

Converting Colors

RGB(220, 168, 202)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(220, 168, 202) contains.

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Color

RGB(220, 168, 202)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| Hex | DCA8CA |
| RGB | 220, 168, 202 |
| RGB Percent | 86%, 66%, 79% |
| CMY | 0.1373, 0.3412, 0.2078 |
| CMYK | 0.00, 0.24, 0.08, 0.14 |
| HSL | 321°, 43%, 76% |
| HSV | 321°, 24%, 86% |
| XYZ | 54.1785, 47.4852, 62.1872 |
| YIQ | 187.4240, 20.0780, 21.5980 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

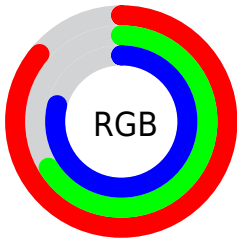
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| R _Y B | 220, 168, 202 |
| Decimal | 14461130 |
| CIE Lab | 74.50, 24.49, -9.90 |
| CIE LCh | 74, 26.416, 337.980 |
| Yxy | 47.4852, 0.3307, 0.2898 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4292651210 (0xFFDCA8CA) |
| YUV | 187.4240, 7.1860, 28.5692 |
| Hunter-Lab | 68.9095, 19.7499, -5.2694 |

Details

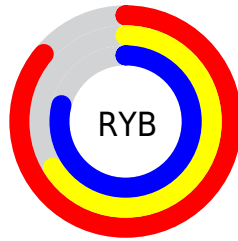
The RGB color **220, 168, 202** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CC99CC**. A complement of this color would be **168, 220, 186**, and the grayscale version is **187, 187, 187**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 223, 255**, and **164, 116, 148** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **220, 146, 194**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **220, 190, 210**.

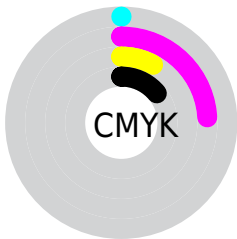
Distribution



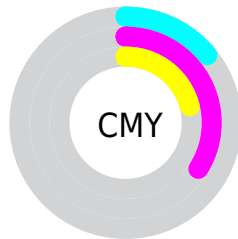
- Red (86%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (79%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (66%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (14%)




- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (21%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 220, 168, 202 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, 168, 202 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 220, 168, 202

255, 255, 255

 255, 223, 255

 255, 252, 255

 220, 168, 202


 192, 141, 175

 164, 116, 148

 138, 91, 122

 112, 66, 97

 87, 43, 74


 63, 21, 51


 40, 0, 30


 2, 0, 1


 0, 0, 0

 220, 168, 202


 220, 168, 202

 220, 146, 194


 220, 190, 210

 220, 124, 187

 220, 212, 217

 220, 102, 179

 220, 234, 225

 220, 80, 172


 220, 255, 232

 220, 58, 164


 220, 255, 240

 220, 36, 156

 220, 255, 248

 220, 14, 149

 220, 255, 255

 220, 0, 144

Harmonies

Analogous

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



195, 175, 222



220, 168, 202



232, 166, 178

Triad

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



220, 168, 202



195, 184, 135



113, 195, 212

Complementary

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



220, 168, 202



168, 220, 186

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.



118, 197, 189



220, 168, 202



168, 191, 144

Square

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



220, 168, 202



217, 176, 139



140, 195, 164



130, 191, 228

Rectangle

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



220, 168, 202



232, 167, 162



140, 195, 164



112, 196, 205

Sweetspot

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



220, 168, 202



255, 237, 249



185, 168, 220



128, 117, 124



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

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



220, 168, 202



255, 184, 230



220, 168, 177



110, 99, 106



173, 0, 113



46, 0, 30

Inverse Universe

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



220, 168, 202



255, 184, 230



168, 220, 211



110, 99, 106



173, 0, 113



46, 0, 30

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 220, 168, 202 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

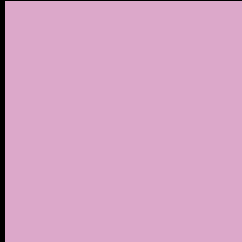
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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, 168, 202 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, 168, 202 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 168, 202.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 220, 168, 202.

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, 168, 202

Protanopia
179, 182, 211

Deuteranopia
194, 178, 200



Tritanopia
218, 171, 184

Trichromacy



Original Color
220, 168, 202

Protanomaly
194, 177, 208

Deuteranomaly
203, 174, 201

Tritanomaly
219, 170, 191

Monochromacy



Original Color
220, 168, 202

Achromatopsia
187, 187, 187

Achromatomaly
199, 180, 192

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 220, 168, 202 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, 168, 202)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 168, 202)  
}
```

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, 168, 202) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 168, 202) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 220, 168, 202 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, 168, 202) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 168, 202) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 168, 202)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 168, 202); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 168, 202);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 168,  
202) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 220, 168, 202 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 168, 202) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
168, 202) }
```

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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