

Converting Colors

`RYB(220, 168, 169)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(220, 168, 169) contains.

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Color

R_YB(220, 168, 169)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCA8A9
RGB	220, 168, 169
RGB Percent	86%, 66%, 66%
CMY	0.1373, 0.3412, 0.3373
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.23, 0.14
HSL	359°, 43%, 76%
HSV	359°, 24%, 86%
XYZ	50.6793, 46.0855, 43.7604
YIQ	183.6620, 30.6710, 11.3350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

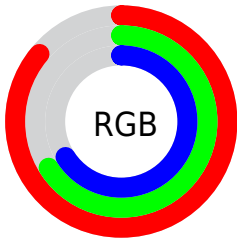
Format	Color
R _Y B	220, 168, 169
Decimal	14461097
CIE Lab	73.60, 19.24, 6.89
CIE LCh	74, 20.432, 19.706
Yxy	46.0855, 0.3606, 0.3280
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292651177 (0xFFDCA8A9)
YUV	183.6620, -7.2284, 31.8684
Hunter-Lab	67.8863, 14.4549, 9.3013

Details

The RYB color **220, 168, 169** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **168, 194, 220**, and the grayscale version is **184, 184, 184**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 223, 224**, and **164, 116, 117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 146, 147**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 190, 191**.

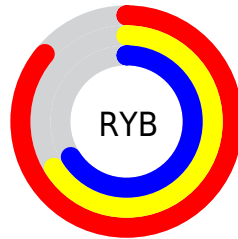
Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (66%)

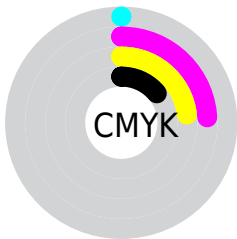
Blue (66%)



Red (86%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (66%)

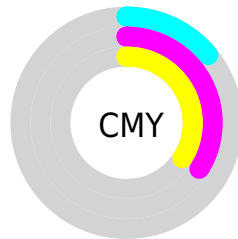


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (23%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (14%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 220, 168, 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, 168, 169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 220, 168, 169

 220, 168, 169

255, 255, 255

 192, 141, 143

 255, 223, 224


 164, 116, 117

 255, 252, 253

 137, 91, 92

 111, 67, 69

 86, 44, 47


 61, 23, 26

 40, 0, 0


 0, 0, 0

 220, 168, 169


 220, 168, 169

 220, 146, 147

 220, 190, 191

 220, 124, 126

 220, 212, 212

 220, 102, 104


 220, 227, 234

 220, 80, 83

 220, 238, 255

 220, 58, 61

 220, 36, 40

 220, 14, 18

 220, 0, 4

Harmonies

Analogous

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



215, 168, 188



220, 168, 169



215, 180, 153

Triad

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



220, 168, 169



156, 188, 183



151, 173, 217

Complementary

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



220, 168, 169



168, 194, 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.



134, 166, 209



220, 168, 169



141, 171, 191

Square

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



220, 168, 169



145, 183, 146



130, 161, 193



176, 178, 216

Rectangle

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



220, 168, 169



207, 201, 146



130, 161, 193



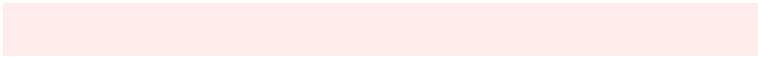
144, 170, 215

Sweetspot

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



220, 168, 169



255, 237, 237



218, 168, 220



128, 117, 117



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 168, 169



255, 184, 185



220, 213, 168



110, 99, 99



173, 0, 3



46, 0, 1

Inverse Universe

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



220, 168, 169



255, 184, 185



168, 186, 220



110, 99, 99



173, 0, 3



46, 0, 1

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 220, 168, 169 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

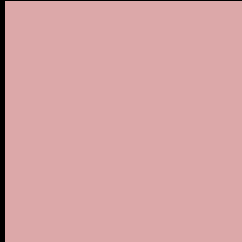
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 168, 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, 168, 169 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 220, 168, 169.

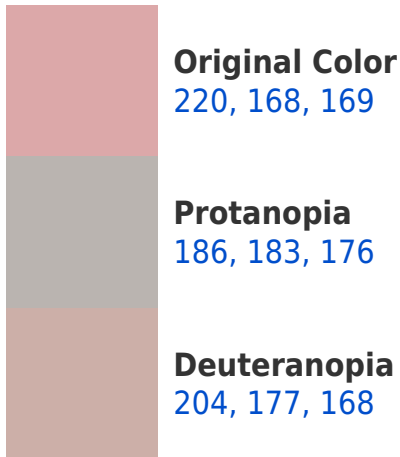



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 220, 168, 169.

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
221, 166, 179

Trichromacy



Original Color
220, 168, 169

Protanomaly
198, 176, 173

Deuteranomaly
210, 172, 168

Tritanomaly
221, 167, 175

Monochromacy



Original Color
220, 168, 169

Achromatopsia
184, 184, 184

Achromatomaly
197, 178, 179

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 220, 168, 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, 168, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 168, 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, 168, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 168, 169) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 220, 168, 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, 168, 169) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 168, 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, 168, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 168, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 168, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 168,  
169) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 168, 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, 168, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
168, 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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