

Converting Colors

`RYB(220, 168, 172)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(220, 168, 172) contains.

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Color

R_YB(220, 168, 172)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCA8AC
RGB	220, 168, 172
RGB Percent	86%, 66%, 67%
CMY	0.1373, 0.3412, 0.3255
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.22, 0.14
HSL	355°, 43%, 76%
HSV	355°, 24%, 86%
XYZ	50.9642, 46.1995, 45.2610
YIQ	184.0040, 29.7080, 12.2680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

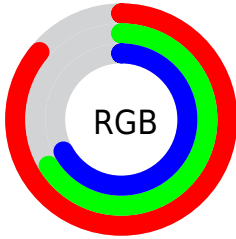
Format	Color
R _Y B	220, 168, 172
Decimal	14461100
CIE Lab	73.67, 19.68, 5.35
CIE LCh	74, 20.390, 15.208
Yxy	46.1995, 0.3578, 0.3244
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292651180 (0xFFDCA8AC)
YUV	184.0040, -5.9180, 31.5685
Hunter-Lab	67.9702, 14.8919, 8.0982

Details

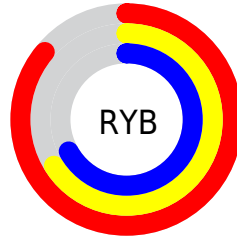
The RYB color **220, 168, 172** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **168, 195, 220**, and the grayscale version is **184, 184, 184**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 223, 227**, and **164, 116, 120** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 146, 152**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 190, 192**.

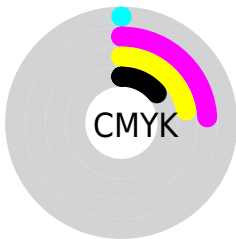
Distribution



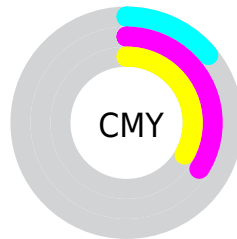
- Red (86%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 220, 168, 172 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, 172 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 220, 168, 172


255, 255, 255

 255, 223, 227

 255, 252, 255

 220, 168, 172


 192, 141, 145

 164, 116, 120

 137, 91, 95

 111, 67, 71

 86, 44, 49


 61, 22, 28

 40, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0

 220, 168, 172


 220, 168, 172

 220, 146, 152

 220, 190, 192

 220, 124, 131

 220, 212, 213

 220, 102, 111

 220, 227, 234

 220, 80, 91

 220, 238, 255

 220, 58, 70

 220, 238, 255

 220, 36, 50

 220, 14, 30

 220, 0, 17

Harmonies

Analogous

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



213, 169, 191



220, 168, 172



217, 177, 155

Triad

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



220, 168, 172



154, 188, 178



148, 172, 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, 172



168, 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.



132, 165, 207



220, 168, 172



144, 174, 191

Square

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



220, 168, 172



147, 185, 145



131, 162, 192



172, 178, 217

Rectangle

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



220, 168, 172



209, 196, 148



131, 162, 192



141, 169, 214

Sweetspot

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



220, 168, 172



255, 237, 239



216, 168, 220



128, 117, 118



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 168, 172



255, 184, 189



220, 206, 168



110, 99, 100



173, 0, 13



46, 0, 4

Inverse Universe

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



220, 168, 172



255, 184, 189



168, 187, 220



110, 99, 100



173, 0, 13



46, 0, 4

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 220, 168, 172 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

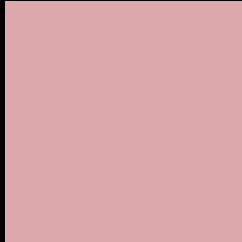
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 172 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

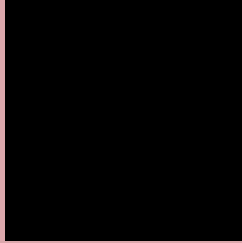
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 172 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 220, 168, 172.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 220, 168, 172.

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, 168, 172

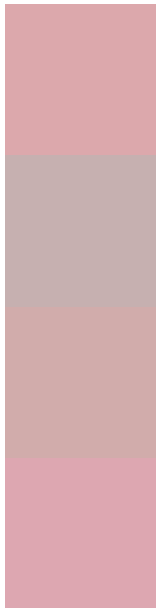
Protanopia
185, 180, 179

Deuteranopia
203, 176, 171



Tritanopia
221, 167, 180

Trichromacy



Original Color
220, 168, 172

Protanomaly
198, 176, 176

Deuteranomaly
209, 172, 171

Tritanomaly
221, 167, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color
220, 168, 172

Achromatopsia
184, 184, 184

Achromatomaly
197, 178, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 220, 168, 172 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, 172) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 168, 172)  
}
```

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, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 168, 172) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 220, 168, 172 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, 172) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 168, 172) }
```

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, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 168, 172); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 168, 172);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 168,  
172) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 168, 172 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, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
168, 172) }
```

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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