

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 0, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 0, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(220, 0, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DC00A7
RGB	220, 0, 167
RGB Percent	86%, 0%, 65%
CMY	0.1373, 1.0000, 0.3451
CMYK	0.00, 1.00, 0.24, 0.14
HSL	314°, 100%, 43%
HSV	314°, 100%, 86%
XYZ	36.4903, 18.0057, 38.1114
YIQ	84.8180, 77.5130, 98.5770

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

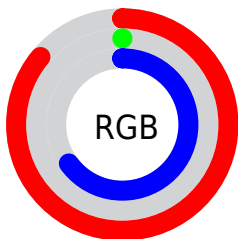
Format	Color
R_YB	220, 0, 167
Decimal	14418087
CIE Lab	49.50, 81.06, -28.01
CIE LCh	50, 85.762, 340.935
Yxy	18.0057, 0.3940, 0.1944
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292608167 (0xFFDC00A7)
YUV	84.8180, 40.5157, 118.5546
Hunter-Lab	42.4331, 79.2429, -23.5483

Details

The RGB color **220, 0, 167** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC0099**. The color can be described as dark washed rose. A complement of this color would be **0, 220, 53**, and the grayscale version is **84, 84, 84**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 94, 222**, and **160, 0, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 0, 167**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 22, 172**.

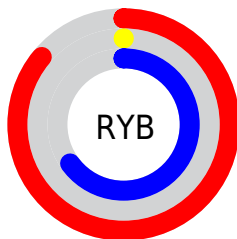
Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (0%)

Blue (65%)



Red (86%)

Yellow (0%)

Blue (65%)

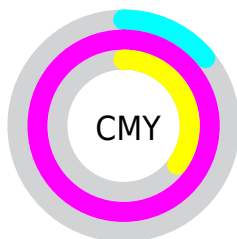


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (100%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (14%)


Magenta (100%)

Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 0, 167 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 RGB color 220, 0, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 220, 0, 167

 220, 0, 167

255, 255, 255

 190, 0, 140

 255, 94, 222

 160, 0, 115

 255, 125, 251

 130, 0, 90

 255, 156, 255

 101, 0, 66

 255, 186, 255

 74, 0, 44


 255, 216, 255

 44, 0, 22

 255, 246, 255

 0, 0, 0

 220, 0, 167

 220, 22, 172

■ 220, 44, 178

■ 220, 66, 183

■ 220, 88, 188

■ 220, 110, 194

■ 220, 132, 199

■ 220, 154, 204

■ 220, 176, 209

■ 220, 198, 215

Harmonies

Analogous

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



148, 82, 229



220, 0, 167



240, 0, 95

Triad

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



220, 0, 167



120, 123, 0



0, 146, 213

Complementary

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



220, 0, 167



0, 220, 53

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, 147, 144



220, 0, 167



2, 138, 0

Square

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



220, 0, 167



180, 96, 0



0, 145, 66



0, 139, 255

Rectangle

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



220, 0, 167



233, 21, 48



0, 145, 66



0, 147, 192

Sweetspot

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



220, 0, 167



255, 179, 237



51, 0, 220



128, 82, 116



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 0, 167



255, 0, 194



220, 0, 59



110, 99, 107



173, 0, 132



46, 0, 35

Inverse Universe

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



220, 0, 167



255, 0, 194



0, 220, 161



110, 99, 107



173, 0, 132



46, 0, 35

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 0, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

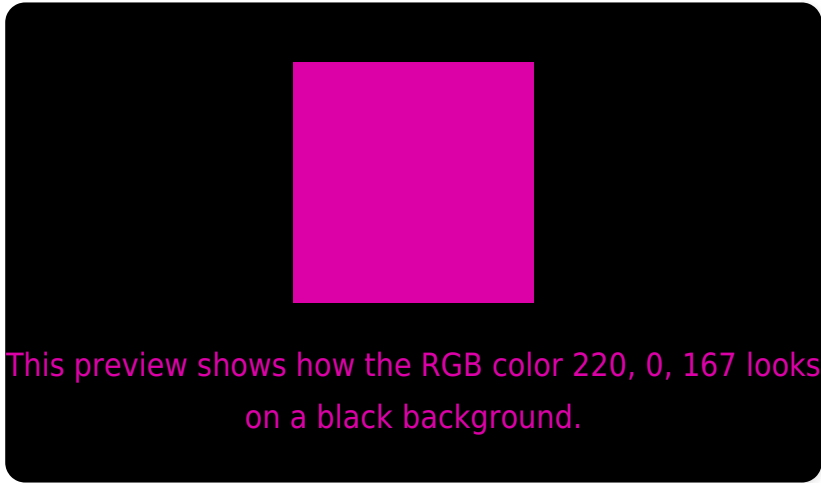
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

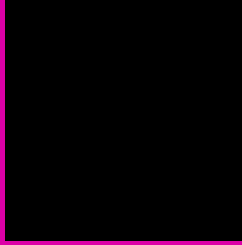
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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](#).

RGB 220, 0, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 0, 167.

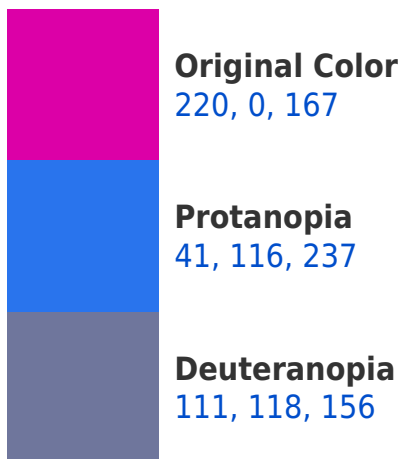


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 0, 167.

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
212, 66, 69

Trichromacy



Original Color

220, 0, 167



Protanomaly

106, 74, 212



Deuteranomaly

151, 75, 160



Tritanomaly

215, 42, 105

Monochromacy



Original Color

220, 0, 167



Achromatopsia

85, 85, 85



Achromatomaly

134, 54, 115

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 0, 167 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(220, 0, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 0, 167)  
}
```

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(220, 0, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 0, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 0, 167 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(220, 0, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 0, 167) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(220, 0, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 0, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 0, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 0,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 0, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 0, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220, 0,  
167) }
```

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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