

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 152, 192)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 152, 192) contains.

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Color

RGB(220, 152, 192)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DC98C0
RGB	220, 152, 192
RGB Percent	86%, 60%, 75%
CMY	0.1373, 0.4039, 0.2471
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.13, 0.14
HSL	325°, 49%, 73%
HSV	325°, 31%, 86%
XYZ	50.2579, 41.4779, 55.2263
YIQ	176.8920, 27.6880, 26.8560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

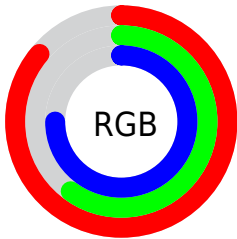
Format	Color
R _Y B	220, 152, 192
Decimal	14457024
CIE Lab	70.51, 31.43, -10.35
CIE LCh	71, 33.093, 341.784
Yxy	41.4779, 0.3420, 0.2822
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292647104 (0xFFDC98C0)
YUV	176.8920, 7.4482, 37.8057
Hunter-Lab	64.4033, 26.5887, -5.7593

Details

The RGB color **220, 152, 192** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **152, 220, 180**, and the grayscale version is **177, 177, 177**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 207, 248**, and **164, 100, 139** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 130, 183**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 174, 201**.

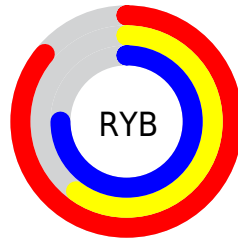
Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (60%)

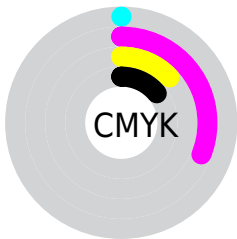
Blue (75%)



Red (86%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (75%)

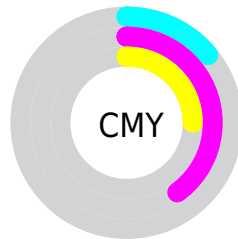


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (14%)


Magenta (40%)

Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 152, 192 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, 152, 192 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 220, 152, 192


255, 255, 255

 255, 207, 248


 255, 235, 255

 220, 152, 192

 192, 126, 165


 164, 100, 139

 137, 75, 113

 111, 51, 89

 85, 27, 65

 60, 2, 43

 41, 0, 23

 0, 0, 0

 220, 152, 192

 220, 152, 192

■ 220, 130, 183

■ 220, 174, 201

■ 220, 108, 174

■ 220, 196, 210

■ 220, 86, 165

■ 220, 218, 219

■ 220, 64, 156

■ 220, 240, 228

■ 220, 42, 147

■ 220, 255, 237

■ 220, 20, 138

■ 220, 255, 246

■ 220, 0, 129

■ 220, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



191, 160, 217



220, 152, 192



232, 150, 162

Triad

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



220, 152, 192



181, 174, 113



71, 187, 212

Complementary

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



220, 152, 192



152, 220, 180

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.



79, 189, 184



220, 152, 192



148, 183, 127

Square

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



220, 152, 192



209, 164, 116



112, 187, 153



103, 181, 229

Rectangle

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



220, 152, 192



231, 152, 142



112, 187, 153



68, 188, 203

Sweetspot

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



220, 152, 192



255, 232, 246



179, 152, 220



128, 113, 122



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 152, 192



255, 161, 216



220, 152, 159



110, 99, 105



173, 0, 102



46, 0, 27

Inverse Universe

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



220, 152, 192



255, 161, 216



152, 220, 213



110, 99, 105



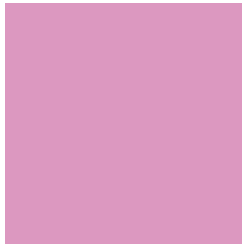
173, 0, 102



46, 0, 27

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 152, 192 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

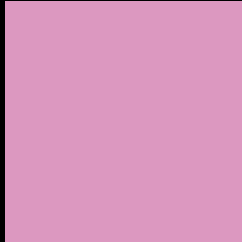
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 152, 192 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, 152, 192 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 152, 192.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 152, 192.

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, 152, 192

Protanopia
166, 171, 205

Deuteranopia
182, 168, 189



Tritanopia
217, 156, 168

Trichromacy



Original Color
220, 152, 192

Protanomaly
186, 164, 200

Deuteranomaly
196, 162, 190

Tritanomaly
218, 155, 177

Monochromacy



Original Color
220, 152, 192

Achromatopsia
177, 177, 177

Achromatomaly
193, 168, 182

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 152, 192 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, 152, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 152, 192)  
}
```

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, 152, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 152, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 152, 192 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, 152, 192) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 152, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 152, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 152, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 152, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 152,  
192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 152, 192 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 152, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
152, 192) }
```

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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