

Converting Colors

`RYB(220, 43, 101)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(220, 43, 101) contains.

RYB(220, 43, 101)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

$\text{RYB}(220, 43, 101)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DC2B65
RGB	220, 43, 101
RGB Percent	86%, 17%, 40%
CMY	0.1373, 0.8314, 0.6039
CMYK	0.00, 0.80, 0.54, 0.14
HSL	340°, 72%, 52%
HSV	340°, 80%, 86%
XYZ	32.7280, 17.8830, 14.0387
YIQ	102.5350, 86.8740, 55.5620

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

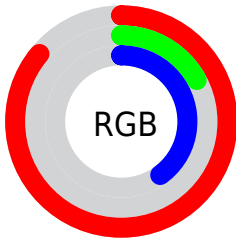
Format	Color
R _Y B	220, 43, 101
Decimal	14429029
CIE Lab	49.35, 68.76, 11.64
CIE LCh	49, 69.734, 9.609
Yxy	17.8830, 0.5062, 0.2766
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292619109 (0xFFDC2B65)
YUV	102.5350, -0.7568, 103.0168
Hunter-Lab	42.2883, 64.1415, 9.9189

Details

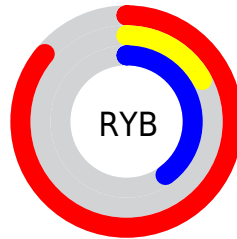
The RYB color **220, 43, 101** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC3366**. The color can be described as dark washed rose. A complement of this color would be **43, 149, 220**, and the grayscale version is **102, 102, 102**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 107, 152**, and **158, 0, 55** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 21, 86**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 65, 116**.

Distribution



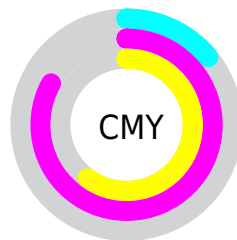
- Red (86%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Black (14%)




- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 220, 43, 101 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, 43, 101 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 220, 43, 101

255, 255, 255

 255, 107, 152

 255, 137, 178

 255, 166, 206

 255, 195, 234

 255, 225, 255

 220, 43, 101

 189, 0, 77

 158, 0, 55


 128, 0, 34

 98, 0, 12

 70, 0, 3

 37, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 220, 43, 101

 220, 21, 86

 220, 43, 101

 220, 65, 116

■ 220, 0, 72

■ 220, 87, 131

■ 220, 109, 145

■ 220, 131, 160

■ 220, 153, 175

■ 220, 175, 190

■ 220, 197, 205

■ 220, 219, 219

■ 220, 233, 241

Harmonies

Analogous

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



200, 58, 160



220, 43, 101



208, 73, 44

Triad

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



220, 43, 101



0, 134, 78



0, 85, 229

Complementary

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



220, 43, 101



43, 149, 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.



0, 82, 192



220, 43, 101



0, 93, 141

Square

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



220, 43, 101



4, 125, 0



0, 74, 143



0, 79, 235

Rectangle

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



220, 43, 101



188, 173, 0



0, 74, 143



0, 85, 220

Sweetspot

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



220, 43, 101



255, 194, 214



161, 43, 220



128, 91, 103



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 43, 101



255, 8, 89



220, 79, 43



110, 99, 102



173, 0, 57



46, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



220, 43, 101



255, 8, 89



43, 123, 220



110, 99, 102



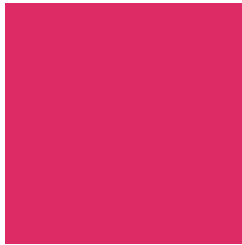
173, 0, 57



46, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 220, 43, 101 looks on a white 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 × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 220, 43, 101 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 × Fail

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

R Y B 220, 43, 101 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 220, 43, 101.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 220, 43, 101.

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





Tritanopia
218, 55, 57

Trichromacy



Original Color

220, 43, 101

Protanomaly

153, 90, 125

Deuteranomaly

168, 88, 96

Tritanomaly

219, 51, 73

Monochromacy



Original Color

220, 43, 101

Achromatopsia

103, 103, 103

Achromatomaly

146, 81, 102

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 220, 43, 101 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, 43, 101)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 43, 101)  
}
```

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, 43, 101) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 43, 101) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 220, 43, 101 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, 43, 101) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 43, 101) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 43, 101)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 43, 101); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 43, 101);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 43,  
101) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 43, 101 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 43, 101) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220, 43,  
101) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor