

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 154, 186)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 154, 186) contains.

RGB(220, 154, 186)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	11
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

RGB(220, 154, 186)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DC9ABA
RGB	220, 154, 186
RGB Percent	86%, 60%, 73%
CMY	0.1373, 0.3961, 0.2706
CMYK	0.00, 0.30, 0.15, 0.14
HSL	331°, 49%, 73%
HSV	331°, 30%, 86%
XYZ	49.9337, 41.8720, 51.9047
YIQ	177.3820, 29.0640, 23.9440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

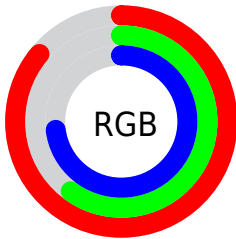
Format	Color
R _Y B	220, 154, 186
Decimal	14457530
CIE Lab	70.78, 29.39, -6.61
CIE LCh	71, 30.120, 347.323
Yxy	41.8720, 0.3475, 0.2914
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292647610 (0xFFDC9ABA)
YUV	177.3820, 4.2487, 37.3760
Hunter-Lab	64.7086, 24.5032, -2.2623

Details

The RGB color **220, 154, 186** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **154, 220, 188**, and the grayscale version is **177, 177, 177**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 209, 242**, and **164, 102, 133** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 132, 175**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 176, 197**.

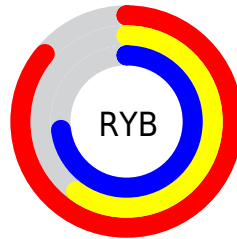
Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (60%)

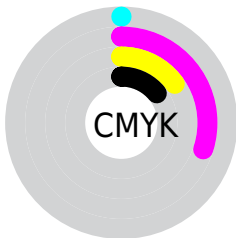
Blue (73%)



Red (86%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (73%)

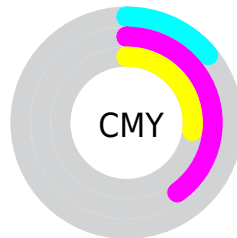


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (15%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (14%)

Magenta (40%)


Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 154, 186 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, 154, 186 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 220, 154, 186

 220, 154, 186

255, 255, 255


 192, 128, 159

 255, 209, 242

 164, 102, 133

 255, 237, 255

 137, 77, 108

 111, 53, 83


 85, 30, 60

 61, 5, 39

 41, 0, 18

 0, 0, 0

 220, 154, 186

 220, 154, 186

■ 220, 132, 175

■ 220, 176, 197

■ 220, 110, 163

■ 220, 198, 209

■ 220, 88, 152

■ 220, 220, 220

■ 220, 66, 141

■ 220, 242, 231

■ 220, 44, 129

■ 220, 255, 243

■ 220, 22, 118

■ 220, 255, 254

■ 220, 0, 107

■ 220, 255, 255

Harmonies

Analogous

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



197, 161, 211



220, 154, 186



228, 153, 158

Triad

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



220, 154, 186



176, 176, 120



90, 186, 213

Complementary

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



220, 154, 186



154, 220, 188

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.



89, 188, 188



220, 154, 186



145, 184, 135

Square

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



220, 154, 186



203, 167, 120



114, 188, 160



121, 179, 226

Rectangle

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



220, 154, 186



225, 156, 141



114, 188, 160



86, 187, 205

Sweetspot

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



220, 154, 186



255, 232, 243



187, 154, 220



128, 113, 120



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 154, 186



255, 163, 208



220, 154, 154



110, 99, 104



173, 0, 84



46, 0, 22

Inverse Universe

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



220, 154, 186



255, 163, 208



154, 220, 220



110, 99, 104



173, 0, 84



46, 0, 22

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 154, 186 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

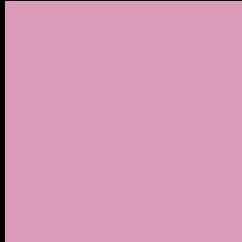
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 154, 186 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

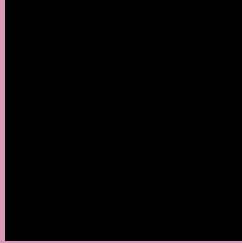
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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, 154, 186 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 154, 186.

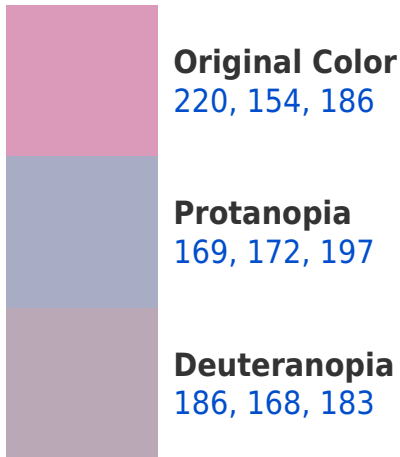


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 154, 186.

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
218, 157, 169

Trichromacy



Original Color

220, 154, 186

Protanomaly

188, 165, 193

Deuteranomaly

198, 163, 184

Tritanomaly

219, 156, 175

Monochromacy



Original Color

220, 154, 186

Achromatopsia

177, 177, 177

Achromatomaly

193, 169, 180

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 154, 186 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, 154, 186) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 154, 186)  
}
```

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, 154, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 154, 186) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 154, 186 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, 154, 186) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 154, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 154, 186)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 154, 186); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 154, 186); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 154, 186) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 154, 186 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 154, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
154, 186) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor