

Converting Colors

`RYB(222, 140, 148)`

Have a look what the booklet for
RYB(222, 140, 148) contains.

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Color

R_YB(222, 140, 148)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DE8C94
RGB	222, 140, 148
RGB Percent	87%, 55%, 58%
CMY	0.1294, 0.4510, 0.4196
CMYK	0.00, 0.37, 0.33, 0.13
HSL	354°, 55%, 71%
HSV	354°, 37%, 87%
XYZ	44.8476, 36.4239, 32.6838
YIQ	165.4300, 46.3040, 19.8720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

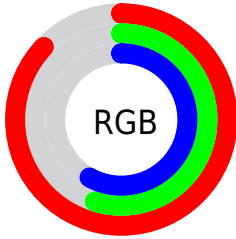
Format	Color
R _Y B	222, 140, 148
Decimal	14584980
CIE Lab	66.84, 32.18, 8.92
CIE LCh	67, 33.391, 15.493
Yxy	36.4239, 0.3936, 0.3196
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292775060 (0xFFDE8C94)
YUV	165.4300, -8.5930, 49.6119
Hunter-Lab	60.3522, 27.0266, 10.1380

Details

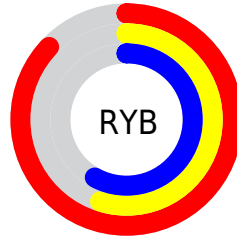
The RYB color **222, 140, 148** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **140, 183, 222**, and the grayscale version is **165, 165, 165**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 194, 202**, and **165, 89, 97** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **222, 118, 128**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **222, 162, 168**.

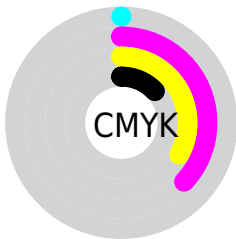
Distribution



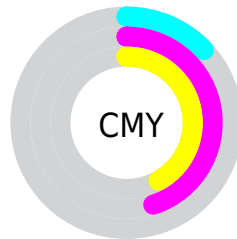
- Red (87%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (37%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (13%)





- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RYB color 222, 140, 148 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, 140, 148 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 222, 140, 148

 222, 140, 148

255, 255, 255

 193, 114, 122


 255, 194, 202

 165, 89, 97

 255, 223, 230

 137, 64, 74

 255, 252, 255


 110, 40, 51


 83, 14, 30

 58, 0, 5

 32, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

 222, 140, 148

 222, 140, 148

■ 222, 118, 128

■ 222, 162, 168

■ 222, 96, 108

■ 222, 184, 188

■ 222, 73, 88

■ 222, 207, 208

■ 222, 51, 68

■ 222, 226, 229

■ 222, 29, 48

■ 222, 237, 251

■ 222, 7, 28

■ 222, 239, 255

■ 222, 0, 22

Harmonies

Analogous

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



212, 141, 178



222, 140, 148



215, 155, 121

Triad

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



222, 140, 148



120, 173, 159



97, 143, 220

Complementary

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



222, 140, 148



140, 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.



57, 123, 205



222, 140, 148



97, 147, 178

Square

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



222, 140, 148



105, 167, 104



62, 121, 179



145, 158, 220

Rectangle

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



222, 140, 148



204, 188, 109



62, 121, 179



82, 136, 217

Sweetspot

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



222, 140, 148



255, 227, 230



214, 140, 222



128, 111, 113



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



222, 140, 148



255, 143, 154



222, 195, 140



112, 101, 102



176, 0, 17



48, 0, 5

Inverse Universe

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



222, 140, 148



255, 143, 154



140, 171, 222



112, 101, 102



176, 0, 17



48, 0, 5

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 222, 140, 148 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

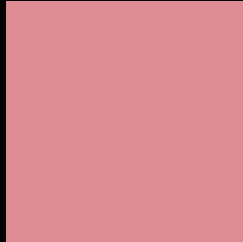
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 140, 148 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, 140, 148 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 222, 140, 148.

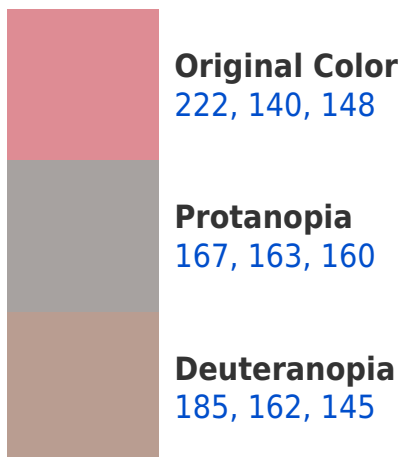


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 222, 140, 148.

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
222, 140, 150

Trichromacy



Original Color

222, 140, 148

Protanomaly

187, 154, 156

Deuteranomaly

198, 152, 146

Tritanomaly

222, 140, 149

Monochromacy



Original Color

222, 140, 148

Achromatopsia

165, 165, 165

Achromatomaly

186, 156, 159

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 222, 140, 148 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, 140, 148) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 140, 148)  
}
```

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, 140, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 140, 148) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 222, 140, 148 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, 140, 148) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 140, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 140, 148)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 140, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 140, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 140,  
148) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 222, 140, 148 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 140, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
140, 148) }
```

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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