

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 100, 133)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 100, 133) contains.

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Color

RGB(220, 100, 133)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DC6485
RGB	220, 100, 133
RGB Percent	86%, 39%, 52%
CMY	0.1373, 0.6078, 0.4784
CMYK	0.00, 0.55, 0.40, 0.14
HSL	344°, 63%, 63%
HSV	344°, 55%, 86%
XYZ	38.3060, 26.0234, 25.1944
YIQ	139.6420, 60.9270, 35.7030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

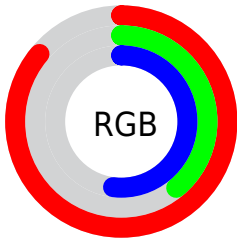
Format	Color
R _Y B	220, 100, 133
Decimal	14443653
CIE Lab	58.06, 50.11, 4.90
CIE LCh	58, 50.347, 5.589
Yxy	26.0234, 0.4279, 0.2907
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292633733 (0xFFDC6485)
YUV	139.6420, -3.2745, 70.4740
Hunter-Lab	51.0132, 44.7633, 6.4271

Details

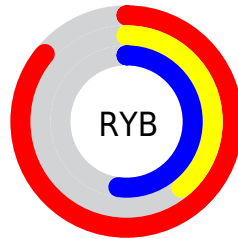
The RGB color **220, 100, 133** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF6699**. A complement of this color would be **100, 220, 187**, and the grayscale version is **140, 140, 140**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 155, 186**, and **161, 45, 84** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 78, 117**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 122, 149**.

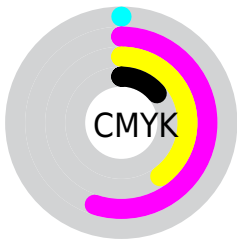
Distribution



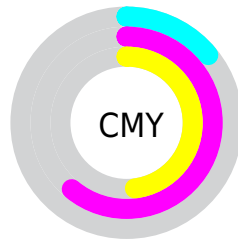
- Red (86%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (14%)




- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 100, 133 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, 100, 133 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 220, 100, 133


255, 255, 255


 255, 155, 186

 255, 183, 214

 255, 211, 242

 255, 240, 255

 220, 100, 133

 190, 73, 108

 161, 45, 84

 132, 10, 61


 104, 0, 39


 76, 0, 19


 51, 0, 2


 0, 0, 0

 220, 100, 133

 220, 78, 117


 220, 100, 133


 220, 122, 149


 220, 56, 101

 220, 144, 165

 220, 34, 85

 220, 166, 181

 220, 12, 69

 220, 188, 197

 220, 0, 60

 220, 210, 213

 220, 232, 229

 220, 254, 245

 220, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



200, 107, 177



220, 100, 133



216, 108, 91

Triad

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



220, 100, 133



110, 152, 64



0, 154, 219

Complementary

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



220, 100, 133



100, 220, 187

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, 160, 190



220, 100, 133



39, 159, 101

Square

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



220, 100, 133



156, 140, 46



0, 161, 147



68, 142, 227

Rectangle

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



220, 100, 133



202, 118, 67



0, 161, 147



0, 156, 211

Sweetspot

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



220, 100, 133



255, 214, 225



186, 100, 220



128, 103, 110



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 100, 133



255, 89, 135



220, 126, 100



110, 99, 102



173, 0, 48



46, 0, 13

Inverse Universe

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



220, 100, 133



255, 89, 135



100, 194, 220



110, 99, 102



173, 0, 48



46, 0, 13

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 100, 133 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

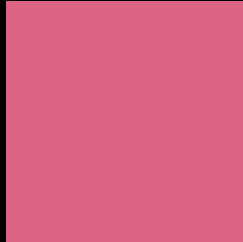
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 100, 133 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 × Fail

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

RGB 220, 100, 133 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 100, 133.

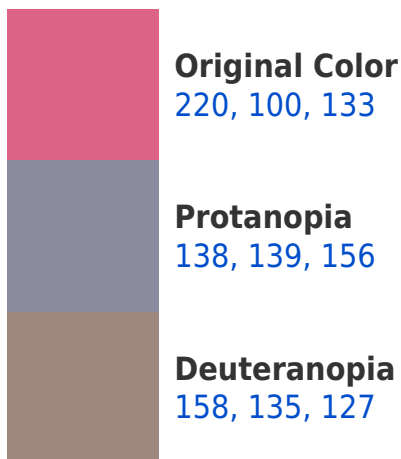



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 100, 133.

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](#).

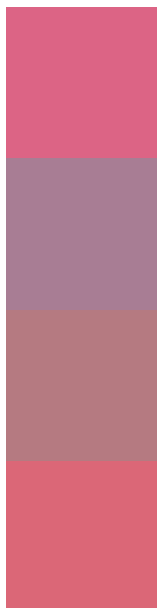
Dichromacy





Tritanopia
218, 104, 111

Trichromacy



Original Color

220, 100, 133

Protanomaly

168, 125, 148

Deuteranomaly

181, 122, 129

Tritanomaly

219, 103, 119

Monochromacy



Original Color

220, 100, 133

Achromatopsia

140, 140, 140

Achromatomaly

169, 125, 137

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 100, 133 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, 100, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 100, 133)  
}
```

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, 100, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 100, 133) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 100, 133 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, 100, 133) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 100, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 100, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 100, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 100, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 100,  
133) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 100, 133 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 100, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
100, 133) }
```

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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