

Converting Colors

`RYB(220, 191, 198)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(220, 191, 198) contains.

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Color

R_YB(220, 191, 198)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCBFC6
RGB	220, 191, 198
RGB Percent	86%, 75%, 78%
CMY	0.1373, 0.2510, 0.2235
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.10, 0.14
HSL	346°, 29%, 81%
HSV	346°, 13%, 86%
XYZ	58.3390, 56.5545, 61.2674
YIQ	200.4690, 15.0370, 8.3250

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

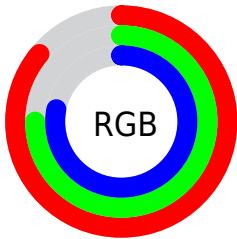
Format	Color
R_{YB}	220, 191, 198
Decimal	14467014
CIE _{Lab}	79.93, 11.44, 0.28
CIE _{LCh}	80, 11.442, 1.396
Yxy	56.5545, 0.3312, 0.3210
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292657094 (0xFFDCBFC6)
YUV	200.4690, -1.2172, 17.1287
Hunter-Lab	75.2027, 6.8679, 4.3385

Details

The RYB color **220, 191, 198** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **191, 207, 220**, and the grayscale version is **200, 200, 200**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 247, 255**, and **165, 138, 144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 169, 181**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 213, 215**.

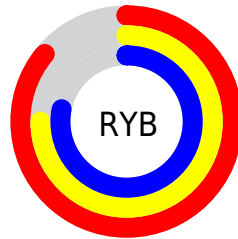
Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (75%)

Blue (78%)



Red (86%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (78%)

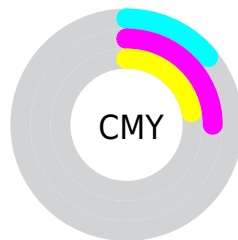


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (14%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 220, 191, 198 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, 191, 198 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 220, 191, 198

255, 255, 255

 255, 247, 255

 220, 191, 198

 192, 164, 171

 165, 138, 144

 138, 112, 119

 113, 88, 94

 88, 64, 70

 64, 42, 48

 42, 21, 27

 23, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

■ 220, 191, 198

■ 220, 191, 198

■ 220, 169, 181

■ 220, 213, 215

■ 220, 147, 165

■ 220, 229, 235

■ 220, 125, 148

■ 220, 239, 255

■ 220, 103, 131

■ 220, 238, 255

■ 220, 81, 115

■ 220, 59, 98

■ 220, 37, 81

■ 220, 15, 64

■ 220, 0, 53

Harmonies

Analogous

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



213, 192, 209



220, 191, 198



221, 193, 187

Triad

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



220, 191, 198



180, 201, 187



177, 192, 216

Complementary

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



220, 191, 198



191, 207, 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.



172, 189, 209



220, 191, 198



183, 199, 203

Square

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



220, 191, 198



190, 207, 177



174, 191, 205



188, 196, 219

Rectangle

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



220, 191, 198



218, 198, 182



174, 191, 205



174, 191, 214

Sweetspot

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



220, 191, 198



255, 245, 247



213, 191, 220



128, 121, 123



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 191, 198



255, 214, 224



220, 200, 191



110, 99, 101



173, 0, 42



46, 0, 11

Inverse Universe

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



220, 191, 198



255, 214, 224



191, 204, 220



110, 99, 101



173, 0, 42



46, 0, 11

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 220, 191, 198 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, 191, 198 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

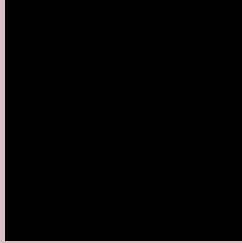
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 191, 198 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 220, 191, 198.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 220, 191, 198.

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, 191, 198](#)

Protanopia
[201, 197, 202](#)

Deuteranopia
[217, 192, 198](#)



Tritanopia
221, 190, 205

Trichromacy



Original Color

220, 191, 198

Protanomaly

208, 195, 201

Deuteranomaly

218, 192, 198

Tritanomaly

221, 190, 202

Monochromacy



Original Color

220, 191, 198

Achromatopsia

200, 200, 200

Achromatomaly

207, 197, 199

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 220, 191, 198 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, 191, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 191, 198)  
}
```

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, 191, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 191, 198) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 220, 191, 198 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, 191, 198) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 191, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 191, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 191, 198); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 191, 198); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 191, 198) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 191, 198 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 191, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
191, 198) }
```

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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