

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 132, 204)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 132, 204) contains.

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Color

RGB(220, 132, 204)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DC84CC
RGB	220, 132, 204
RGB Percent	86%, 52%, 80%
CMY	0.1373, 0.4824, 0.2000
CMYK	0.00, 0.40, 0.07, 0.14
HSL	311°, 56%, 69%
HSV	311°, 40%, 86%
XYZ	48.6655, 36.0778, 61.5255
YIQ	166.5200, 29.3360, 41.0480

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

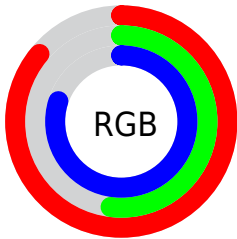
Format	Color
R _Y B	220, 132, 204
Decimal	14451916
CIE Lab	66.58, 44.06, -22.97
CIE LCh	67, 49.686, 332.466
Yxy	36.0778, 0.3327, 0.2467
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292641996 (0xFFDC84CC)
YUV	166.5200, 18.4776, 46.9020
Hunter-Lab	60.0648, 39.5104, -18.6865

Details

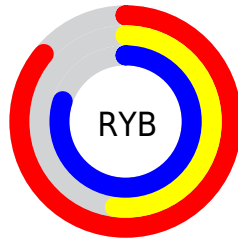
The RGB color **220, 132, 204** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF99CC**. A complement of this color would be **132, 220, 148**, and the grayscale version is **166, 166, 166**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 187, 255**, and **163, 80, 150** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 110, 200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 154, 208**.

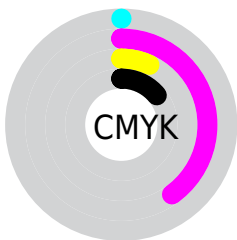
Distribution



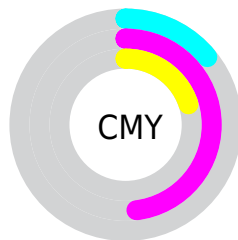
- Red (86%)
- Green (52%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (14%)





- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (20%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 132, 204 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, 132, 204 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 220, 132, 204

 220, 132, 204


255, 255, 255

 191, 106, 176

 255, 187, 255

 163, 80, 150

 255, 215, 255

 136, 54, 124

 255, 244, 255

 109, 27, 99


 83, 0, 75

 58, 0, 52

 35, 0, 30

 0, 0, 0

 220, 132, 204

 220, 132, 204

■ 220, 110, 200

■ 220, 154, 208

■ 220, 88, 196

■ 220, 176, 212

■ 220, 66, 192

■ 220, 198, 216

■ 220, 44, 188

■ 220, 220, 220

■ 220, 22, 184

■ 220, 242, 224

■ 220, 0, 180

■ 220, 255, 228

■ 220, 255, 232

■ 220, 255, 236

■ 220, 255, 240

Harmonies

Analogous

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



170, 149, 237



220, 132, 204



244, 124, 160

Triad

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



220, 132, 204



185, 161, 69



0, 183, 209

Complementary

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



220, 132, 204



132, 220, 148

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, 164



220, 132, 204



139, 173, 83

Square

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



220, 132, 204



221, 145, 83



79, 181, 119



0, 177, 240

Rectangle

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



220, 132, 204



245, 126, 130



79, 181, 119



0, 184, 195

Sweetspot

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



220, 132, 204



255, 224, 249



147, 132, 220



128, 110, 124



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 132, 204



255, 133, 233



220, 132, 161



110, 99, 108



173, 0, 142



46, 0, 38

Inverse Universe

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



220, 132, 204



255, 133, 233



132, 220, 191



110, 99, 108



173, 0, 142



46, 0, 38

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 132, 204 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

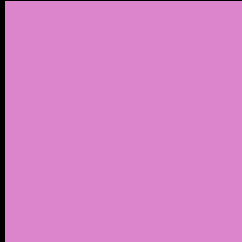
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 132, 204 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

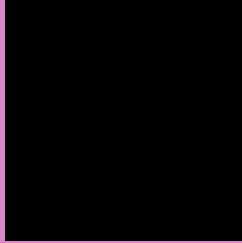
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 132, 204 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 132, 204.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 132, 204.

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



Original Color
220, 132, 204

Protanopia
143, 160, 225

Deuteranopia
159, 159, 199



Tritanopia
214, 142, 153

Trichromacy



Original Color

220, 132, 204



Protanomaly

171, 150, 217



Deuteranomaly

181, 149, 201



Tritanomaly

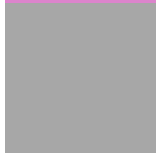
216, 138, 172

Monochromacy



Original Color

220, 132, 204



Achromatopsia

167, 167, 167



Achromatomaly

186, 154, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 132, 204 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, 132, 204)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 132, 204)  
}
```

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, 132, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 132, 204) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 132, 204 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, 132, 204) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 132, 204) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 132, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 132, 204); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 132, 204);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 132,  
204) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 132, 204 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 132, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
132, 204) }
```

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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