

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 112, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 112, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(220, 112, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DC70A7
RGB	220, 112, 167
RGB Percent	86%, 44%, 65%
CMY	0.1373, 0.5608, 0.3451
CMYK	0.00, 0.49, 0.24, 0.14
HSL	329°, 61%, 65%
HSV	329°, 49%, 86%
XYZ	42.2844, 29.5940, 40.0428
YIQ	150.5620, 46.7130, 40.0010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

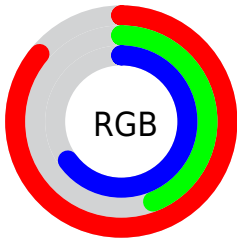
Format	Color
R _Y B	220, 112, 167
Decimal	14446759
CIE Lab	61.30, 48.50, -10.01
CIE LCh	61, 49.519, 348.336
Yxy	29.5940, 0.3778, 0.2644
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292636839 (0xFFDC70A7)
YUV	150.5620, 8.1039, 60.8971
Hunter-Lab	54.4004, 43.5442, -5.5617

Details

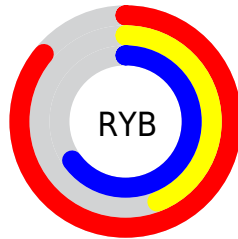
The RGB color **220, 112, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC6699**. A complement of this color would be **112, 220, 165**, and the grayscale version is **150, 150, 150**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 167, 222**, and **162, 59, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 90, 156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 134, 178**.

Distribution



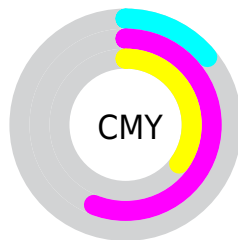
- Red (86%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Black (14%)




- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 112, 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, 112, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 220, 112, 167

255, 255, 255


 255, 167, 222

 255, 195, 251

 255, 223, 255

 255, 253, 255

 220, 112, 167

 191, 85, 141

 162, 59, 115

 134, 30, 90

 107, 0, 67

 80, 0, 45

 56, 0, 25

 23, 0, 0

 0, 0, 0

 220, 112, 167

 220, 112, 167

■ 220, 90, 156

■ 220, 134, 178

■ 220, 68, 145

■ 220, 156, 189

■ 220, 46, 135

■ 220, 178, 199

■ 220, 24, 124

■ 220, 200, 210

■ 220, 2, 113

■ 220, 222, 221

■ 220, 0, 112

■ 220, 244, 232

■ 220, 255, 243

■ 220, 255, 253

■ 220, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



185, 126, 207



220, 112, 167



230, 111, 123

Triad

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



220, 112, 167



147, 154, 60



0, 166, 212

Complementary

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



220, 112, 167



112, 220, 165

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, 170, 174



220, 112, 167



96, 164, 87

Square

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



220, 112, 167



187, 140, 59



0, 169, 129



0, 158, 233

Rectangle

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



220, 112, 167



223, 118, 96



0, 169, 129



0, 168, 201

Sweetspot

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



220, 112, 167



255, 217, 236



164, 112, 220



128, 105, 116



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 112, 167



255, 105, 181



220, 112, 114



110, 99, 104



173, 0, 88



46, 0, 23

Inverse Universe

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



220, 112, 167



255, 105, 181



112, 220, 218



110, 99, 104



173, 0, 88



46, 0, 23

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 112, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

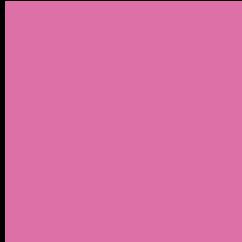
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 112, 167 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, 112, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 112, 167.

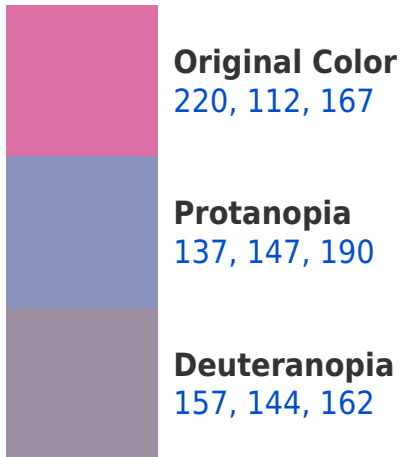


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 112, 167.

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
216, 120, 128

Trichromacy



Original Color

220, 112, 167



Protanomaly

167, 134, 182



Deuteranomaly

180, 132, 164



Tritanomaly

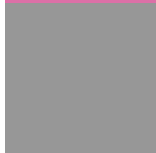
217, 117, 142

Monochromacy



Original Color

220, 112, 167



Achromatopsia

151, 151, 151



Achromatomaly

176, 137, 157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 112, 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, 112, 167)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 112, 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, 112, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 112, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 112, 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, 112, 167) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 112, 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, 112, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 112, 167); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 112, 167); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 112, 167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 112, 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, 112, 167) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
112, 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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