

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 10, 139)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 10, 139) contains.

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Color

RGB(220, 10, 139)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DC0A8B
RGB	220, 10, 139
RGB Percent	86%, 4%, 55%
CMY	0.1373, 0.9608, 0.4549
CMYK	0.00, 0.95, 0.37, 0.14
HSL	323°, 91%, 45%
HSV	323°, 95%, 86%
XYZ	34.2839, 17.2968, 25.9577
YIQ	87.4960, 83.7510, 84.6390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

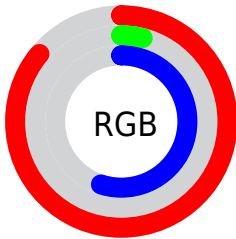
Format	Color
R_{YB}	220, 10, 139
Decimal	14420619
CIE _{Lab}	48.63, 77.34, -12.58
CIE _{LCh}	49, 78.352, 350.762
Yxy	17.2968, 0.4422, 0.2231
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292610699 (0xFFDC0A8B)
YUV	87.4960, 25.3915, 116.2060
Hunter-Lab	41.5894, 74.3637, -7.8928

Details

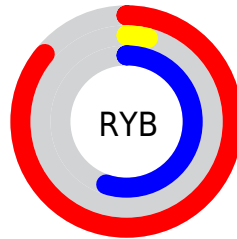
The RGB color **220, 10, 139** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **FF3399**. The color can be described as dark washed rose. A complement of this color would be **10, 220, 91**, and the grayscale version is **87, 87, 87**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 95, 192**, and **159, 0, 89** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 0, 135**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 32, 147**.

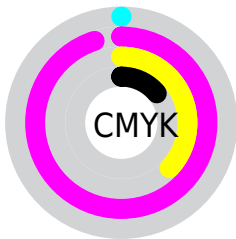
Distribution



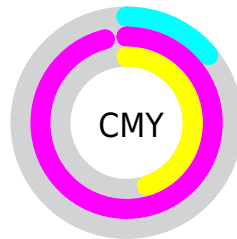
- Red (86%)
- Green (4%)
- Blue (55%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Blue (55%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (95%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (96%)
- Yellow (45%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 10, 139 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, 10, 139 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



220, 10, 139



220, 10, 139

255, 255, 255



189, 0, 114



255, 95, 192



159, 0, 89



255, 126, 220



129, 0, 66



255, 156, 249



100, 0, 43



255, 185, 255



72, 0, 23



255, 215, 255



41, 0, 1



255, 246, 255



0, 0, 0



220, 10, 139




220, 10, 139




220, 0, 135





220, 32, 147


 220, 54, 156


 220, 76, 164

 220, 98, 173

 220, 120, 181

 220, 142, 190

 220, 164, 198

 220, 186, 207

 220, 208, 215

Harmonies

Analogous

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



172, 69, 201



220, 10, 139



227, 20, 73

Triad

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



220, 10, 139



97, 126, 0



0, 141, 218

Complementary

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



220, 10, 139



10, 220, 91

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, 143, 161



220, 10, 139



0, 137, 10

Square

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



220, 10, 139



158, 106, 0



0, 142, 92



0, 130, 248

Rectangle

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



220, 10, 139



214, 57, 29



0, 142, 92



0, 142, 202

Sweetspot

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



220, 10, 139



255, 181, 226



90, 10, 220



128, 83, 110



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 10, 139



255, 0, 157



220, 10, 35



110, 99, 105



173, 0, 107



46, 0, 28

Inverse Universe

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



220, 10, 139



255, 0, 157



10, 220, 195



110, 99, 105



173, 0, 107



46, 0, 28

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 10, 139 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



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 10, 139 looks on a black 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

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

RGB 220, 10, 139 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 10, 139.

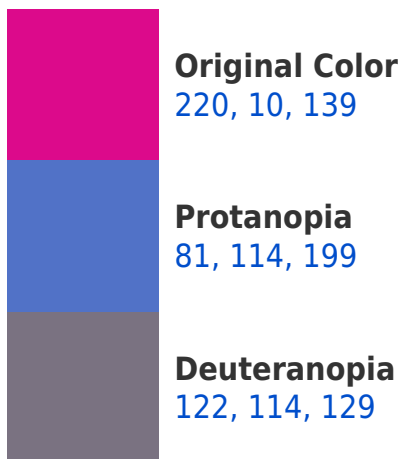


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 10, 139.

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
215, 55, 57

Trichromacy



Original Color

220, 10, 139



Protanomaly

132, 76, 177



Deuteranomaly

158, 76, 133



Tritanomaly

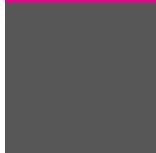
217, 39, 87

Monochromacy



Original Color

220, 10, 139



Achromatopsia

87, 87, 87



Achromatomaly

135, 59, 106

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 10, 139 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, 10, 139)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 10, 139)  
}
```

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, 10, 139) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 10, 139) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 10, 139 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, 10, 139) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 10, 139) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 10, 139)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 10, 139); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 10, 139);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 10,  
139) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 10, 139 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 10, 139) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220, 10,  
139) }
```

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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