

Converting Colors

`RYB(222, 130, 192)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(222, 130, 192) contains.

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Color

R_YB(222, 130, 192)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DE82C0
RGB	222, 130, 192
RGB Percent	87%, 51%, 75%
CMY	0.1294, 0.4902, 0.2471
CMYK	0.00, 0.41, 0.14, 0.13
HSL	320°, 58%, 69%
HSV	320°, 41%, 87%
XYZ	47.6213, 35.3006, 54.1730
YIQ	164.5760, 34.9300, 38.7860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

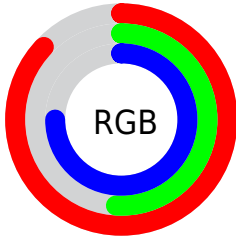
Format	Color
R _{YB}	222, 130, 192
Decimal	14582464
CIE _{Lab}	65.98, 43.75, -17.13
CIE _{LCh}	66, 46.985, 338.618
Yxy	35.3006, 0.3474, 0.2575
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292772544 (0xFFDE82C0)
YUV	164.5760, 13.5200, 50.3608
Hunter-Lab	59.4143, 39.0947, -12.4696

Details

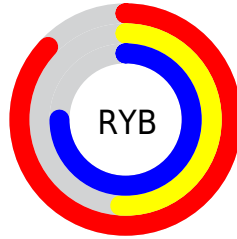
The RYB color **222, 130, 192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **130, 199, 222**, and the grayscale version is **164, 164, 164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 185, 248**, and **165, 78, 138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **222, 108, 185**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **222, 152, 199**.

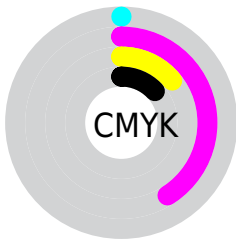
Distribution



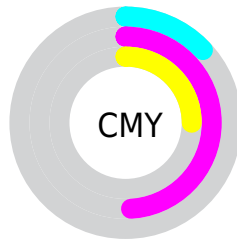
- Red (87%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 222, 130, 192 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, 130, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 222, 130, 192

 222, 130, 192


255, 255, 255

 193, 104, 165

 255, 185, 248

 165, 78, 138

 255, 213, 255

 138, 52, 113

 255, 242, 255

 111, 24, 88

 85, 0, 65

 59, 0, 43

 36, 0, 22

 0, 0, 0

 222, 130, 192

 222, 130, 192

■ 222, 108, 185

■ 222, 152, 199

■ 222, 86, 178

■ 222, 174, 206

■ 222, 63, 170

■ 222, 197, 214

■ 222, 41, 163

■ 222, 219, 221

■ 222, 19, 156

■ 222, 236, 241

■ 222, 0, 150

■ 222, 246, 255

■ 222, 242, 255

■ 222, 240, 255

■ 222, 239, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



180, 145, 226



222, 130, 192



240, 125, 150

Triad

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



222, 130, 192



88, 174, 74



0, 97, 212

Complementary

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



222, 130, 192



130, 199, 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, 94, 182



222, 130, 192



92, 173, 136

Square

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



222, 130, 192



204, 210, 81



69, 141, 180



0, 100, 238

Rectangle

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



222, 130, 192



238, 129, 122



69, 141, 180



0, 95, 199

Sweetspot

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



222, 130, 192



255, 224, 245



159, 130, 222



128, 110, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



222, 130, 192



255, 128, 213



222, 130, 147



112, 101, 109



176, 0, 119



48, 0, 33

Inverse Universe

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



222, 130, 192



255, 128, 213



130, 181, 222



112, 101, 109



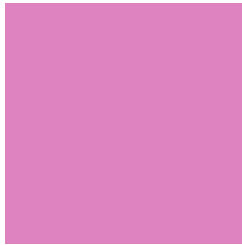
176, 0, 119



48, 0, 33

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 222, 130, 192 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

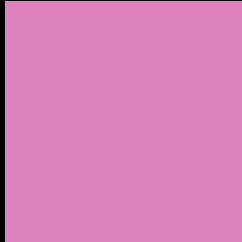
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 222, 130, 192 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 222, 130, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 222, 130, 192.

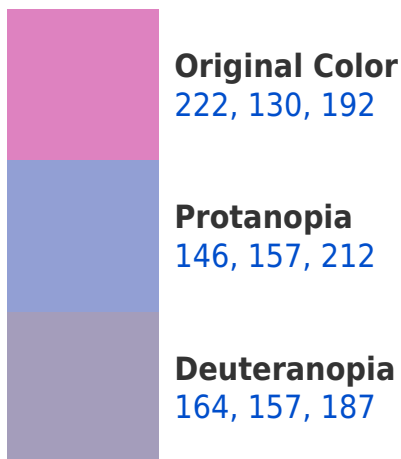


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 222, 130, 192.

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
217, 139, 149

Trichromacy



Original Color

222, 130, 192



Protanomaly

174, 148, 205



Deuteranomaly

185, 147, 189



Tritanomaly

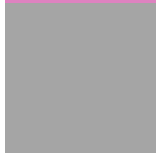
219, 136, 165

Monochromacy



Original Color

222, 130, 192



Achromatopsia

165, 165, 165



Achromatomaly

186, 152, 175

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 222, 130, 192 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, 130, 192) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 130, 192)  
}
```

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, 130, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 130, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 222, 130, 192 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, 130, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 130, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 130, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 130, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 130, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 130,  
192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 222, 130, 192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 130, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
130, 192) }
```

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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