

# Converting Colors

`RYB(220, 169, 221)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(220, 169, 221) contains.

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# Color

**R<sub>Y</sub>B(220, 169, 221)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DCA9DD
RGB	220, 169, 221
RGB Percent	86%, 66%, 87%
CMY	0.1373, 0.3373, 0.1333
CMYK	0.00, 0.24, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	299°, 43%, 76%
HSV	299°, 24%, 87%
XYZ	56.7543, 48.8120, 74.8370
YIQ	190.1770, 13.7040, 26.9840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

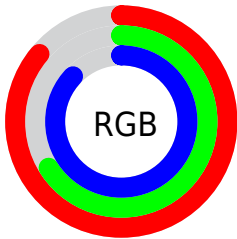
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	220, 169, 221
Decimal	14461405
CIE Lab	75.33, 27.36, -19.03
CIE LCh	75, 33.325, 325.180
Yxy	48.8120, 0.3146, 0.2706
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292651485 (0xFFDCA9DD)
YUV	190.1770, 15.1957, 26.1548
Hunter-Lab	69.8656, 22.7371, -14.6029

# Details

The RYB color **220, 169, 221** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **169, 221, 220**, and the grayscale version is **190, 190, 190**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 225, 255**, and **164, 116, 166** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 147, 221**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 191, 221**.

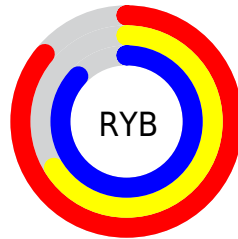
# Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (66%)

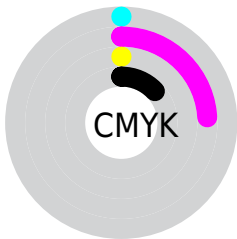
Blue (87%)



Red (86%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (87%)

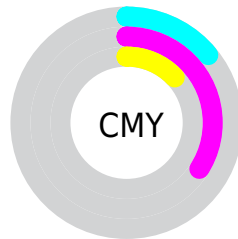


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (14%)

Magenta (34%)


Yellow (13%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 220, 169, 221 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, 169, 221 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 220, 169, 221

 220, 169, 221

255, 255, 255

 192, 142, 193

 255, 225, 255

 164, 116, 166

 255, 253, 255

 138, 91, 139

 112, 67, 114


 87, 44, 89


 62, 21, 66


 40, 0, 43


 6, 0, 22

 0, 0, 0


 220, 169, 221

 220, 169, 221

 220, 147, 221


 220, 191, 221

 219, 125, 221


 221, 213, 221

 219, 103, 221

 221, 235, 235


 218, 81, 221

 221, 255, 254

 218, 58, 221

 221, 255, 253

 217, 36, 221

 221, 255, 252

 217, 14, 221

 217, 0, 221

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



183, 179, 241



220, 169, 221



242, 163, 192

# Triad

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



220, 169, 221



170, 212, 124



85, 146, 211

# Complementary

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



220, 169, 221



169, 221, 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.



109, 162, 202



220, 169, 221



129, 192, 141

# Square

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



220, 169, 221



235, 193, 136



144, 194, 199



96, 155, 235

# Rectangle

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



220, 169, 221



247, 163, 171



144, 194, 199



90, 146, 202



# Sweetspot

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



220, 169, 221



255, 237, 255



169, 171, 221



127, 117, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



220, 169, 221



254, 184, 255



221, 169, 197



109, 99, 110



170, 0, 173



45, 0, 46



# Inverse Universe

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



221, 169, 170



255, 184, 185



169, 205, 221



110, 99, 99



173, 0, 3

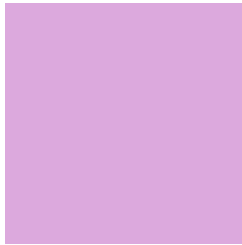


46, 0, 1



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 220, 169, 221 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

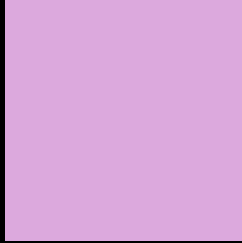
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 169, 221 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

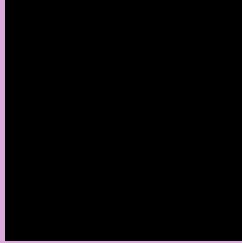
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## **RYB 220, 169, 221 Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 220, 169, 221.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 220, 169, 221.

# 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, 169, 221

**Protanopia**  
175, 183, 231

**Deuteranopia**  
188, 181, 219



**Tritanopia**  
215, 175, 189

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**  
220, 169, 221

**Protanomaly**  
191, 179, 227

**Deuteranomaly**  
200, 177, 220

**Tritanomaly**  
217, 173, 201

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
220, 169, 221

**Achromatopsia**  
190, 190, 190

**Achromatomaly**  
201, 182, 201

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 220, 169, 221 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, 169, 221) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 169, 221)  
}
```

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, 169, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 169, 221) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 220, 169, 221 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, 169, 221) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 169, 221) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 169, 221)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 169, 221); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 169, 221);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 169,  
221) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 169, 221 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 169, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
169, 221) }
```

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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