

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 153, 198)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 153, 198) contains.

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Color

RGB(220, 153, 198)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DC99C6
RGB	220, 153, 198
RGB Percent	86%, 60%, 78%
CMY	0.1373, 0.4000, 0.2235
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.10, 0.14
HSL	320°, 49%, 73%
HSV	320°, 30%, 86%
XYZ	51.0995, 42.0753, 58.8542
YIQ	178.1630, 25.4870, 28.1990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

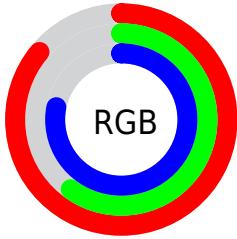
Format	Color
R_{YB}	220, 153, 198
Decimal	14457286
CIE _{Lab}	70.92, 31.90, -13.05
CIE _{LCh}	71, 34.464, 337.747
Yxy	42.0753, 0.3361, 0.2768
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292647366 (0xFFDC99C6)
YUV	178.1630, 9.7796, 36.6910
Hunter-Lab	64.8655, 27.1034, -8.3896

Details

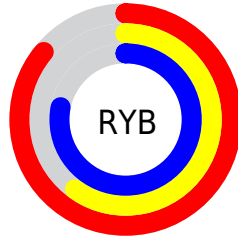
The RGB color **220, 153, 198** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **153, 220, 175**, and the grayscale version is **178, 178, 178**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 208, 255**, and **164, 101, 144** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 131, 191**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 175, 205**.

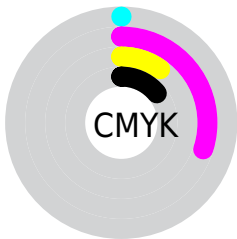
Distribution



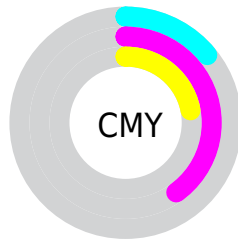
- Red (86%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (14%)




- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 153, 198 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, 153, 198 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 220, 153, 198

 220, 153, 198

255, 255, 255


 192, 127, 171

 255, 208, 255

 164, 101, 144


 255, 237, 255

 137, 76, 118

 111, 52, 94


 85, 28, 70


 61, 3, 48


 41, 0, 27


 0, 0, 0


 220, 153, 198


 220, 153, 198

 220, 131, 191


 220, 175, 205

 220, 109, 184

 220, 197, 212

 220, 87, 176


 220, 219, 220

 220, 65, 169

 220, 241, 227

 220, 43, 162

 220, 255, 234

 220, 21, 155

 220, 255, 241

 220, 0, 148

 220, 255, 249

 220, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



188, 163, 223



220, 153, 198



235, 150, 166

Triad

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



220, 153, 198



187, 174, 111



61, 189, 211

Complementary

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



220, 153, 198



153, 220, 175

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.



78, 191, 181



220, 153, 198



153, 183, 123

Square

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



220, 153, 198



215, 164, 116



115, 189, 149



94, 183, 231

Rectangle

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



220, 153, 198



235, 152, 146



115, 189, 149



62, 190, 202

Sweetspot

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



220, 153, 198



255, 232, 247



174, 153, 220



128, 113, 123



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 153, 198



255, 161, 224



220, 153, 165



110, 99, 106



173, 0, 116



46, 0, 31

Inverse Universe

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



220, 153, 198



255, 161, 224



153, 220, 208



110, 99, 106



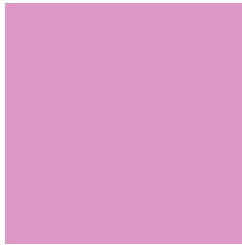
173, 0, 116



46, 0, 31

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 153, 198 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

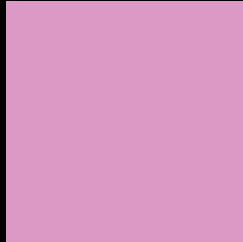
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 153, 198 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, 153, 198 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 153, 198.

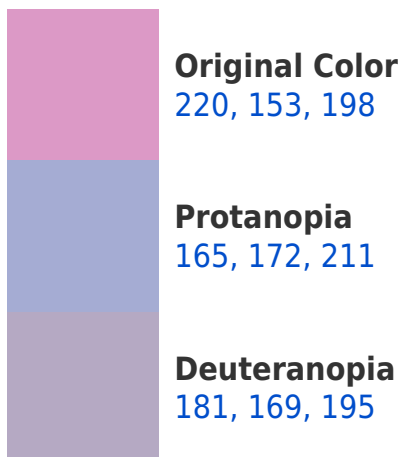


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 153, 198.

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
217, 158, 170

Trichromacy



Original Color
220, 153, 198



Protanomaly
185, 165, 206



Deuteranomaly
195, 163, 196

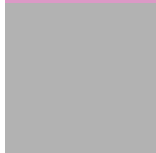


Tritanomaly
218, 156, 180

Monochromacy



Original Color
220, 153, 198



Achromatopsia
178, 178, 178



Achromatomaly
193, 169, 185

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 153, 198 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, 153, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 153, 198)  
}
```

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, 153, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 153, 198) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 153, 198 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, 153, 198) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 153, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 153, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 153, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 153, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 153,  
198) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 153, 198 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 153, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
153, 198) }
```

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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