

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 156, 212)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 156, 212) contains.

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Color

RGB(220, 156, 212)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DC9CD4
RGB	220, 156, 212
RGB Percent	86%, 61%, 83%
CMY	0.1373, 0.3882, 0.1686
CMYK	0.00, 0.29, 0.04, 0.14
HSL	308°, 48%, 74%
HSV	308°, 29%, 86%
XYZ	53.2873, 43.7460, 67.9226
YIQ	181.5200, 20.1680, 30.9840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

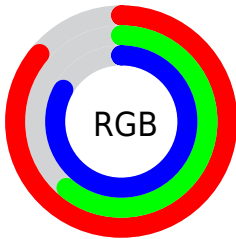
Format	Color
R_{YB}	220, 156, 212
Decimal	14458068
CIE _{Lab}	72.06, 32.72, -19.06
CIE _{LCh}	72, 37.872, 329.776
Yxy	43.7460, 0.3230, 0.2652
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292648148 (0xFFDC9CD4)
YUV	181.5200, 15.0266, 33.7470
Hunter-Lab	66.1408, 28.0648, -14.5887

Details

The RGB color **220, 156, 212** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **156, 220, 164**, and the grayscale version is **181, 181, 181**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 211, 255**, and **164, 104, 157** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 134, 209**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 178, 215**.

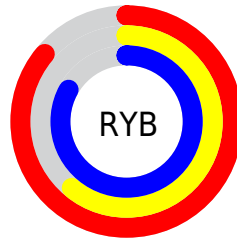
Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (61%)

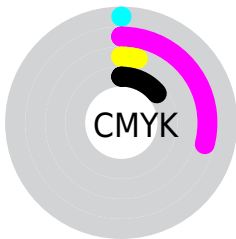
Blue (83%)



Red (86%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (83%)

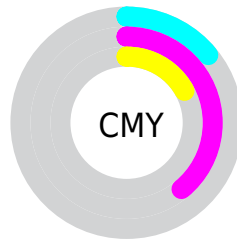


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (14%)



Cyan (14%)


Magenta (39%)


Yellow (17%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 156, 212 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, 156, 212 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 220, 156, 212

 220, 156, 212

255, 255, 255


 192, 129, 184

 255, 211, 255

 164, 104, 157

 255, 240, 255

 137, 79, 131

 111, 55, 106

 86, 31, 82

 61, 5, 58

 40, 0, 37

 0, 1, 13

 0, 0, 0

■ 220, 156, 212

■ 220, 156, 212

■ 220, 134, 209

■ 220, 178, 215

■ 220, 112, 207

■ 220, 200, 218

■ 220, 90, 204

■ 220, 222, 220

■ 220, 68, 201

■ 220, 244, 223

■ 220, 46, 198

■ 220, 255, 226

■ 220, 24, 196

■ 220, 255, 229

■ 220, 2, 193

■ 220, 255, 231

■ 220, 0, 193

■ 220, 255, 234

■ 220, 255, 237

Harmonies

Analogous

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



180, 168, 237



220, 156, 212



241, 150, 178

Triad

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



220, 156, 212



200, 174, 107



35, 194, 210

Complementary

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



220, 156, 212



156, 220, 164

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.



77, 195, 175



220, 156, 212



164, 185, 115

Square

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



220, 156, 212



228, 162, 118



123, 192, 141



67, 189, 236

Rectangle

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



220, 156, 212



245, 151, 155



123, 192, 141



46, 195, 199

Sweetspot

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



220, 156, 212



255, 232, 252



163, 156, 220



128, 113, 126



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 156, 212



255, 166, 244



220, 156, 181



110, 99, 108



173, 0, 152



46, 0, 40

Inverse Universe

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



220, 156, 212



255, 166, 244



156, 220, 195



110, 99, 108



173, 0, 152



46, 0, 40

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 156, 212 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

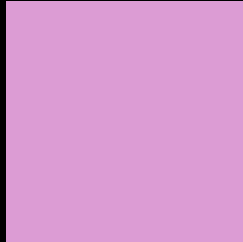
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 156, 212 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, 156, 212 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 156, 212.

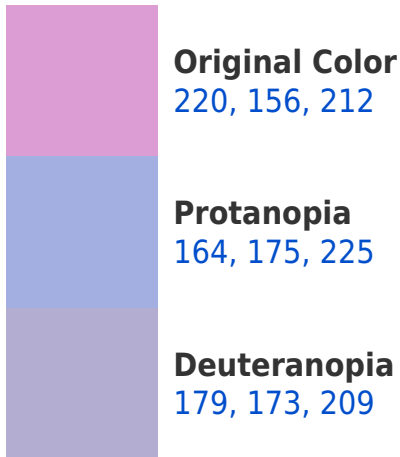



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 156, 212.

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
215, 163, 175

Trichromacy



Original Color

220, 156, 212



Protanomaly

184, 168, 220



Deuteranomaly

194, 167, 210



Tritanomaly

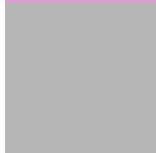
217, 160, 188

Monochromacy



Original Color

220, 156, 212



Achromatopsia

182, 182, 182



Achromatomaly

196, 173, 193

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 156, 212 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, 156, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 156, 212)  
}
```

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, 156, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 156, 212) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 156, 212 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, 156, 212) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 156, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 156, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 156, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 156, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 156,  
212) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 156, 212 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 156, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
156, 212) }
```

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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