

Converting Colors

`RYB(222, 111, 161)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(222, 111, 161) contains.

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Color

$\text{RYB}(222, 111, 161)$

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DE6FA1
RGB	222, 111, 161
RGB Percent	87%, 44%, 63%
CMY	0.1294, 0.5647, 0.3686
CMYK	0.00, 0.50, 0.27, 0.13
HSL	333°, 63%, 65%
HSV	333°, 50%, 87%
XYZ	42.2417, 29.4717, 37.1804
YIQ	149.8890, 50.1060, 39.0820

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

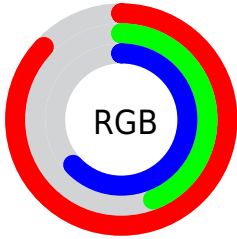
Format	Color
R_{YB}	222, 111, 161
Decimal	14577569
CIE Lab	61.20, 48.83, -6.70
CIE LCh	61, 49.284, 352.192
Yxy	29.4717, 0.3879, 0.2706
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292767649 (0xFFDE6FA1)
YUV	149.8890, 5.4777, 63.2413
Hunter-Lab	54.2878, 43.8881, -2.6048

Details

The RYB color **222, 111, 161** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**, and the color name is **china pink**. A complement of this color would be **111, 183, 222**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 166, 216**, and **164, 58, 110** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **222, 89, 149**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **222, 133, 173**.

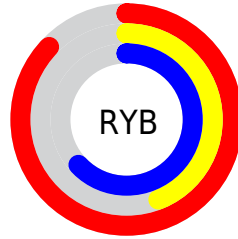
Distribution



Red (87%)

Green (44%)

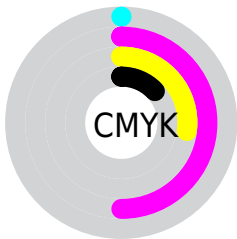
Blue (63%)



Red (87%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (63%)

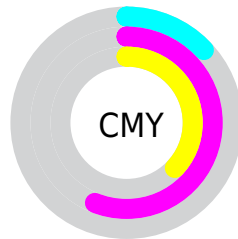


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (27%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (13%)


Magenta (56%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 222, 111, 161 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 222, 111, 161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 222, 111, 161


255, 255, 255

 255, 166, 216

 255, 194, 244

 255, 222, 255

 255, 252, 255


 222, 111, 161

 193, 84, 135

 164, 58, 110

 136, 28, 85

 108, 0, 62


 81, 0, 40

 57, 0, 20

 23, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 222, 111, 161

 222, 111, 161


 222, 89, 149

 222, 133, 173

 222, 67, 137

 222, 155, 185

 222, 44, 124

 222, 178, 198

 222, 22, 112

 222, 200, 210

 222, 0, 100

 222, 222, 222

 222, 236, 244

 222, 241, 255

 222, 239, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



190, 123, 202



222, 111, 161



229, 112, 117

Triad

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



222, 111, 161



63, 155, 77



0, 94, 216

Complementary

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



222, 111, 161



111, 183, 222

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, 87, 179



222, 111, 161



88, 160, 164

Square

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



222, 111, 161



119, 182, 58



0, 94, 169



0, 94, 234

Rectangle

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



222, 111, 161



221, 128, 91



0, 94, 169



0, 92, 205

Sweetspot

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



222, 111, 161



255, 217, 234



170, 111, 222



128, 105, 115



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



222, 111, 161



255, 102, 171



222, 115, 111



112, 101, 106



176, 0, 79



48, 0, 22

Inverse Universe

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



222, 111, 161



255, 102, 171



111, 165, 222



112, 101, 106



176, 0, 79



48, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 222, 111, 161 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

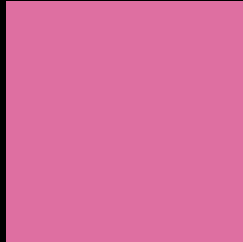
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 222, 111, 161 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](#).

RYB 222, 111, 161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 222, 111, 161.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 222, 111, 161.

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
222, 111, 161

Protanopia
139, 146, 184

Deuteranopia
159, 144, 156



Tritanopia
219, 118, 126

Trichromacy



Original Color

222, 111, 161



Protanomaly

169, 134, 176



Deuteranomaly

182, 132, 158



Tritanomaly

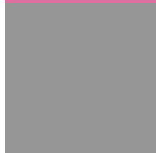
220, 115, 139

Monochromacy



Original Color

222, 111, 161



Achromatopsia

150, 150, 150



Achromatomaly

176, 136, 154

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 222, 111, 161 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(222, 111, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 111, 161)  
}
```

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(222, 111, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 111, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 222, 111, 161 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(222, 111, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 111, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 111, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 111, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 111, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 111,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 222, 111, 161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 111, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
111, 161) }
```

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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