Converting Colors

RGB(220, 164, 216)

Have a look what the booklet for RGB(220, 164, 216) contains.

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Color

RGB(220, 164, 216)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCA4D8
RGB	220, 164, 216
RGB Percent	86%, 64%, 85%
CMY	0.1373, 0.3569, 0.1529
CMYK	0.00, 0.25, 0.02, 0.14
HSL	304°, 44%, 75%
HSV	304°, 25%, 86%
XYZ	55.1853, 46.7244, 71.0759
YIQ	186.6720, 16.6840, 28.0440

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

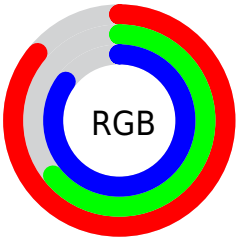
Format	Color
RYB	220, 164, 216
Decimal	14460120
CIELab	74.01, 29.14, -18.30
CIELCh	74, 34.406, 327.869
Yxy	46.7244, 0.3190, 0.2701
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292650200 (0xFFDCA4D8)
YUV	186.6720, 14.4587, 29.2287
Hunter-Lab	68.3553, 24.4869, -13.8011

Details

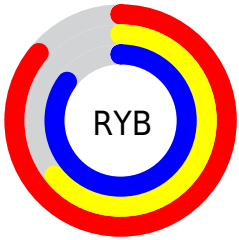
The RGB color 220, 164, 216 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex CC99CC. A complement of this color would be 164, 220, 168, and the grayscale version is 187, 187, 187.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 255, 219, 255, and 164, 112, 161 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 220, 142, 214, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 220, 186, 218.

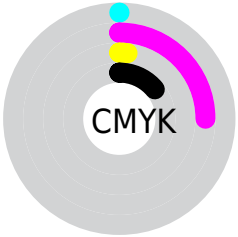
Distribution



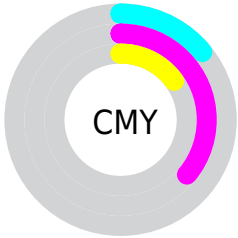
- Red (86%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 164, 216 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, 164, 216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

220, 164, 216

255, 255, 255

255, 219, 255

255, 248, 255

220, 164, 216

192, 137, 188

164, 112, 161

137, 87, 135

111, 62, 109

86, 39, 85

62, 16, 62

40, 0, 40

0, 0, 18

0, 0, 0

220, 164, 216

220, 142, 214

220, 120, 213

220, 98, 211

220, 76, 210

220, 54, 208

220, 32, 207

220, 10, 205

220, 0, 204

220, 164, 216

220, 186, 218

220, 208, 219

220, 230, 221

220, 252, 222

220, 255, 224

220, 255, 225

220, 255, 227

220, 255, 229

220, 255, 230

Harmonies

Analogous

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

183, 175, 238

220, 164, 216

241, 158, 185

Triad

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

220, 164, 216

206, 179, 119

73, 199, 210

Complementary

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

220, 164, 216

164, 220, 168

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.

99, 199, 178

220, 164, 216

173, 189, 125

Square

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

220, 164, 216

231, 168, 129

136, 196, 147

90, 194, 235

Rectangle

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

220, 164, 216

245, 159, 164

136, 196, 147

79, 199, 200

Sweetspot

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

220, 164, 216

255, 235, 254

168, 164, 220

128, 115, 127

0, 0, 0

128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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

220, 164, 216

255, 176, 249

220, 164, 188

110, 99, 109

173, 0, 161

46, 0, 43

Inverse Universe

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

220, 164, 216

255, 176, 249

164, 220, 196

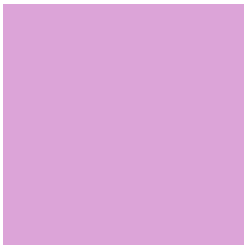
110, 99, 109

173, 0, 161

46, 0, 43

Previews

White Background

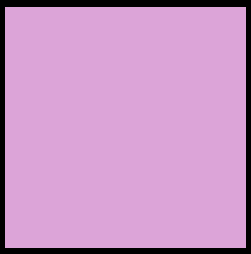


This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 164, 216 looks on a white background.

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



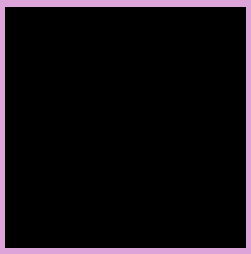
This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 164, 216 looks on a black background.

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, 164, 216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 164, 216.

This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 164, 216.

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

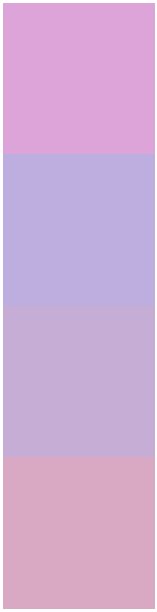
Original Color
220, 164, 216

Protanopia
171, 180, 227

Deuteranopia
185, 178, 213

Tritanopia
216, 170, 183

Trichromacy



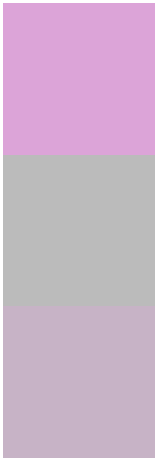
Original Color
220, 164, 216

Protanomaly
189, 174, 223

Deuteranomaly
198, 173, 214

Tritanomaly
217, 168, 195

Monochromacy



Original Color
220, 164, 216

Achromatopsia
187, 187, 187

Achromatomaly
199, 179, 198

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 164, 216 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, 164, 216) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{
    color:rgb(220, 164, 216)
}
```

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, 164, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 164, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 164, 216 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, 164, 216) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 164, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(220, 164, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 164, 216); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 164, 216); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 164, 216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 164, 216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{
background:rgb(220, 164, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color:rgb(220,
164, 216) }
```

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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