

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 144, 241)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 144, 241) contains.

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Color

RGB(220, 144, 241)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DC90F1
RGB	220, 144, 241
RGB Percent	86%, 56%, 95%
CMY	0.1373, 0.4353, 0.0549
CMYK	0.09, 0.40, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	287°, 78%, 75%
HSV	287°, 40%, 95%
XYZ	55.3656, 41.5130, 88.3138
YIQ	177.7820, 14.1590, 46.2790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

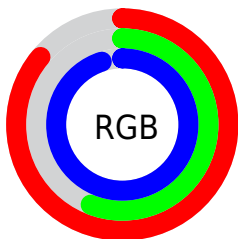
Format	Color
R _Y B	220, 144, 241
Decimal	14455025
CIE Lab	70.53, 44.59, -37.32
CIE LCh	71, 58.145, 320.069
Yxy	41.5130, 0.2990, 0.2242
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292645105 (0xFFDC90F1)
YUV	177.7820, 31.1665, 37.0252
Hunter-Lab	64.4306, 40.6326, -36.1663

Details

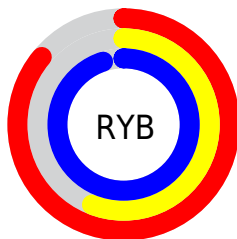
The RGB color **220, 144, 241** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **165, 241, 144**, and the grayscale version is **177, 177, 177**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 199, 255**, and **163, 91, 185** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **215, 120, 241**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **225, 168, 241**.

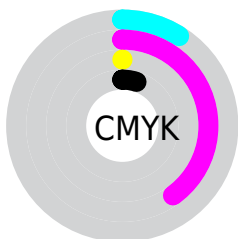
Distribution



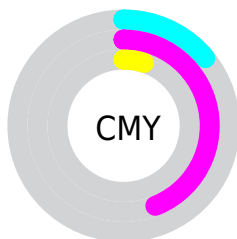
- Red (86%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 144, 241 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, 144, 241 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 220, 144, 241

255, 255, 255


 255, 199, 255

 255, 228, 255

 220, 144, 241

 191, 117, 212

 163, 91, 185

 136, 66, 157

 109, 41, 131

 83, 12, 105


 58, 0, 81

 36, 0, 57

 0, 0, 35

 0, 0, 9


 220, 144, 241

 220, 144, 241

 215, 120, 241

 225, 168, 241

 210, 96, 241

 230, 192, 241

 204, 72, 241

 236, 216, 241


 199, 48, 241

 241, 240, 241

 194, 23, 241

 246, 255, 241

 189, 0, 241

 251, 255, 241

 255, 255, 241

Harmonies

Analogous

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



145, 166, 255



220, 144, 241



255, 128, 192

Triad

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



220, 144, 241



217, 164, 64



0, 199, 207

Complementary

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



220, 144, 241



165, 241, 144

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, 198, 153



220, 144, 241



167, 181, 67

Square

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



220, 144, 241



253, 143, 93



104, 192, 102



0, 194, 253

Rectangle

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



220, 144, 241



255, 126, 157



104, 192, 102



0, 199, 189

Sweetspot

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



220, 144, 241



248, 224, 255



144, 165, 241



124, 110, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 144, 241



229, 133, 255



241, 144, 214



117, 108, 120



144, 0, 184



44, 0, 56

Inverse Universe

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



241, 144, 165



255, 133, 159



144, 241, 171



120, 108, 110



184, 0, 40



56, 0, 12

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 144, 241 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

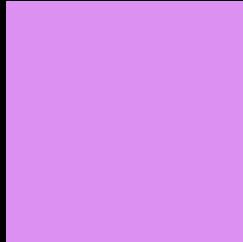
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 144, 241 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

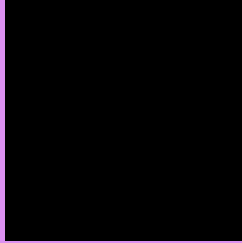
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 144, 241 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 144, 241.

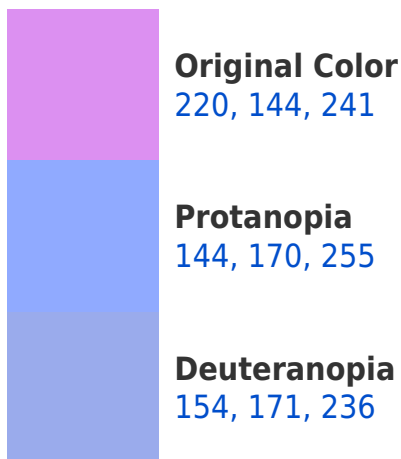



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 144, 241.

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
210, 159, 171

Trichromacy



Original Color

220, 144, 241



Protanomaly

172, 161, 250



Deuteranomaly

178, 161, 238



Tritanomaly

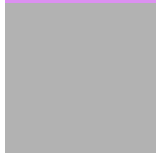
214, 154, 196

Monochromacy



Original Color

220, 144, 241



Achromatopsia

178, 178, 178



Achromatomaly

193, 166, 201

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 144, 241 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, 144, 241)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 144, 241)  
}
```

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, 144, 241) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 144, 241) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 144, 241 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, 144, 241) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 144, 241) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 144, 241)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 144, 241); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 144, 241);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 144,  
241) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 144, 241 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 144, 241) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
144, 241) }
```

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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