

Converting Colors

`RYB(220, 196, 206)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(220, 196, 206) contains.

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Color

R_YB(220, 196, 206)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCC4CE
RGB	220, 196, 206
RGB Percent	86%, 77%, 81%
CMY	0.1373, 0.2314, 0.1922
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.06, 0.14
HSL	335°, 26%, 82%
HSV	335°, 11%, 86%
XYZ	60.3957, 59.1517, 66.6267
YIQ	204.3160, 11.0940, 8.1980

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

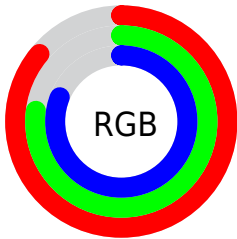
Format	Color
R _Y B	220, 196, 206
Decimal	14468302
CIE Lab	81.37, 10.14, -1.91
CIE LCh	81, 10.317, 349.345
Yxy	59.1517, 0.3244, 0.3177
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292658382 (0xFFDCC4CE)
YUV	204.3160, 0.8302, 13.7549
Hunter-Lab	76.9102, 5.5790, 2.4746

Details

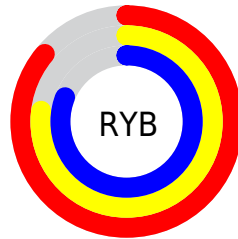
The RYB color **220, 196, 206** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **196, 211, 220**, and the grayscale version is **204, 204, 204**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 253, 255**, and **165, 142, 152** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 174, 193**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 218, 219**.

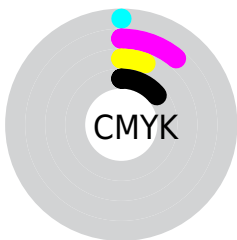
Distribution



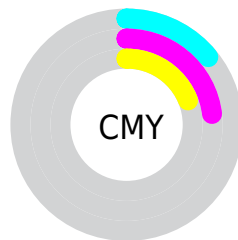
- Red (86%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (77%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (14%)




- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 220, 196, 206 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, 196, 206 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 220, 196, 206

255, 255, 255


 255, 253, 255

 220, 196, 206

 192, 169, 179

 165, 142, 152


 138, 117, 126

 113, 92, 101

 88, 68, 77

 65, 46, 54

 42, 25, 33

 24, 0, 10

 0, 0, 0

■ 220, 196, 206

■ 220, 196, 206

■ 220, 174, 193

■ 220, 218, 219

■ 220, 152, 180

■ 220, 233, 240

■ 220, 130, 167

■ 220, 240, 255

■ 220, 108, 155

■ 220, 238, 255

■ 220, 86, 142

■ 220, 64, 129

■ 220, 42, 116

■ 220, 20, 103

■ 220, 0, 92

Harmonies

Analogous

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



212, 198, 215



220, 196, 206



223, 196, 196

Triad

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



220, 196, 206



184, 203, 184



180, 195, 216

Complementary

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



220, 196, 206



196, 211, 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.



178, 193, 208



220, 196, 206



189, 206, 203

Square

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



220, 196, 206



209, 214, 183



183, 199, 208



188, 199, 221

Rectangle

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



220, 196, 206



222, 199, 190



183, 199, 208



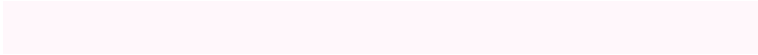
179, 195, 214

Sweetspot

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



220, 196, 206



255, 247, 251



210, 196, 220



128, 122, 125



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 196, 206



255, 222, 236



220, 198, 196



110, 99, 103



173, 0, 72



46, 0, 19

Inverse Universe

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



220, 196, 206



255, 222, 236



196, 207, 220



110, 99, 103



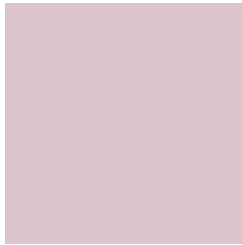
173, 0, 72



46, 0, 19

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 220, 196, 206 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

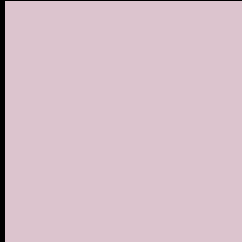
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 196, 206 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

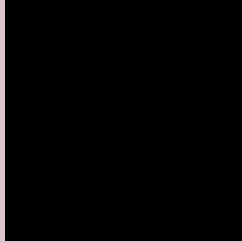
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 196, 206 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 220, 196, 206.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 220, 196, 206.

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, 196, 206

Protanopia
204, 201, 209

Deuteranopia
220, 196, 206



Tritanopia
221, 195, 211

Trichromacy



Original Color

220, 196, 206

Protanomaly

210, 199, 208

Deuteranomaly

220, 196, 206

Tritanomaly

221, 195, 209

Monochromacy



Original Color

220, 196, 206

Achromatopsia

204, 204, 204

Achromatomaly

210, 201, 205

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 220, 196, 206 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, 196, 206) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 196, 206)  
}
```

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, 196, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 196, 206) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 220, 196, 206 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, 196, 206) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 196, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 196, 206)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 196, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 196, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 196,  
206) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 220, 196, 206 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 196, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
196, 206) }
```

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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