

Converting Colors

`RYB(220, 204, 210)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(220, 204, 210) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(220, 204, 210)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCCCD2
RGB	220, 204, 210
RGB Percent	86%, 80%, 82%
CMY	0.1373, 0.2000, 0.1765
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.05, 0.14
HSL	338°, 19%, 83%
HSV	338°, 7%, 86%
XYZ	62.7409, 63.0545, 69.8367
YIQ	209.4680, 7.6100, 5.2580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

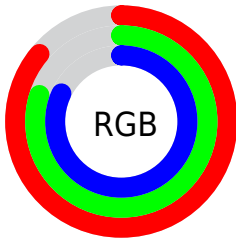
Format	Color
R _Y B	220, 204, 210
Decimal	14470354
CIE Lab	83.47, 6.60, -0.98
CIE LCh	83, 6.670, 351.570
Yxy	63.0545, 0.3207, 0.3223
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292660434 (0xFFDCCCD2)
YUV	209.4680, 0.2623, 9.2366
Hunter-Lab	79.4069, 2.0743, 3.4405

Details

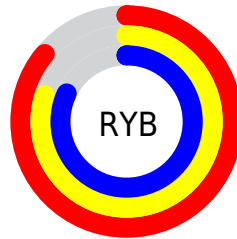
The RYB color **220, 204, 210** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **204, 214, 220**, and the grayscale version is **209, 209, 209**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 255, 255, and **165, 150, 156** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 182, 196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 224, 226**.

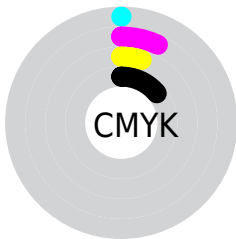
Distribution



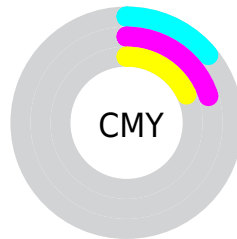
- Red (86%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 220, 204, 210 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, 204, 210 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 220, 204, 210

255, 255, 255

■ 220, 204, 210

■ 192, 177, 182

■ 165, 150, 156

■ 139, 124, 130

■ 113, 99, 104

■ 89, 75, 80

■ 65, 53, 58


■ 43, 31, 36

■ 23, 8, 15


■ 0, 0, 0

 220, 204, 210


 220, 204, 210

 220, 182, 196


 220, 224, 226

 220, 160, 182

 220, 237, 248


 220, 138, 169


 220, 239, 255

 220, 116, 155

 220, 238, 255

 220, 94, 141

 220, 72, 127

 220, 50, 114

 220, 28, 100

 220, 6, 86

Harmonies

Analogous

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



215, 205, 216



220, 204, 210



222, 204, 204

Triad

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



220, 204, 210



196, 209, 197



194, 204, 218

Complementary

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



220, 204, 210



204, 214, 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.



193, 203, 212



220, 204, 210



200, 211, 210

Square

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



220, 204, 210



210, 215, 196



195, 205, 212



200, 206, 220

Rectangle

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



220, 204, 210



221, 207, 200



195, 205, 212



193, 203, 216

Sweetspot

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



220, 204, 210



255, 250, 252



214, 204, 220



128, 125, 126



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 204, 210



255, 232, 241



220, 206, 204



110, 99, 103



173, 0, 65



46, 0, 17

Inverse Universe

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



220, 204, 210



255, 232, 241



204, 211, 220



110, 99, 103



173, 0, 65



46, 0, 17

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 220, 204, 210 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

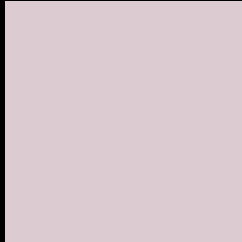
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 204, 210 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

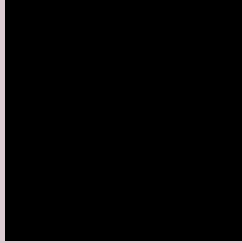
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

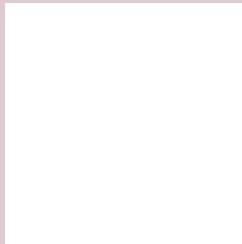
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RYP 220, 204, 210 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYP color 220, 204, 210.

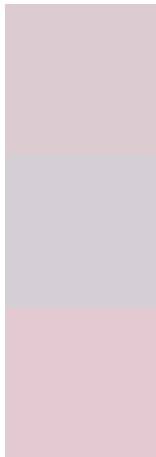


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYP color 220, 204, 210.

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](#).

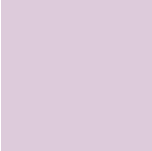
Dichromacy



Original Color
220, 204, 210

Protanopia
211, 207, 212

Deuteranopia
227, 202, 210



Tritanopia
221, 203, 219

Trichromacy



Original Color

220, 204, 210

Protanomaly

214, 206, 211

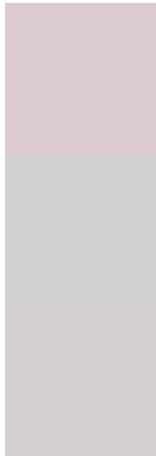
Deuteranomaly

224, 203, 210

Tritanomaly

221, 203, 216

Monochromacy



Original Color

220, 204, 210

Achromatopsia

209, 209, 209

Achromatomaly

213, 207, 209

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 220, 204, 210 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, 204, 210) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 204, 210)  
}
```

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, 204, 210) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 204, 210) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 220, 204, 210 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, 204, 210) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 204, 210) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 204, 210)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 204, 210); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 204, 210);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 204,  
210) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 204, 210 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 204, 210) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
204, 210) }
```

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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