 0, 54



46, 0, 14

Inverse Universe

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



220, 159, 178



255, 171, 197



159, 186, 220



110, 99, 102



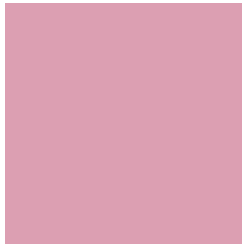
173, 0, 54



46, 0, 14

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 220, 159, 178 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

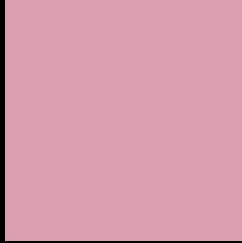
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 159, 178 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, 159, 178 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 220, 159, 178.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 220, 159, 178.

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, 159, 178

Protanopia
176, 175, 187

Deuteranopia
193, 170, 176



Tritanopia
219, 160, 172

Trichromacy



Original Color
220, 159, 178

Protanomaly
192, 169, 184

Deuteranomaly
203, 166, 177

Tritanomaly
219, 160, 174

Monochromacy



Original Color
220, 159, 178

Achromatopsia
179, 179, 179

Achromatomaly
194, 172, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 220, 159, 178 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, 159, 178) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 159, 178)  
}
```

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, 159, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 159, 178) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 220, 159, 178 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, 159, 178) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 159, 178) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 159, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 159, 178); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 159, 178); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 159, 178) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 159, 178 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 159, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
159, 178) }
```

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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