

Converting Colors

`RYB(222, 156, 177)`

Have a look what the booklet for RYB(222, 156, 177) contains.

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Color

R_YB(222, 156, 177)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DE9CB1
RGB	222, 156, 177
RGB Percent	87%, 61%, 69%
CMY	0.1294, 0.3882, 0.3059
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.20, 0.13
HSL	341°, 50%, 74%
HSV	341°, 30%, 87%
XYZ	49.9485, 42.4809, 47.1620
YIQ	178.1280, 32.5950, 20.5230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

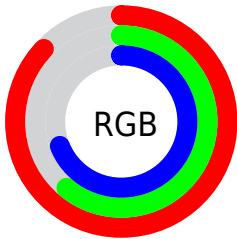
Format	Color
RYB	222, 156, 177
Decimal	14589105
CIELab	71.20, 27.62, -0.98
CIELCh	71, 27.639, 357.974
Yxy	42.4809, 0.3578, 0.3043
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292779185 (0xFFDE9CB1)
YUV	178.1280, -0.5561, 38.4757
Hunter-Lab	65.1773, 22.7327, 2.7222

Details

The RYB color **222, 156, 177** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC9999**. A complement of this color would be **156, 195, 222**, and the grayscale version is **178, 178, 178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 211, 233**, and **166, 104, 125** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **222, 134, 162**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **222, 178, 192**.

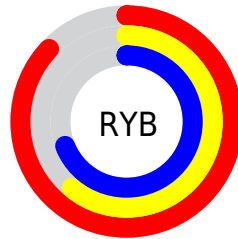
Distribution



Red (87%)

Green (61%)

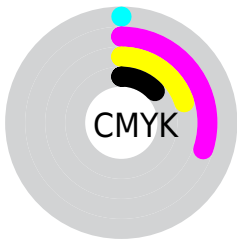
Blue (69%)



Red (87%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (69%)

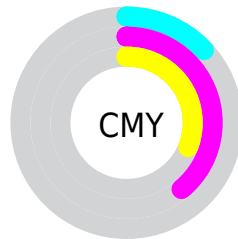


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (13%)



Cyan (13%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (31%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 222, 156, 177 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, 156, 177 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 222, 156, 177

255, 255, 255


 255, 211, 233

 255, 240, 255

 222, 156, 177

 194, 130, 150

 166, 104, 125

 139, 79, 100

 112, 55, 76

 87, 32, 53


 62, 8, 32


 42, 0, 8


 0, 0, 0

 222, 156, 177

 222, 156, 177

 222, 134, 162

 222, 178, 192

 222, 112, 147

 222, 200, 207

 222, 89, 132

 222, 223, 223

 222, 67, 116

 222, 236, 245

 222, 45, 101

 222, 239, 255

 222, 23, 86

 222, 239, 255

 222, 1, 71

 222, 0, 71

Harmonies

Analogous

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



205, 160, 201



222, 156, 177



225, 157, 152

Triad

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



222, 156, 177



129, 180, 141



109, 153, 216

Complementary

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



222, 156, 177



156, 195, 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.



98, 145, 197



222, 156, 177



138, 178, 186

Square

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



222, 156, 177



156, 194, 124



112, 154, 188



140, 166, 224

Rectangle

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



222, 156, 177



219, 170, 138



112, 154, 188



102, 149, 211

Sweetspot

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



222, 156, 177



255, 232, 239



200, 156, 222



128, 113, 118



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



222, 156, 177



255, 163, 192



222, 169, 156



112, 101, 105



176, 0, 56



48, 0, 15

Inverse Universe

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



222, 156, 177



255, 163, 192



156, 186, 222



112, 101, 105



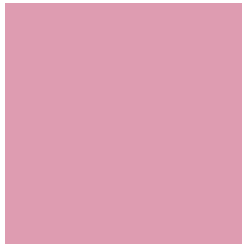
176, 0, 56



48, 0, 15

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 222, 156, 177 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

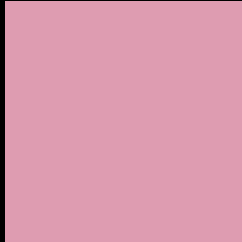
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 156, 177 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](#).

R Y B 222, 156, 177 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 222, 156, 177.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 222, 156, 177.

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, 156, 177

Protanopia
174, 174, 187

Deuteranopia
191, 169, 175



Tritanopia
221, 157, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color
222, 156, 177

Protanomaly
191, 167, 183

Deuteranomaly
202, 164, 176

Tritanomaly
221, 157, 172

Monochromacy



Original Color
222, 156, 177

Achromatopsia
178, 178, 178

Achromatomaly
194, 170, 178

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 222, 156, 177 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, 156, 177)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 156, 177)  
}
```

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, 156, 177) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 156, 177) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 222, 156, 177 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, 156, 177) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 156, 177) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 156, 177)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 156, 177); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 156, 177);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 156,  
177) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 222, 156, 177 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 156, 177) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
156, 177) }
```

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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