

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 127, 208)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 127, 208) contains.

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Color

RGB(220, 127, 208)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DC7FD0
RGB	220, 127, 208
RGB Percent	86%, 50%, 82%
CMY	0.1373, 0.5020, 0.1843
CMYK	0.00, 0.42, 0.05, 0.14
HSL	308°, 57%, 68%
HSV	308°, 42%, 86%
XYZ	48.4897, 34.9485, 63.8645
YIQ	164.0410, 29.4270, 44.9070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

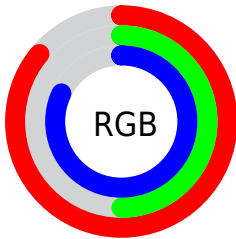
Format	Color
RYB	220, 127, 208
Decimal	14450640
CIELab	65.71, 47.33, -26.54
CIELCh	66, 54.263, 330.720
Yxy	34.9485, 0.3292, 0.2373
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292640720 (0xFFDC7FD0)
YUV	164.0410, 21.6718, 49.0760
Hunter-Lab	59.1172, 42.9560, -22.6692

Details

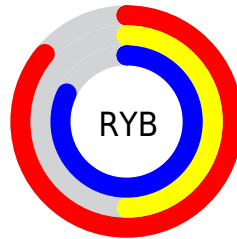
The RGB color **220, 127, 208** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC66CC**. A complement of this color would be **127, 220, 139**, and the grayscale version is **164, 164, 164**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 182, 255**, and **163, 74, 153** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 105, 205**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 149, 211**.

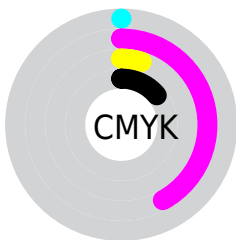
Distribution



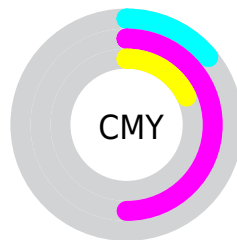
- Red (86%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (42%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (14%)




- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 127, 208 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, 127, 208 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 220, 127, 208


255, 255, 255


 255, 182, 255

 255, 210, 255

 255, 239, 255

 220, 127, 208

 191, 100, 180

 163, 74, 153

 136, 48, 127

 109, 19, 102

 83, 0, 78

 57, 0, 55

 34, 0, 33

 0, 0, 5

 0, 0, 0

■ 220, 127, 208

■ 220, 127, 208

■ 220, 105, 205

■ 220, 149, 211

■ 220, 83, 202

■ 220, 171, 214

■ 220, 61, 199

■ 220, 193, 217

■ 220, 39, 197

■ 220, 215, 219

■ 220, 17, 194

■ 220, 237, 222

■ 220, 0, 192

■ 220, 255, 225

■ 220, 255, 228

■ 220, 255, 231

■ 220, 255, 234

Harmonies

Analogous

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



163, 146, 244



220, 127, 208



247, 117, 160

Triad

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



220, 127, 208



186, 157, 57



0, 183, 208

Complementary

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



220, 127, 208



127, 220, 139

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, 184, 159



220, 127, 208



136, 171, 71

Square

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



220, 127, 208



224, 139, 75



69, 180, 110



0, 177, 244

Rectangle

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



220, 127, 208



250, 119, 128



69, 180, 110



0, 184, 193

Sweetspot

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



220, 127, 208



255, 222, 251



138, 127, 220



128, 107, 125



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 127, 208



255, 125, 238



220, 127, 163



110, 99, 108



173, 0, 151



46, 0, 40

Inverse Universe

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



220, 127, 208



255, 125, 238



127, 220, 184



110, 99, 108



173, 0, 151



46, 0, 40

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 127, 208 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

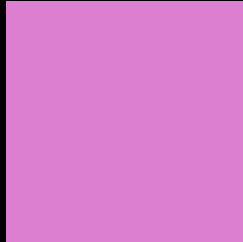
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 127, 208 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

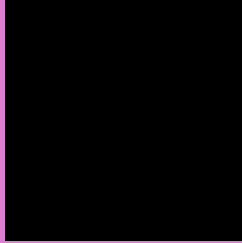
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

RGB 220, 127, 208 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 127, 208.

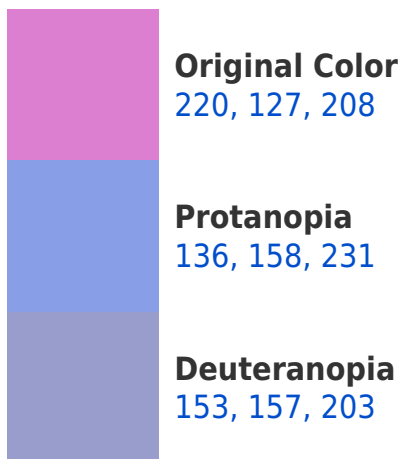



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 127, 208.

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
213, 139, 150

Trichromacy



Original Color
220, 127, 208



Protanomaly
167, 147, 223



Deuteranomaly
177, 146, 205



Tritanomaly
216, 135, 171

Monochromacy



Original Color
220, 127, 208



Achromatopsia
164, 164, 164



Achromatomaly
184, 151, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 127, 208 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, 127, 208)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 127, 208)  
}
```

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, 127, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 127, 208) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 127, 208 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, 127, 208) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 127, 208) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 127, 208)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 127, 208); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 127, 208);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 127,  
208) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 127, 208 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 127, 208) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
127, 208) }
```

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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