

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 110, 117)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 110, 117) contains.

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Color

RGB(220, 110, 117)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DC6E75
RGB	220, 110, 117
RGB Percent	86%, 43%, 46%
CMY	0.1373, 0.5686, 0.5412
CMYK	0.00, 0.50, 0.47, 0.14
HSL	356°, 61%, 65%
HSV	356°, 50%, 86%
XYZ	38.3020, 27.6519, 20.1482
YIQ	143.6880, 63.3130, 25.4970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

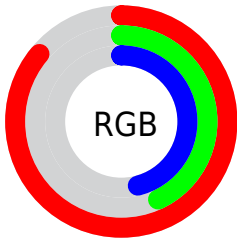
Format	Color
R_{YB}	220, 110, 117
Decimal	14446197
CIE Lab	59.57, 43.57, 16.33
CIE LCh	60, 46.530, 20.544
Yxy	27.6519, 0.4448, 0.3212
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292636277 (0xFFDC6E75)
YUV	143.6880, -13.1572, 66.9256
Hunter-Lab	52.5850, 37.9925, 14.0923

Details

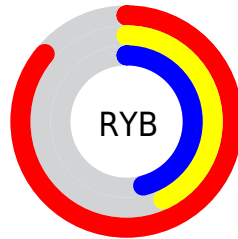
The RGB color **220, 110, 117** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6666**. A complement of this color would be **110, 220, 213**, and the grayscale version is **144, 144, 144**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 164, 169**, and **161, 58, 69** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 88, 96**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 132, 138**.

Distribution



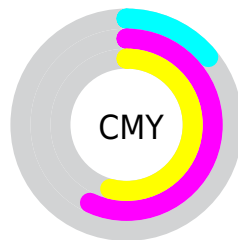
- Red (86%)
- Green (43%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (46%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 110, 117 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, 110, 117 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 220, 110, 117

255, 255, 255

 255, 164, 169

 255, 192, 196

 255, 220, 224

 255, 249, 253

 220, 110, 117


 190, 84, 92

 161, 58, 69

 132, 30, 47

 104, 0, 26

 76, 0, 0

 51, 0, 2

 0, 0, 0

 220, 110, 117


 220, 88, 96


 220, 110, 117

 220, 132, 138


 220, 66, 76

 220, 154, 158

 220, 44, 55

 220, 176, 179

 220, 22, 35

 220, 198, 199

 220, 0, 14

 220, 220, 220

 220, 242, 241

 220, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



212, 110, 158



220, 110, 117



207, 122, 82

Triad

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



220, 110, 117



91, 159, 89



0, 152, 224

Complementary

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



220, 110, 117



110, 220, 213

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, 206



220, 110, 117



0, 163, 129

Square

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



220, 110, 117



140, 150, 63



0, 164, 171



125, 138, 220

Rectangle

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



220, 110, 117



189, 132, 65



0, 164, 171



0, 155, 220

Sweetspot

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



220, 110, 117



255, 217, 219



213, 110, 220



128, 105, 106



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 110, 117



255, 102, 112



220, 158, 110



110, 99, 99



173, 0, 11



46, 0, 3

Inverse Universe

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



220, 110, 117



255, 102, 112



110, 172, 220



110, 99, 99



173, 0, 11



46, 0, 3

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 110, 117 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

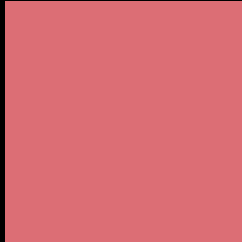
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 110, 117 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, 110, 117 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 110, 117.

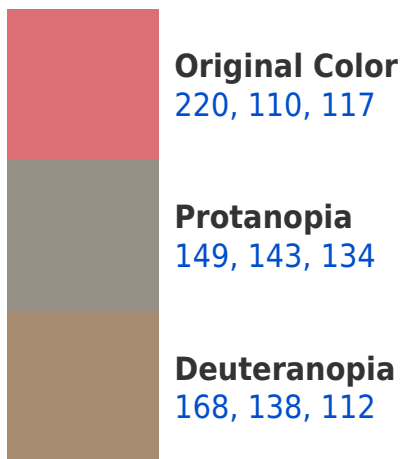


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 110, 117.

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
220, 110, 118

Trichromacy



Original Color
220, 110, 117

Protanomaly
175, 131, 128

Deuteranomaly
187, 128, 114

Tritanomaly
220, 110, 118

Monochromacy



Original Color
220, 110, 117

Achromatopsia
144, 144, 144

Achromatomaly
172, 132, 134

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 110, 117 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, 110, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 110, 117)  
}
```

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, 110, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 110, 117) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 110, 117 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, 110, 117) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 110, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 110, 117)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 110, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 110, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 110,  
117) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 110, 117 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 110, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
110, 117) }
```

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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