

Converting Colors

`RYB(220, 162, 189)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(220, 162, 189) contains.

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Color

R_YB(220, 162, 189)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCA2BD
RGB	220, 162, 189
RGB Percent	86%, 64%, 74%
CMY	0.1373, 0.3647, 0.2588
CMYK	0.00, 0.26, 0.14, 0.14
HSL	332°, 45%, 75%
HSV	332°, 26%, 86%
XYZ	51.6208, 44.7304, 54.0572
YIQ	182.4200, 25.9010, 20.6930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

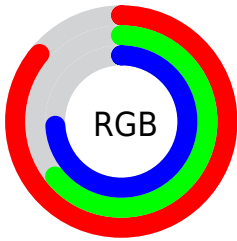
Format	Color
R _Y B	220, 162, 189
Decimal	14459581
CIE Lab	72.71, 25.55, -5.41
CIE LCh	73, 26.121, 348.046
Yxy	44.7304, 0.3432, 0.2974
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292649661 (0xFFDCA2BD)
YUV	182.4200, 3.2439, 32.9577
Hunter-Lab	66.8808, 20.7308, -1.1053

Details

The RYB color **220, 162, 189** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **162, 200, 220**, and the grayscale version is **182, 182, 182**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 217, 245**, and **164, 110, 136** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 140, 177**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 184, 201**.

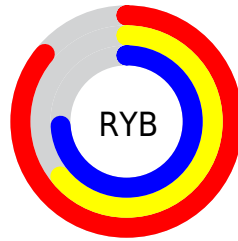
Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (64%)

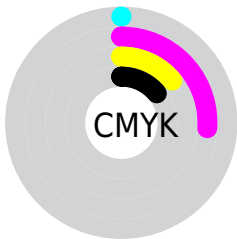
Blue (74%)



Red (86%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (74%)

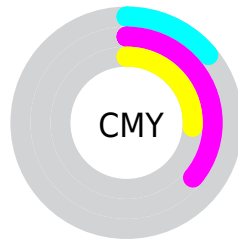


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (14%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (26%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 220, 162, 189 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, 162, 189 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 220, 162, 189

255, 255, 255

 255, 217, 245

 255, 246, 255

 220, 162, 189

 192, 135, 162

 164, 110, 136

 137, 85, 110

 111, 61, 86

 86, 38, 63

 62, 15, 41

 40, 0, 21

 0, 0, 0

 220, 162, 189

 220, 162, 189

■ 220, 140, 177

■ 220, 184, 201

■ 220, 118, 165

■ 220, 206, 213

■ 220, 96, 154

■ 220, 225, 228

■ 220, 74, 142

■ 220, 240, 250

■ 220, 52, 130

■ 220, 239, 255

■ 220, 30, 118

■ 220, 238, 255

■ 220, 8, 107

■ 220, 0, 102

Harmonies

Analogous

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



200, 168, 211



220, 162, 189



227, 161, 165

Triad

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



220, 162, 189



133, 181, 133



112, 156, 213

Complementary

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



220, 162, 189



162, 200, 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.



110, 151, 192



220, 162, 189



146, 188, 180

Square

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



220, 162, 189



186, 205, 132



127, 166, 191



136, 167, 225

Rectangle

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



220, 162, 189



225, 167, 150



127, 166, 191



109, 153, 207

Sweetspot

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



220, 162, 189



255, 235, 244



193, 162, 220



128, 115, 121



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 162, 189



255, 173, 211



220, 164, 162



110, 99, 104



173, 0, 81



46, 0, 21

Inverse Universe

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



220, 162, 189



255, 173, 211



162, 190, 220



110, 99, 104



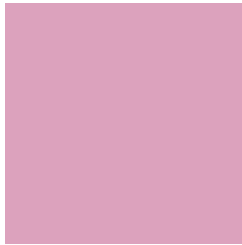
173, 0, 81



46, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 220, 162, 189 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

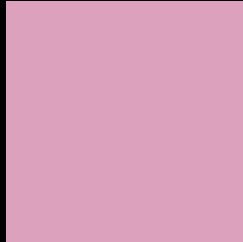
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 162, 189 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, 162, 189 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 220, 162, 189.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 220, 162, 189.

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, 162, 189

Protanopia
176, 177, 199

Deuteranopia
192, 173, 187



Tritanopia
219, 164, 177

Trichromacy



Original Color

220, 162, 189

Protanomaly

192, 172, 195

Deuteranomaly

202, 169, 188

Tritanomaly

219, 163, 181

Monochromacy



Original Color

220, 162, 189

Achromatopsia

182, 182, 182

Achromatomaly

196, 175, 185

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 220, 162, 189 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, 162, 189) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 162, 189)  
}
```

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, 162, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 162, 189) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 220, 162, 189 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, 162, 189) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 162, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 162, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 162, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 162, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 162,  
189) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 220, 162, 189 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 162, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
162, 189) }
```

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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