

# Converting Colors

`RYB(222, 194, 211)`

Have a look what the booklet for  
RYB(222, 194, 211) contains.

<b>RYB(222, 194, 211)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	11
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	23
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	26
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	29

# Color

**$\text{RYB}(222, 194, 211)$**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DEC2D3
RGB	222, 194, 211
RGB Percent	87%, 76%, 83%
CMY	0.1294, 0.2392, 0.1725
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 0.05, 0.13
HSL	324°, 30%, 82%
HSV	324°, 13%, 87%
XYZ	61.1739, 58.8163, 69.7565
YIQ	204.3100, 11.2310, 11.2230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

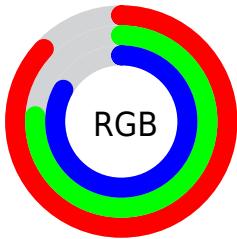
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	222, 194, 211
Decimal	14598867
CIE Lab	81.19, 12.77, -4.84
CIE LCh	81, 13.660, 339.232
Yxy	58.8163, 0.3224, 0.3100
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292788947 (0xFFDEC2D3)
YUV	204.3100, 3.2982, 15.5141
Hunter-Lab	76.6918, 8.1714, -0.2441

# Details

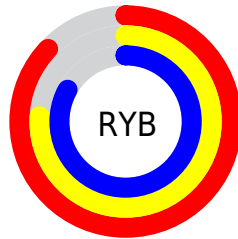
The RYB color **222, 194, 211** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **194, 214, 222**, and the grayscale version is **204, 204, 204**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 251, 255, and **167, 140, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **222, 172, 202**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **222, 216, 220**.

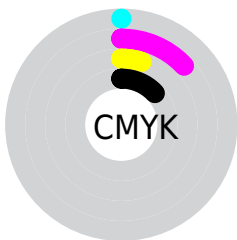
# Distribution



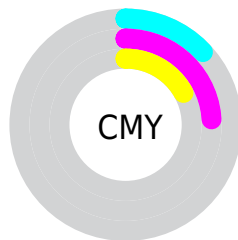
- Red (87%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (13%)




- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (17%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RYB color 222, 194, 211 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, 194, 211 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 222, 194, 211


255, 255, 255

 255, 251, 255

 222, 194, 211

 194, 167, 183

 167, 140, 157

 140, 115, 130

 115, 90, 105

 90, 67, 81


 66, 44, 58


 44, 23, 37

 25, 0, 16


 0, 0, 0

 222, 194, 211


 222, 194, 211

 222, 172, 202


 222, 216, 220

 222, 150, 194

 222, 234, 238

 222, 127, 185

 222, 245, 255

 222, 105, 176

 222, 241, 255

 222, 83, 167

 222, 239, 255

 222, 61, 159

 222, 39, 150

 222, 16, 141

 222, 0, 135

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



209, 197, 221



222, 194, 211



229, 193, 198

# Triad

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



222, 194, 211



184, 208, 177



170, 191, 217

# Complementary

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



222, 194, 211



194, 214, 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.



171, 191, 209



222, 194, 211



182, 206, 195

# Square

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



222, 194, 211



220, 216, 178



180, 200, 208



178, 195, 225

# Rectangle

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



222, 194, 211



229, 194, 190



180, 200, 208



169, 190, 214



# Sweetspot

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



222, 194, 211



255, 245, 251



205, 194, 222



128, 121, 125



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128



# Same Dimension

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



222, 194, 211



255, 217, 240



222, 194, 197



112, 101, 108



176, 0, 107



48, 0, 29



# Inverse Universe

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



222, 194, 211



255, 217, 240



194, 209, 222



112, 101, 108



176, 0, 107

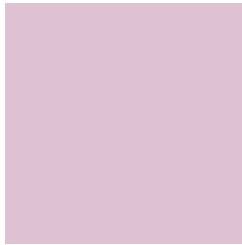


48, 0, 29



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the RYB color 222, 194, 211 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

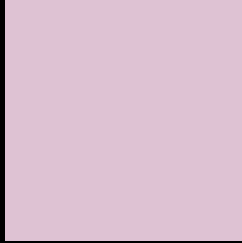
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 194, 211 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

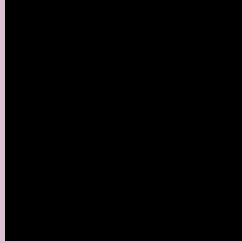
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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



## RYB 222, 194, 211 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RYB color 222, 194, 211.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RYB color 222, 194, 211.

# 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, 194, 211

**Protanopia**  
202, 201, 215

**Deuteranopia**  
217, 196, 211



**Tritanopia**  
222, 194, 209

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

222, 194, 211

## Protanomaly

209, 198, 214

## Deuteranomaly

219, 195, 211

## Tritanomaly

222, 194, 210

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

222, 194, 211

## Achromatopsia

204, 204, 204

## Achromatomaly

211, 200, 207

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RYB 222, 194, 211 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, 194, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 194, 211)  
}
```

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, 194, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 194, 211) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RYB 222, 194, 211 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, 194, 211) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 194, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 194, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 194, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 194, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 194,  
211) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RYB 222, 194, 211 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 194, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
194, 211) }
```

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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