

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 164, 249)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 164, 249) contains.

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Color

RGB(220, 164, 249)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCA4F9
RGB	220, 164, 249
RGB Percent	86%, 64%, 98%
CMY	0.1373, 0.3569, 0.0235
CMYK	0.12, 0.34, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	280°, 88%, 81%
HSV	280°, 34%, 98%
XYZ	59.8895, 48.6061, 95.8479
YIQ	190.4340, 6.0910, 38.3070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

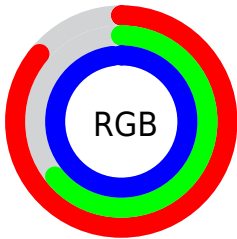
Format	Color
R _{YB}	220, 164, 249
Decimal	14460153
CIE Lab	75.21, 35.53, -34.43
CIE LCh	75, 49.471, 315.901
Yxy	48.6061, 0.2931, 0.2379
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292650233 (0xFFDCA4F9)
YUV	190.4340, 28.8730, 25.9294
Hunter-Lab	69.7181, 31.3292, -32.7088

Details

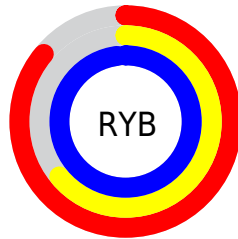
The RGB color **220, 164, 249** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99FF**. A complement of this color would be **193, 249, 164**, and the grayscale version is **190, 190, 190**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 220, 255**, and **164, 111, 192** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **212, 139, 249**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **228, 189, 249**.

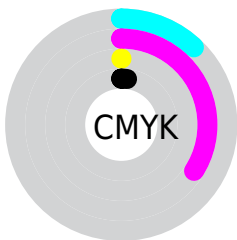
Distribution



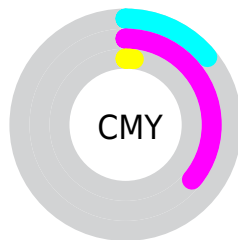
- Red (86%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (2%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 164, 249 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, 249 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 220, 164, 249


255, 255, 255

 255, 220, 255

 255, 248, 255

 220, 164, 249


 192, 137, 220

 164, 111, 192

 137, 86, 165

 110, 62, 138

 85, 38, 113

 60, 13, 88

 36, 0, 64

 4, 0, 41

 0, 1, 19

■ 220, 164, 249

■ 220, 164, 249

■ 212, 139, 249

■ 228, 189, 249

■ 203, 114, 249

■ 237, 214, 249

■ 195, 89, 249

■ 245, 239, 249

■ 186, 64, 249

■ 254, 255, 249

■ 178, 40, 249

■ 255, 255, 249

■ 169, 15, 249

■ 164, 0, 249

Harmonies

Analogous

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



155, 181, 255



220, 164, 249



255, 150, 209

Triad

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



220, 164, 249



232, 175, 96



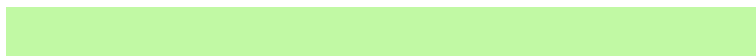
0, 209, 209

Complementary

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



220, 164, 249



193, 249, 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.



68, 207, 161



220, 164, 249



189, 190, 95

Square

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



220, 164, 249



255, 159, 122



138, 201, 120



0, 205, 249

Rectangle

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



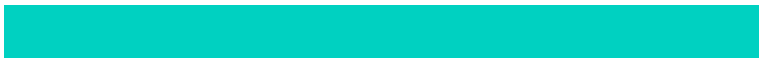
220, 164, 249



255, 148, 178



138, 201, 120



0, 209, 193

Sweetspot

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



220, 164, 249



246, 230, 255



164, 194, 249



122, 112, 128



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 164, 249



219, 150, 255



249, 164, 236



121, 112, 125



124, 0, 189



40, 0, 61

Inverse Universe

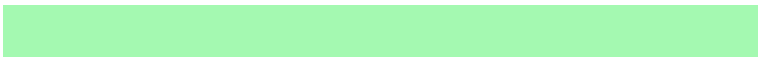
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



249, 164, 193



255, 150, 186



164, 249, 177



125, 112, 117



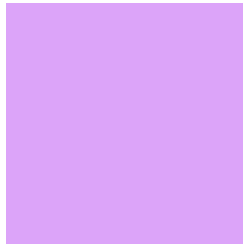
189, 0, 64



61, 0, 21

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 164, 249 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

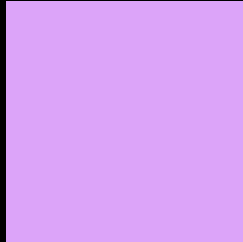
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 249 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, 249 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 164, 249.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 164, 249.

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, 249

Protanopia
164, 183, 255

Deuteranopia
171, 183, 245



Tritanopia
211, 176, 190

Trichromacy



Original Color

220, 164, 249



Protanomaly

184, 176, 253



Deuteranomaly

189, 176, 246



Tritanomaly

214, 172, 211

Monochromacy



Original Color

220, 164, 249



Achromatopsia

190, 190, 190



Achromatomaly

201, 181, 211

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 164, 249 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, 249) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 164, 249)  
}
```

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, 249) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 164, 249) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 164, 249 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, 249) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 164, 249) }
```

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, 249)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 164, 249); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 164, 249);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 164,  
249) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 164, 249 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, 249) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
164, 249) }
```

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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